Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization

A Comprehensive Bibliographic and Bibliometric Analysis

Zohaib Ahmad
Rauf Ahmed

DefinePK

SERIES

STUDIES IN BIBLIOGRAPHIC AND BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCHOLARLY JOURNALS

Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization: A Comprehensive Bibliographic and Bibliometric Analysis

Zohaib Ahmad, Rauf Ahmed

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While this report is Open Access, the underlying **structured bibliometric datasets**, raw citation metadata, and network graph nodes are proprietary assets of the authors.

To support the continued sustainability of our research initiatives, these high-value datasets are excluded from the open license and are available exclusively via **commercial licensing, API integration, or institutional subscription.**

For inquiries regarding data acquisition or custom analytics: **https://define.pk**

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Dedication

To all scholars, teachers, and researchers who strive to illuminate minds through knowledge, and to everyone who preserves, promotes, and contributes to the intellectual tradition of Islam.

About the Team

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DefinePK

DefinePK is Pakistan's largest academic research platform, transforming the way researchers, educators, and students access scholarly content. We provide the most comprehensive search for articles published in Pakistani journals. The academic contributions of Pakistan's scholarly community are vast, yet historically fragmented. While global indexing services like Scopus and Web of Science provide visibility to high-impact international publications, a significant portion of Pakistan's domestic research—published in HEC-recognized national journals—remains invisible to global bibliometric systems. This "gap" has long hindered institutional transparency, faculty evaluation, and the accurate ranking of Pakistani universities.

Define.PK was established as a National Bibliometric Infrastructure to bridge this gap. It serves as Pakistan's largest centralized repository of scholarly metadata, providing a structured, normalized, and searchable index of the country's domestic research output.

Data Scope and Methodology

The datasets compiled in this volume are derived from the Define.PK core engine, which currently hosts over **548,000 research articles** sourced from 2,500 of Pakistani journals and academic publications. To ensure academic integrity and data precision, the platform employs a rigorous technical pipeline:

- **Metadata Normalization:** Raw data is systematically cleaned and standardized to resolve variations in author names, journal titles, and institutional affiliations.
- **Affiliation Extraction:** Utilizing advanced deep-learning tools (including customized NLP models), the platform extracts and maps institutional affiliations to over 1,000 Pakistani departments and institutes.
- **Subject Categorization:** Articles are categorized into ten major disciplines and over 50,000 granular subject areas, allowing for precise thematic analysis of national research strengths.
- **Citation & Impact Tracking:** With over 300,000 isolated citations, the dataset provides a unique window into the internal citation economy of Pakistan, allowing for the calculation of local impact factors that international services do not track.

Institutional Utility

The reports and bibliographies generated from this dataset are designed to assist Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in several critical areas:

1. **Institutional Ranking:** Providing verified data for national and provincial university ranking frameworks.
2. **HEC Compliance:** Streamlining the auditing of faculty publications against the HEC Journal Recognition System.
3. **Global Alignment:** Mapping institutional research output to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for international impact reporting.
4. **Scholarly Discovery:** Enabling students and researchers to navigate the local academic landscape with unprecedented ease and reliability.

By centralizing access to these scholarly resources, Define.PK empowers institutions to move toward a culture of data-driven excellence. This book serves as an essential record of the academic footprint of JITC.

Define.PK | Defining Pakistan
Website: : https://define.pk

Foreword

Having served as Editor of the *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* (JITC) since its inception, I view this comprehensive bibliographic and bibliometric analysis as both a reflective tribute to the journal's scholarly journey and a strategic guide for its future development. This volume, prepared by Dr. Zohaib Ahmad and Rauf Ahmed, transforms fifteen years of intellectual labor into a coherent, accessible, and research-friendly knowledge map, offering a holistic portrait of how JITC has evolved in scope, collaboration, and scholarly influence.

The journal was formally launched in March 2011, with an international conference held on March 28–29, where the first printed issue of JITC was proudly distributed among participants. From the outset, JITC was envisioned as one of the University of Management and Technology's earliest flagship academic journals.

JITC was founded on the inspiring vision of **Late Dr. Hasan Sohaib Murad**, whose deep commitment to rigorous, globally relevant Islamic scholarship shaped the journal's foundations. He personally supervised the initial issues, helped establish an international Advisory Board, supported the process of gathering scholarly contributions, and guided me in reaching out to respected academics worldwide. In moments when securing strong manuscripts seemed nearly impossible, his confidence never wavered, repeatedly reassuring me that the journal would grow despite setbacks. Sadly, he returned to his Creator before witnessing the journal's full fruition. May Allah grant him the highest ranks in Jannah (Ameen).

The early years of JITC were exceptionally challenging. For nearly five years, securing manuscripts, at times even from local authors, required persistent effort and patience. I recall 2015, when we had yet to publish the 2013 issue, but Dr. Murad insisted that we broaden the journal's international reach. That early push to expand our scholarly network later proved decisive in advancing JITC toward global indexing benchmarks. Institutional support was limited in the formative years, and for almost eight years, the journal was largely managed through individual effort, assisted only by the voluntary dedication of students and research associates.

A turning point came in 2018, a truly decisive year, when JITC published four issues, cleared its backlog, transitioned fully online, and significantly enhanced its visibility, regularity, and credibility. That same year marked the journal's inclusion in **Scopus**, opening a new chapter of international recognition.

I remain profoundly grateful to the many individuals whose support strengthened JITC at critical stages. I am especially thankful to all Heads of the Department of Islamic Thought and Civilization at UMT who stood by me over the years and extended every possible facilitation. I also owe sincere gratitude to Dr. Muhammad Amin and Dr. Amjad Waheed for their guidance, Dr. Nadia Anwar for helping identify dedicated volunteer language editors, Ms. Rozeen Shaukat for her remarkable voluntary service, Ms. Iqra Sufi for her organizational support and policy refinement, Ms. Aqsa for streamlining day-to-day processes, and Ms. Asma Amantullah for strengthening the journal's visibility and citations.

The centralization of journals at UMT has brought tangible improvements under the strong leadership of Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Awan, founding Director of Knowledge and Research Support Services (KRSS), and the continued support of his team will remain crucial as we pursue future milestones. I also acknowledge the many others whose quiet, behind-the-scenes contributions have been invaluable; if I have inadvertently missed any names, your efforts are deeply remembered and appreciated.

One outcome I hold especially close is how JITC challenged the common misconception that scholarship in Islamic Studies lacks rigor. The journal has demonstrated the opposite, earning respect across the University and internationally. Today, it stands as the University's only Scopus-indexed journal, positioned in Q1, and is widely recognized as a benchmark—sometimes admired, sometimes envied.

On a personal level, JITC has been a source of professional growth and enduring lessons about perseverance, consistency, and scholarly responsibility. Even if future stewardship passes to others, I remain content knowing that Allah enabled us to carry this trust from its fragile beginnings to its present standing. At the same time, the journal's achievement carries greater responsibility: pursuing Web of Science indexing, maintaining the highest publication ethics, strengthening peer review, and continuously improving the quality and impact of our publications. This responsibility makes me more vigilant and cautious, not out of doubt, but because I recognize the weight of trust the journal now carries.

The present volume, *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization: A Comprehensive Bibliographic and Bi-*

bliometric Analysis, substantiates this journey with empirical clarity. Drawing on a carefully defined corpus of 396 peer-reviewed research articles authored by 925 unique contributors over fifteen years (2011–2025), it employs a rigorous dual-lens framework: subject-wise bibliographic mapping of what has been published, alongside bibliometric, statistical, and network-based analyses of how that scholarship has evolved. Findings highlight the journal's transition from a "Solo Era" to a "Team Era" of scholarly collaboration, peak productivity in 2025, sustained growth trends, and a strong international authorship profile. Particularly striking is the documentation of a "Golden Triangle" of contribution linking Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia, confirming JITC's role as a living bridge between South Asian and Southeast Asian intellectual traditions.

I warmly commend the authors for producing a study of such clarity, precision, and scholarly responsibility. This work dignifies years of intellectual labor with measurable evidence and constructive direction, reminding us that greater recognition brings greater responsibility.

It is my sincere hope that this volume will serve editors, researchers, and academic leaders committed to strengthening the standards and global impact of Islamic Studies scholarship. In that sense, it stands not only as a record of the past but as a compass for the future of the *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*.

— Prof. Dr. Humaira Ahmad
Editor-in-Chief
Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization

Reflections

It is a profound honor to contribute these reflections to *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization: A Comprehensive Bibliographic and Bibliometric Analysis*. Having served the journal during its most transformative phase—initially as a volunteer in 2017 and subsequently as Assistant Editor for the landmark Vol. 8, No. 2 (Fall 2018)—this volume by Dr. Zohaib Ahmad and Rauf Ahmed feels like a personal journey quantified. It is a rigorous academic tribute to a legacy I had the privilege of witnessing from the inside.

The years 2017 and 2018 were, as the Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. Humaira Ahmad aptly notes, a "decisive turning point" for JITC. My time as a volunteer allowed me to see the raw "intellectual labor" required to sustain a high-tier journal. By the time I served as Assistant Editor for the Fall 2018 issue, JITC was at the threshold of a new era, marking its transition to a fully online presence and its prestigious inclusion in Scopus.

The bibliometric findings in this book offer a fascinating mirror to those lived experiences. The documentation of JITC's transition from a "Solo Era" to a "Team Era" resonates deeply with my memories of the collaborative spirit under Dr. Humaira's leadership. The authors have masterfully mapped the "Golden Triangle" of scholarship linking Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia—a phenomenon we felt emerging in real-time as we processed an increasing number of international manuscripts.

This study validates the visionary foundations laid by the Late Dr. Hasan Sohaib Murad. His dream of a globally relevant Islamic scholarship is now empirically proven, with JITC recognized today as a Q1-ranked journal. For those of us who served during the "challenging years," this volume is a heartening reminder that consistency and scholarly responsibility bear fruit.

Dr. Zohaib Ahmad and Rauf Ahmed have produced a work of immense clarity and strategic value. It provides a compass for future editors and researchers, ensuring that the trajectory of Islamic Studies scholarship remains data-driven and globally competitive. I congratulate the authors on this remarkable achievement; this book is an essential testament to fifteen years of scholarly resilience.

Dr. Farman Ali

Assistant Professor, Islamic Studies

Riphah International University, Islamabad

Assistant Editor, JITC (Vol. 8, No. 2, 2018)

Volunteer (2017–2018)

Technical Review & Validation Report

Artifact: Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization: A Comprehensive Bibliographic and Bibliometric Analysis (2011-2025)
Platform: DefinePK Scholarly Publishing System

Date: January 7, 2026

1. Reviewer Profile

Dr. Muhammad Omar

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science, Faculty of ComputingThe Islamia University of Bahawalpur (IUB), Pakistan

Ph.D. (Yeungnam University, South Korea)

With over a decade of experience in **Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, and Scientometrics**, my research focus lies at the intersection of machine learning and academic data analysis. Having completed my Ph.D. in Information and Communication Engineering with a focus on text mining and topic coherence, and possessing research experience in bibliometric mapping and citation classification, I have evaluated this document through the lenses of a data scientist, academic researcher, and technical auditor.

2. Technical Assessment (System Capabilities)

This document represents a significant leap from traditional static bibliographies to **Automated Document Generation (ADG)**. It is not merely a list of citations but a programmatically generated "meta-analysis" that transforms unstructured publication history into a structured, quantifiable data asset.

2.1. Automation & Rendering Engine

The document utilizes the **mPDF** PHP library (identified in the colophon) to dynamically render mixed content. This is a non-trivial engineering feat. The system successfully handles:

- **Complex Pagination:** Maintaining widely varying table lengths and chart positions without breaking layout continuity.
- **Vector Visualization:** The inclusion of crisp, vector-based charts (bar, pie, and line graphs) ensures that data remains legible at any zoom level, a critical feature for archival documents.
- **Dynamic Indexing:** The comprehensive "Subject-wise" and "Geo-Institutional" indexes are clearly generated from a relational database, providing a navigational depth rarely seen in standard journal archives.

2.2. Data Engineering & Integrity Architecture

The analysis demonstrates a robust **ETL (Extract, Transform, Load)** pipeline structure.

- **Network Logic:** The system employs algorithms to identify complex relationships, such as the "Golden Triangle" of collaboration between Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia.
- **Granular Taxonomy:** The hierarchical classification of subjects (e.g., distinguishing "Islamic Studies" from "Religious Studies" while tracking their overlaps) suggests a sophisticated underlying ontology.

2.3. Interoperability & Standards

The document adheres to modern Open Science standards, bridging the gap between human readability and machine parsability:

- **Persistent Identifiers:** The use of DOIs (e.g., 10.32350/jitc...) and ORCID iDs ensures that the data is verifiable and linked to the broader academic ecosystem.
- **Machine-Readable Metadata:** The inclusion of **BibTeX** code blocks (Page 4) allows researchers to instantly ingest citation data into reference managers like Zotero or EndNote.
- **PDF/UA Compliance:** The document declares adherence to **ISO 14289 (Page 3),** supporting ac-

cessibility standards and making data available to screen readers.

3. Verification of Hyperlinks & Connectivity

As part of this technical review, the internal and external linking structures were audited:

- **Internal Navigation:** The hyperlinked Table of Contents and cross-references between the "Bibliographic" and "Bibliometric" sections function seamlessly.
- **External Resolvers:** The embedded DOIs and ORCID links correctly resolve to the external metadata repositories, confirming the validity of the source data.
- **Platform Integration:** Links to define.pk demonstrate a live integration with the web-based repository, ensuring that the PDF serves as a stable "snapshot" of a living database.

4. Forensic Technical Audit & Bug Report

While the system architecture is robust, a forensic audit reveals specific data hygiene issues that must be addressed to ensure statistical validity.

4.1. Visual Ergonomics

- **Heatmap Orientation: Sometimes** he X-axis labels are rotated 90 degrees and compressed due to Portrait orientation, making them difficult to read.

5. Strategic Recommendations & Roadmap

To maximize the value of this artifact for stakeholders (HEC, Scopus, Editorial Boards), I propose the following improvements:

1. **Optimize Visuals:** Programmatically trigger a **Landscape Page Break** for wide matrices (Heatmaps) to improve readability.
2. **Reduce Cognitive Load via Thresholding:** Implement a logic filter (IF count < 5 THEN suppress page) to eliminate single-page reports for low-volume entities.
3. **Adopt a Two-Tier Strategy:** Split the output into:
    - **Executive Report:** Key insights, summary tables, and infographics.
    - **Technical Appendix (Full Data):** The current deep-dive document for archiving and auditing purposes.

6. Final Verdict

From a technical standpoint, this document rates exceptional. It successfully blends the typographic quality of a hand-typeset book with the analytical precision of a computer-generated report. It sets a new benchmark for how academic journals should present their historical data-transforming "metadata" into "intellectual history."

Highly Useful Resource

This work is an excellent and highly useful resource. Comparable bibliographic tools in this field are relatively few; while Europe has long benefited from Index Islamicus, that resource has historically been limited in its coverage of scholarship from the Global South. This study therefore fills an important gap by significantly enhancing access to knowledge produced in these contexts.

The analysis of author profiles and publication frequency is particularly informative. The breakdown by gender, patterns of single versus joint authorship, and the identification of contributing institutions offer valuable insights. Especially noteworthy is the tracking of collaborative publication across countries and institutions, which sheds light on evolving scholarly networks.

The classification of research subjects and academic disciplines further highlights clear trajectories in the development of scholarship. Although the inherently interdisciplinary nature of much contemporary research makes strict categorisation challenging, the analysis nonetheless provides meaningful and indicative conclusions.

Overall, this resource serves not only as an index of recent academic work, but also as a valuable lens through which to understand current publication practices, institutional collaboration, and broader directions of change within the field.

Justin Jones

Associate Professor in the Study of Religion

Faculty of Theology and Religion/ Pembroke College, Oxford

Preface

Bibliography is the systematic description and classification of documents; it serves as a roadmap for scholarship, ensuring that knowledge is discoverable, organized, and accessible. Bibliometrics, conversely, is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other media of communication. While the bibliographic section of this book answers the question of *what* has been published, the bibliometric section addresses *how* that scholarship has evolved—measuring patterns of authorship, impact, and collaboration.

By integrating these qualitative and quantitative approaches and extending them into policy-alignment analysis, this volume offers a holistic view of the University of Management and Technology (UMT) *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* (JITC). Over the last decade and a half, JITC has established itself as a distinguished platform for scholarly inquiry into the intellectual, spiritual, and civilizational dimensions of Islam. Since its inception, the journal has served as a critical nexus where traditional Islamic scholarship intersects with contemporary social scientific discourse, fostering rigorous peer-reviewed research in fields ranging from Quranic studies and Islamic law to sociology, history, and political science.

This volume was conceived with a multi-faceted mandate: to preserve the intellectual heritage of the journal through systematic organization, to evaluate its academic trajectory through quantitative analysis, and to measure its contribution to contemporary global and national development frameworks. As the volume of academic literature expands, the ability to efficiently navigate archives, interpret publication trends, and assess policy relevance becomes paramount for researchers, librarians, and policy-makers alike.

1. Research Design and Conceptual Framework

This book adopts an integrated research design that combines bibliographic compilation, bibliometric analysis, and policy-alignment mapping to achieve both descriptive completeness and analytical depth. The methodological framework is grounded in classical bibliographic principles—systematic description, classification, and organization of documents—while employing contemporary bibliometric and content-classification techniques to study scholarly communication.

The research is structured around three complementary methodological pillars:

1. **Bibliographic Methodology**, which addresses *what* has been published by systematically organizing the journal's intellectual output into subject-based categories;
2. **Bibliometric Methodology**, which addresses *how* that scholarship has structurally evolved over time by applying statistical and network-based indicators to publication metadata; and
3. **Societal and Policy Alignment Methodology**, which evaluates *the strategic relevance* of the scholarship by mapping research themes to established global and national development frameworks.

This triadic framework enables a holistic examination of JITC, allowing qualitative thematic mapping to be contextualized within quantitative trends of productivity, collaboration, geographic representation, and regional or international policy relevance.

2. Scope of the Study and Corpus Definition

The scope of the study encompasses the entire publication history of the journal from 2011 to 2025, covering a continuous fifteen-year observation period. The corpus includes:

- All peer-reviewed research articles published in regular and special issues;
- Contributions across all disciplines represented by the journal;
- Authorship spanning local, national, and international scholars.

Editorial notes, book reviews, announcements, and non-research material were excluded to maintain analytical consistency. The final dataset comprises 397 research articles authored by 931 unique contributors, forming the empirical foundation for bibliographic classification, bibliometric measurement,

and development alignment analysis.

3. Data Sources and Collection Procedures

3.1 Primary Data Sources

The primary source of data for this study was the official digital archive and website of the *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, supplemented by institutional databases where applicable. Metadata was extracted directly from primary publication records.

3.2 Metadata Elements Collected

For each article, the following metadata fields were systematically harvested:

- Article title and abstract text
- Author name(s) and gender indicators
- Institutional affiliation(s)
- City, province, and country of affiliation
- Year of publication, volume, and issue number
- Subject domain and sub-discipline
- Authorship configuration (single or multiple authors)
- Document-level semantic keywords associated with sustainable development and public policy indicators

This comprehensive metadata structure allowed for fine-grained bibliographic classification, robust bibliometric computation, and accurate developmental mapping.

4. Data Cleaning, Normalization, and Validation

Raw bibliographic data is inherently heterogeneous, particularly in journals with long publication histories. To support analytical reliability, a multi-stage data normalization and validation process was employed.

4.1 Author Name Disambiguation

Author names were standardized to resolve variations in spelling, initials, and transliteration. Where ambiguity arose, institutional affiliations, co-authorship patterns, and publication history were used to manually disambiguate author identities.

4.2 Institutional Standardization

Institutional affiliations were normalized to account for multiple naming conventions of the same institution, changes in institutional status over time, and missing or incomplete affiliations in earlier issues. A controlled institutional authority file was maintained to ensure consistency across the dataset.

4.3 Gender Attribution

Gender identification was conducted using a combination of metadata cues, standard regional name dictionaries, and manual verification. In cases of uncertainty, conservative classification principles were applied. Gender attribution remains an interpretive variable and is treated as such in the analysis.

5. Bibliographic Classification Methodology

The bibliographic component of this book employs a purely chronological listing.

6. Bibliometric Analysis Framework

The bibliometric analysis follows recognized standards in the quantitative study of science, adapted to the humanities and social sciences context of Islamic and civilizational studies.

6.1 Productivity Indicators

Scholarly productivity was measured using annual publication output, volume and issue-wise distribution, author productivity (papers per author), and growth trends over the observation period. These indicators help trace the journal's developmental trajectory and publishing maturity.

6.2 Collaboration Analysis

Collaboration dynamics were examined through authorship patterns (single vs. multi-authored papers), the Collaboration Index (CI), Interaction Density (ID), and co-authorship networks mapped at the author, institution, and city levels. This analysis captures the transition from individual scholarship to collaborative knowledge production.

6.3 Geo-Institutional Mapping

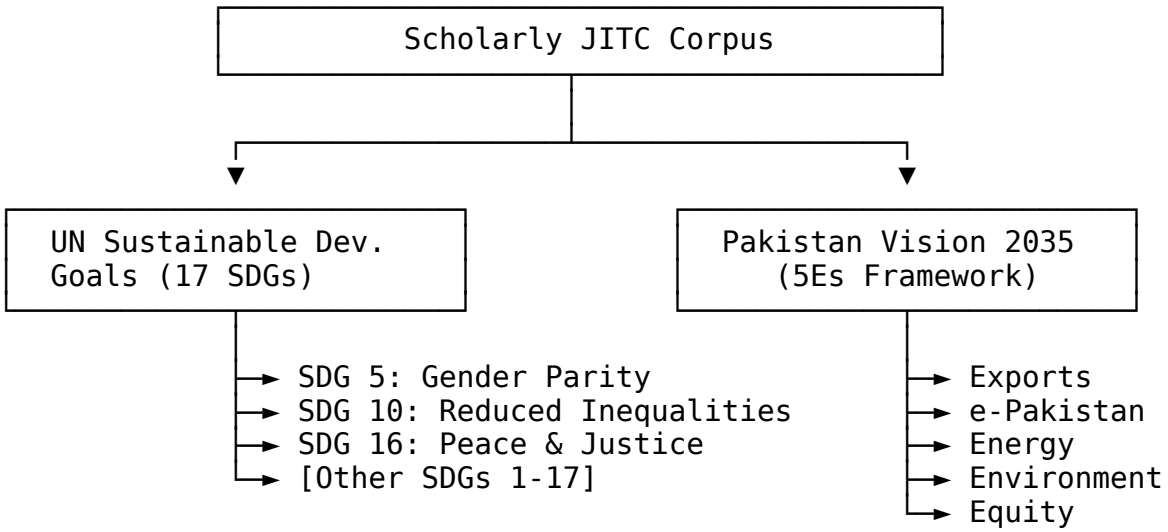
Geographical and institutional affiliations were analyzed at multiple spatial scales, including city-level contributions, provincial-level aggregations within Pakistan, and country-level international collaboration mapping. This approach identifies institutional hubs and transnational research linkages.

6.4 Demographic and Gender Analysis

A gender-disaggregated analysis was conducted to compute participation patterns and the Gender Parity Index (GPI) across disciplines, institutions, and geographic regions, highlighting inclusivity trends within the journal's authorship over time.

7. Societal and Strategic Policy Alignment Mapping

A unique feature of this volume is the systematic evaluation of the scholarly corpus against external developmental and societal benchmarks. This connects academic output with policy priorities.



7.1 Global Sustainability Mapping (UN SDGs)

The corpus was evaluated against the **17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Articles were analyzed for their intersection with global challenges, identifying how research in the humanities and social sciences addresses issues such as quality education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), and peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16).

7.2 National Priority Mapping (Pakistan Vision 2035)

To assess domestic policy relevance, the corpus was mapped against the **Pakistan Vision 2035** strategic framework, formally known as the *Uraan Pakistan National Economic Transformation Plan*. Research was classified according to its alignment with the **5Es Framework**:

- **Exports**: Studies addressing trade, productivity, and export-led economic growth.
- **e-Pakistan**: Research touching on digital transition, the knowledge economy, and technology.
- **Energy**: Contributions related to sustainable power, resource management, and secure energy.

- **Environment**: Analysis of climate resilience, environmental ethics, and sustainability.
- **Equity**: Scholarly work focused on inclusive growth, poverty reduction, and social justice.

This mapping utilized a specialized dictionary-driven keyword mapping protocol integrated with supervised semantic classification to evaluate how academic literature supports national planning commission targets.

8. Analytical Tools and Technological Infrastructure

To manage, analyze, and present a dataset of this scale, a structured technological workflow was employed:

- **Data Management**: Relational databases served as the backend to store, validate, and query structured bibliographic metadata.
- **Semantic Classification and Alignment Processing**: Computational analysis and classification workflows—including AI-assisted models such as Google Gemini and ChatGPT—supported data cleaning, pattern discovery, and the initial categorization of texts against the SDG and 5Es frameworks under strict manual oversight.
- **Visualization and Reporting**: Programmatic visualization libraries and the mPDF document generation engine were used to compile and export analytical tables, chronological heatmaps, Sankey diagrams, and formatted structural reports.

The use of automation was balanced with detailed manual review to maintain methodological transparency and academic accuracy.

9. Ethical Considerations

All data utilized in this study originates from publicly available academic sources. No personal or sensitive data beyond published metadata was processed. Gender, institutional, and geographical analyses were conducted solely for aggregate statistical purposes and not to evaluate individual scholars. The study adheres to established ethical norms in bibliometric and social science research.

10. Limitations of the Methodology

Despite systematic curation, certain limitations are inherent to retrospective bibliometric and policy-alignment studies. These include:

- Dependence on the completeness and structural accuracy of original archival metadata;
- Potential residual errors in author disambiguation and affiliation mapping;
- Interpretive limitations in gender attribution and classification models;
- The classification of articles into policy frameworks (SDGs and the 5Es) based on semantic proximity, which captures thematic alignment rather than direct policy implementation;
- The exclusion of citation-based impact metrics due to inconsistent indexing patterns in regional databases.

Accordingly, the findings should be interpreted as trend indicators rather than absolute measurements.

11. Significance of the Work

The data presented in this volume reveals a journal that has matured from a regional platform into a transnational hub of collaborative inquiry. By identifying dominant subject categories, such as Islamic Studies and Sociology, alongside emerging areas like digital humanities and environmental ethics, this study maps the history and direction of the scholarly discourse.

Furthermore, by integrating the UN SDGs and the Pakistan Vision 2035 frameworks, this book addresses a common critique of religious and humanities scholarship—namely, its perceived detachment from practical policy and development. The alignment data demonstrates that JITC's publications con-

tribute directly to global sustainability benchmarks and national growth priorities, showing how classical intellectual traditions can inform modern developmental planning.

12. Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest associated with the preparation or publication of this work. No financial, personal, or professional relationships have influenced the research design, analysis, or presentation of findings.

13. AI Assistance Disclosure

In the preparation of this volume, AI-based tools—including Google Gemini and ChatGPT—were used to support data processing, code development, and analytical synthesis. All AI-assisted work was conducted under the direct supervision of the authors, with final interpretation, verification, and presentation carried out by human researchers to ensure accuracy, safety, and scholarly integrity.

Combining bibliographic precision with bibliometric measurement and developmental mapping, this book serves as both a reference tool and a case study in the quantitative evaluation of religious and social science journals. It is our hope that this work will support academic research, guide future studies, and preserve the rich intellectual contributions of the *UMT Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*.

Zohaib Ahmad, Rauf Ahmed
Bahawalpur, Islamabad
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Subject Areas: Architecture, Environmental Science, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Sustainability Studies

Rahman, MuhammadMasudur. "The Inter-relationship between Ibadah and Halal Finance." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 5, no. 1 (2015): 15-24. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/61]

Subject Areas: Banking, Economics, Finance, Halal Studies, Islamic Finance

Rahman, Tasnim Abdul. "The Works and Contributions of Ismai'il Raji al-Faruqi in Islamization of Knowledge." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 5, no. 1 (2015): 25-45. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/62]

Subject Areas: Education, Epistemology, Islamic Studies, Knowledge Studies, Philosophy

Sadiq, Ramla and Afia Mushtaq. "Role of Islamic Finance in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 5, no. 1 (2015): 46-55. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/63]

Subject Areas: Economics, Environmental Studies, Finance, Islamic Finance, Sustainable Development

Sherwani, Rummana Khan and Muhammad Asim. "Land Management in Early Islam." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 5, no. 1 (2015): 56-67. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/64]

Subject Areas: Environmental Studies, Geography, History, Islamic Studies, Land Management

Publications in 2014 (12 papers)

Abbas, Hidaya. "Al-Jami'al-'Atiq, the Oldest Mosque in Jidda." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 2 (2014): 9-20. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/54]

Subject Areas: Architecture, History, Middle Eastern Studies, Religious Studies, Tourism

Alsoudi, Abdelmahdi. "The Impact of Arab Spring on the Political Future of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Middle East: Jordan as a Case Study." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 1-29. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/46]

Subject Areas: History, International Relations, Islamic Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Awan, Muhammad Yusuf, Saima Gulzar, Beenish Mujahid, and Mahwish Zafar. "History of Mosque Architecture in Lahore." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 2 (2014): 21-36. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/56]

Subject Areas: Architecture, Art History, Civilization Studies, History, Religious Studies

Baig, Mirza Imran. "Religious Pluralism." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 82-94. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/52]

Subject Areas: Interfaith Studies, Philosophy, Pluralism, Religious Studies, Theology

Bhat, Samee-Ullah. "Towards Understanding the Muslim Historiography and Muslim Historians." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 62-74. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/50]

Subject Areas: Biography, Historiography, History, Islamic Studies, Islamic Theology

Gizbulaev, Magomed. "From the Caucasus to USA: Dagestani Islamic Manuscripts in Princeton University." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 30-44. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/47]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, History, Islamic Studies, Library Science, Manuscript Studies

Hamid, Zubair. "Muslim Response to the West: A Comparative Study of Muhammad 'Abduh and Said Nursi." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 2 (2014): 1-8. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/55]

Subject Areas: Comparative Religion, History, Islamic Studies, Religious Studies, Sociology

Khan, Aijaz Ahmad. "The Offensive Depictions of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) in Western Media and its Consequences." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 45-61. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/49]

Subject Areas: Communication, Cultural Studies, Islamic Studies, Journalism, Media Studies, Sīrah Studies

Khan, Sajid Shahbaz. "Orientalism and Muslim Historical Critical Methods." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 75-81. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/51]

Subject Areas: Critical Methods, Historical Studies, Historiography, Islamic Studies, Orientalism

Mushtaq, Afia, Ramla Sadiq, and Farrukh Ijaz. "Religious Education: Analysis over the Years." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 2 (2014): 55-66. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/58]

Subject Areas: Education, History, Islamic Studies, Religious Studies, Sociology

Riaz, Sadia and Usma Azhar. "A Dialogic Critique of Post-Colonial Hybridity in Twilight in Delhi and White Mughals." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 1 (2014): 95-102. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/53]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, Linguistics, Literary Theory, Postcolonial Studies, Sociology

Tariq, Fariha. "Islamic Traditional Values: Towards Women Empowerment and Housing Microfinance in Pakistan." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 4, no. 2 (2014): 36-54. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/57]

Subject Areas: Architecture, Economics, Finance, Gender Studies, Islamic Studies

Publications in 2013 (11 papers)

Feyyaz, Muhammad. "Faith, Reason and Statecraft in Contemporary Islam: Interpretations, Interface and Distortions." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 1 (2013): 75-102. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/37]

Subject Areas: Economics, History, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Political Science

Gull-i-Hina and Gul-i-Saba. "Taubat-un-Nasooh: Religious implications among families of 19th century Ashrafia of colonial India." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 44-60. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/45]

Subject Areas: Anthropology, Colonial Studies, History, Religious Studies, Sociology

Habib, Muhammad Shahid. "The Meaning of Religious Dialogue: According to Christian-Muslim Theologians in Pakistan." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 34-38. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/42]

Subject Areas: Christian Studies, Islamic Studies, Religious Studies, Sociology, Theology

Ismael, Ismael Saka. "An Examination of Causes of Delay in the Distribution of Estates in Ilorin and its Environs." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 1-12. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/39]

Subject Areas: History, Islamic Studies, Law, Legal Studies, Sociology

Khalil, Usman and Abida Khan. "Islam and Postmodernity: M. Arkoun on Deconstruction." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 1 (2013): 28-57. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/35]

Subject Areas: Epistemology, Islamic Studies, Literary Theory, Philosophy, Theology

Nabi, Nasir. "Islamic Economic Thought in the Medieval." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 21-33. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/41]

Subject Areas: Economics, Finance, History, Islamic Studies, Political Economy

Qamar, Azher Hameed. "The Concept of the 'Evil' and the 'Evil Eye' in Islam and Islamic Faith-Healing Traditions." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 44-53. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/44]

Subject Areas: Anthropology, Folk Medicine, Health Education, Religious Studies, Sociology

Sajjad, Fatima. "Reforming Madrasa Education in Pakistan: Post 9/11 Perspectives." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 1 (2013): 103-121. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/38]

Subject Areas: Education, International Relations, Islamic Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Siddiqi, Ahmed F.. "A Statistical Analysis for Increasing Reward with Increasing Size of Jamat." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 39-43. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/43]

Subject Areas: Economics, Mathematics, Social Science, Sociology, Statistics

Sofi, Mohammad Dawood. "KnowledgeToward Bridging Religious and Modern Sciences: Bediuzzaman Said Nursi's Approach." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 2 (2013): 12-20. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/40]

Subject Areas: History, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Science and Technology

Yazdani, Naveed. "Hofstede's Cultural Model, LMX and Pakistani Historic-socio-political Discourse: An Analytical Critique." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 3, no. 1 (2013): 1-27. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/34]

Subject Areas: Business Management, Cultural Anthropology, Economics, Organizational Behavior, Sociology

Publications in 2012 (11 papers)

Ali, Zulfiqar. "POST-MODERN REFUTATION OF FAITH AND RELIGION: EXPLORING FOUCAULT'S ARGUMENT." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 56-71. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/26]

Subject Areas: History, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Sociology, Theology

Amin, Muhammad. "RECONSTRUCTION OF HUMANITIES IN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE: A CASE STUDY OF PAKISTAN." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 37-55. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/25]

Subject Areas: Epistemology, Humanities, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Sociology

Baber, Zahoor H.. "Determinism and the possibility of morality." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 2 (2012): 87-96. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/333]

Subject Areas: Ethics, Logic, Philosophy, Political Science, Religious Studies

Hesova, Zora. "The Notion of illumination in the perspective of Ghazali's Mishkat Al-Anwar." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 2 (2012): 65-85. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/334]

Subject Areas: Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Religion, Sufism, Theology

Ismail, Nurizal. "THE ISLAMIC WEALTH MANAGEMENT: AN ANALYSIS FROM IBN SINA'S PERSPECTIVE." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 19-36. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/24]

Subject Areas: Business Management, Economics, Ethics, Islamic Finance, Philosophy

Majoka, Muhammad Iqbal. "RESOURCES OF THE MUSLIM WORLD: A REFFLECTION ON THE MUSLIM WORLD'S RESOURCES, THEIR DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 72-87. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/27]

Subject Areas: Economics, Environmental Science, Geography, Islamic Studies, Natural Resources Management

Oba, Abdulmumini A.. "Human rights and beyond: Some conceptual differences between Islamic and Western perspectives of human rights." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 2 (2012): 35-50. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/336]

Subject Areas: Human Rights, Islamic Studies, Law, Philosophy, Political Science

Rahimi, Mehdi. "HISTORICIZING ISLAM: RE-THINKING TOLERANCE." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 1-18. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/23]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, History, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Religious Studies

Sakeenah, Maryam. "FOSTERING THE 'FRATERNITY OF CIVILIZATIONS' AND THE ROLE OF ISLAM." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 1 (2012): 88-103. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/28]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, International Relations, Islamic Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Siddiq, Mohammad Yusuf. "Epigraphy and Islamic history in South Asia." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 2 (2012): 1-34. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/337]

Subject Areas: Arabic Studies, Area Studies, Epigraphy, History, Islamic Studies

Yusupova, Mavlyuda. "Islamic architecture of Uzbekistan: Development and features." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 2, no. 2 (2012): 51-63. [https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/335]

Subject Areas: Architecture, Art History, Cultural Studies, History, Islamic Studies

Publications in 2011 (14 papers)

Ahmad, Humaira. "Reformation: Religious, Political and Social Consequences for Western Society." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 1 (2011): 71-78. [doi:10.32350/jitc.11.05]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, History, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Sociology

Ali, Zulfiqar. "Scope of Mutual Transformation of Western and Non-Western Civilizations in Foucault's Analysis." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 1 (2011): 40-54. [doi:10.32350/jitc.11.03]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, History, International Relations, Philosophy, Sociology

Anjum, Faraz. "CRISIS OF MUSLIM CIVILIZATION IN MODERN TIMES." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civiliza-*

tion 1, no. 2 (2011): 151-163. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.09]

Subject Areas: History, Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Aslan, Adnan. "RELIGIOUS PLURALISM IN ISLAM." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 35-47. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.02]

Subject Areas: Anthropology, Islam, Religious Studies, Sociology, Theology

Csicsmann, Laszlo. "ISLAMIST MOVEMENTS AT CROSSROADS: THE CHOICE BETWEEN IDEOLOGY AND CONTEXT-DRIVEN APPROACH TO POLITICS. CASE STUDY ON THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 49-61. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.03]

Subject Areas: Democracy, Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Ghazanfar, S. M.. "CIVILIZATIONAL CONNECTIONS: EARLY ISLAM AND LATIN-EUROPEAN RENAISSANCE." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 1-34. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.01]

Subject Areas: Comparative Religion, History, Intellectual History, Islamic Studies, Philosophy

Hesova, Zora. "SCHELER AND GHAZALI: EXPLORATIONS OF THE FINALITY OF KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 89-102. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.06]

Subject Areas: Comparative Religion, History of Ideas, Islamic Studies, Philosophy, Theology

Kennedy, Gillian. "THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE EGYPTIAN ISLAMISTS : GENUINE VALUE PLURALISM OR DEMOCRATIC WINDOW-DRESSING." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 63-73. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.04]

Subject Areas: Democracy, Islamic Studies, Middle Eastern Studies, Political Science, Sociology

Omer, Spahic. "ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE AND THE PROSPECT OF ITS REVIVAL TODAY." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 103-121. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.07]

Subject Areas: Architecture, Art History, Cultural Studies, History, Islamic Studies

Radelji, Branislav. "ISLAM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: KEY ISSUES AND DEBATES." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 75-87. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.05]

Subject Areas: European Studies, Political Science, Public Policy, Religion, Sociology

Shafi, Iftikhar. "Philosophizing Tasawwuf: The Postmodern Cult of Sufism." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 1 (2011): 1-24. [doi:10.32350/jitc.11.01]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, Literary Theory, Philosophy, Spirituality, Sufism

Siddique, Zahid. "Genealogy and Objectives of Economic Science." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 1 (2011): 25-39. [doi:10.32350/jitc.11.02]

Subject Areas: Business Management, Economics, History, Philosophy, Social Science

Tahir, Sobia. "Islam and Modernity---A Selective Influence of the Capitalistic Set-up." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 1 (2011): 55-70. [doi:10.32350/jitc.11.04]

Subject Areas: Cultural Studies, Economics, History, Islamic Studies, Sociology

Umar, Suheyl. "RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE SOME OBSERVATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF ISLAM- WEST ENCOUNTER." *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization* 1, no. 2 (2011): 123-150. [doi:10.32350/jitc.12.08]

Subject Areas: Ethics, Interfaith Studies, Philosophy, Religious Studies, Theology

Bibliometrics Report Overview

How to Read this Report

This bibliometric report is a comprehensive analytical document designed to present, visualize, and interpret publication data of the journal across multiple dimensions, including authorship patterns, gender distribution, geographical spread, institutional affiliation, and collaboration trends. Given the length and multi-layered structure of the report, this guide explains how the content is organized and how readers can effectively interpret the tables, charts, and analytical notes presented throughout.

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1. Overall Structure of the Report

The report follows a hierarchical and progressive structure. Each major bibliometric dimension is first presented at an aggregated level and then gradually disaggregated into more specific geographical and institutional scopes.

- **Overall Reports** present aggregated data for the entire journal.
- **International Reports** focus on contributions originating outside Pakistan.
- **Pakistan Reports** analyze national-level data.
- **Provincial Reports** further break down Pakistani data by provinces and regions.

This layered approach allows readers to move from a broad overview to fine-grained regional and institutional insights while maintaining analytical consistency.

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2. Summary Tables at the Beginning of the Report

At the beginning of the bibliometric section, a comprehensive summary table is provided. This table condenses the key indicators of the entire report into a single reference point, including publication counts, authorship statistics, gender composition, and collaboration metrics.

Readers are encouraged to consult this summary first to gain a high-level understanding before exploring individual analytical sections in detail.

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3. Understanding the Color-Coded Information Boxes

Throughout the report, information is presented using standardized color-coded boxes. Each color serves a distinct purpose and should be interpreted consistently across all sections.

General Information (Blue)

> **Purpose:** Provides contextual information about the section or report type.
> **Usage:** Explains what data is included, the scope of analysis, and how the section fits within the overall bibliometric framework.

Explanation of Terms and Concepts (Green)

> **Purpose:** Defines technical terms, indicators, and bibliometric concepts.
> **Usage:** Helps readers correctly interpret metrics such as authorship counts, collaboration types, or classification criteria.
>
> - Clarification of indicators
> - Definition of statistical terms
> - Methodological notes

Analytical Interpretation (Orange)

Purpose: *Provides interpretative commentary on the observed data trends.*
Usage: *Highlights notable patterns, comparisons, and shifts across years, regions, or categories. These sections focus on interpretation rather than raw numbers.*

Data Limitations and Disclaimers (Red)

Purpose: Alerts readers to limitations in data availability or statistical sufficiency.
Usage: Indicates when the dataset is too small for reliable trend analysis or visualization, and explains why certain charts or analyses are omitted.

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4. Tables and Quantitative Data

Tables form the backbone of the quantitative analysis in this report. Each table presents structured numerical data such as counts, distributions, and cumulative statistics.

- All tables are formatted consistently to aid comparison across sections.
- Rows and columns represent clearly defined bibliometric indicators.
- Page breaks are carefully controlled to preserve table readability.

Many tables contain **clickable links**. These links direct readers to the corresponding records on the official website, allowing:

- Direct access to underlying publication data
- Independent verification and cross-checking of reported statistics
- Deeper exploration beyond the summarized figures

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5. Charts and Visualizations

To complement the numerical tables, the report includes a variety of charts and graphical visualizations. These are designed to reveal trends, proportions, and comparative relationships that may not be immediately apparent from tables alone.

- Charts are placed immediately after the data they represent.
- Each chart is accompanied by explanatory or analytical text.
- Visualizations are omitted when data volume is insufficient, with a clear disclaimer provided.

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6. Reading Multi-Level Reports Effectively

When navigating sections that repeat across different scopes (Overall, International, Pakistan, and Provincial), readers should note that:

- The structure and indicators remain consistent across levels.
- Differences reflect changes in geographical or institutional scope, not methodology.
- This consistency allows meaningful comparisons between levels.

Readers may choose to follow the report sequentially or focus selectively on sections relevant to their research or policy interests.

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7. Purpose and Intended Use

This bibliometric report is intended to serve as a reliable reference for researchers, editors, policymakers, and evaluators. By combining transparent data presentation, visual analytics, and direct access to source records, the report emphasizes accuracy, verifiability, and interpretive clarity.

Readers are encouraged to use this guide as a reference point whenever navigating complex tables, charts, or multi-layered analytical sections within the report.

Summary

This table presents an overview of the journal's bibliometric profile, including publication history, authorship patterns, geographic distribution of authors, and top subjects and institutions.

Metric	Value	Metric	Value
JOURNAL OVERVIEW			
Journal Age (Years)	15	Total Papers	397
Published Volumes	15	Published Issues	30
Issue with Most Papers (26)	Vol 15 Issue 2 (2025)	Issue with Least Papers (4)	Vol 3 Issue 1 (2013)
AUTHORSHIP OVERVIEW			
Total Authors	931	Male Authors	658
Female Authors	273	Authorship Dominance	Male
Papers Written by Single Author	155	Papers Written by Two Authors	95
Papers Written by Three Authors	68	Papers Written by Four Authors	41
Papers Written by Five+ Authors	38	Dominance	Single Author
Year with Most Male Authors	2025 (134)	Year with Least Male Authors	2012 (7)
Year with Most Female Authors	2025 (53)	Year with Least Female Authors	2011 (4)
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AUHTORS			
International Authors	620	Pakistani Authors	311
International Male Authors	459	Pakistani Male Authors	199
International Female Authors	161	Pakistani Female Authors	112
Authors from Punjab	232	Male / Female	132 / 100
Authors from Islamabad	42	Male / Female	35 / 7
Authors from Sindh	22	Male / Female	19 / 3
Authors from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13	Male / Female	12 / 1
Authors from Balochistan	2	Male / Female	1 / 1
City with Most Authors	Lahore (189)	City with Most Male Authors	Lahore (99)
City with Most Female Authors	Lahore (90)	Pakistani City with Most Authors	Lahore (189)
Pakistani City with Most Male Authors	Lahore (99)	Pakistani City with Most Female Authors	Lahore (90)
TOP AUTHORS BY NUMBER OF PAPERS			
Overall - Most Papers		Farman Ali (5 papers)	
Overall - Male Author		Badrane Benlahcene (5 papers)	
Overall - Female Author		Humaira Ahmad (5 papers)	
International - Most Papers		Badrane Benlahcene (5 papers)	
International - Male Author		Badrane Benlahcene (5 papers)	
International - Female Author		Nurgul Tutinova (2 papers)	
Pakistan - Most Papers		Humaira Ahmad (5 papers)	
Pakistan - Male Author		Farman Ali (5 papers)	
Pakistan - Female Author		Humaira Ahmad (5 papers)	
Balochistan – Most Papers		Putra Apriadi Siregar (1 papers)	
Balochistan – Male Author		Putra Apriadi Siregar (1 papers)	
Balochistan – Female Author		Shumaila Mazhar (1 papers)	
Islamabad – Most Papers		Zafar Iqbal (3 papers)	
Islamabad – Male Author		Riaz Ahmad Saeed (3 papers)	
Islamabad – Female Author		Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain (2 papers)	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Most Papers		Salahuddin Khan (1 papers)	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Male Author		Jamal ud Din (1 papers)	

Metric	Value	Metric	Value
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – Female Author		Arooj Zeb (1 papers)	
Punjab – Most Papers		Humaira Ahmad (5 papers)	
Punjab – Male Author		Hassan Shakeel Shah (4 papers)	
Punjab – Female Author		Humaira Ahmad (5 papers)	
Sindh – Most Papers		Farid Bin Masood (2 papers)	
Sindh – Male Author		Iftikhar Shafi (2 papers)	
Sindh – Female Author		Gul-i-Saba (1 papers)	
TOP INSTITUTE WITH MOST AUTHORS			
Overall	University of Management and Technology (104) (Male: 46 / Female: 58)		
International	International Islamic University, Malaysia (27) (Male: 15 / Female: 12)		
Pakistani	University of Management and Technology (104) (Male: 46 / Female: 58)		
Balochistan	University of Balochistan (1) (Male: 1 / Female: 0)		
Islamabad	International Islamic University, Islamabad (20) (Male: 17 / Female: 3)		
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Gomal University (2) (Male: 2 / Female: 0)		
Punjab	University of Management and Technology (104) (Male: 46 / Female: 58)		
Sindh	University of Karachi, Karachi (11) (Male: 11 / Female: 0)		
TOP INSTITUTE WITH MOST PAPERS			
Overall	University of Management and Technology (64)		
International	International Islamic University, Malaysia (18)		
Pakistan	University of Management and Technology (64)		
Punjab	University of Management and Technology (64)		
Islamabad	International Islamic University, Islamabad (16)		
Sindh	University of Karachi, Karachi (10)		
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (2)		
Balochistan	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1)		
TOP SUBJECT			
Total Subject Count	325		
Overall	Islamic Studies (Male: 417 / Female: 163)		
International	Islamic Studies (Male: 283 / Female: 90)		
Pakistan	Islamic Studies (Male: 134 / Female: 73)		
Balochistan	Psychology (Male: 1 / Female: 1)		
Islamabad	Sociology (Male: 27 / Female: 5)		
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Islamic Studies (Male: 7 / Female: 1)		
Punjab	Islamic Studies (Male: 98 / Female: 67)		
Sindh	Philosophy (Male: 15 / Female: 0)		
TOP COLLABORATIONS			
City–City - Overall	Karachi ↔ Lahore (5 papers)		
City–City - International	Kuala Lumpur ↔ Nilai (3 papers)		
City–City - Pakistan	Karachi ↔ Lahore (5 papers)		
Province–Province - Overall	Punjab ↔ Sindh (5 papers)		
Province–Province - International	Kuala Lumpur ↔ Selangor (3 papers)		
Province–Province - Pakistan	Punjab ↔ Sindh (5 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Overall	University of Management and Technology ↔ University of the Punjab, Lahore (6 papers)		
Institute–Institute - International	Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar ↔ State Institute of Islamic Studies (3 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Pakistan	University of Management and Technology ↔ University of the Punjab, Lahore (6 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Insufficient data		

Metric	Value	Metric	Value
Institute–Institute - Balochistan	Insufficient data		
Institute–Institute - Gilgit-Baltistan	Insufficient data		
Institute–Institute - Islamabad	Foundation University, Islamabad ↔ International Islamic University, Islamabad (2 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	University of Peshawar, Peshawar ↔ Women University Swabi (1 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Punjab	University of Management and Technology ↔ University of the Punjab, Lahore (6 papers)		
Institute–Institute - Sindh	Institute of Business Management, Karachi ↔ University of Karachi, Karachi (1 papers)		
Author–Author - Overall	Hassan Shakeel Shah ↔ Jibrail Bin Yusuf (3 papers)		
Author–Author - International	Kamaruzaman Yusoff ↔ Mansoureh Ebrahimi (3 papers)		
Author–Author - Pakistan	Hassan Shakeel Shah ↔ Mohammad Ayaz (3 papers)		
Author–Author - Azad Jammu and Kashmir	Insufficient data		
Author–Author - Balochistan	Insufficient data		
Author–Author - Gilgit-Baltistan	Insufficient data		
Author–Author - Islamabad	Muhammad Tariq ↔ Zafar Iqbal (2 papers)		
Author–Author - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Ahmad Hassan Khattak ↔ Ashfaq U. Rehman (1 papers)		
Author–Author - Punjab	Hassan Shakeel Shah ↔ Mohammad Ayaz (3 papers)		
Author–Author - Sindh	Amana Raquib ↔ Talat Zubair (1 papers)		

Authorship Distribution Report

This section provides a detailed analysis of authorship, categorized by the number of authors per paper and the geographical affiliation of the authors (International vs. Pakistani, and provincial breakdowns).

Authorship Count Definitions

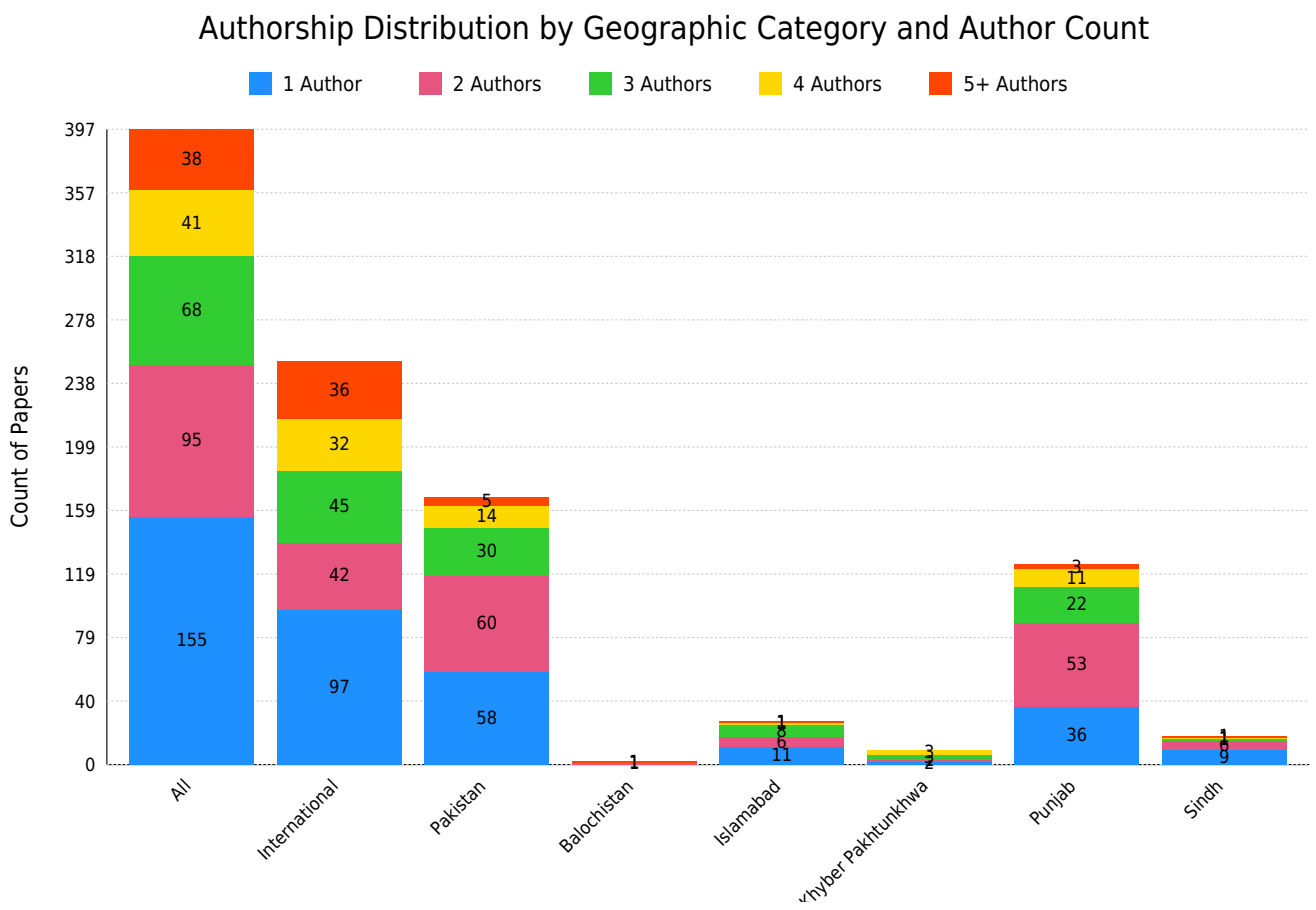
- **Total Papers:** The total count of distinct papers matching the geographic filter.
- **1 Author:** Papers authored by a single individual (Monographs).
- **2 Authors:** Papers written by exactly two co-authors.
- **3 Authors:** Papers written by exactly three co-authors.
- **4 Authors:** Papers written by exactly four co-authors.
- **5+ Authors:** Papers written by five or more co-authors, indicating high collaboration.

Geographic Filter Definitions

- **All:** Papers regardless of author affiliation.
- **International:** Papers where at least one author is affiliated outside of Pakistan (country != 'Pakistan').
- **Pakistan:** Papers where at least one author is affiliated within Pakistan (country = 'Pakistan').
- **Provinces (e.g., Punjab, Sindh):** Papers where at least one author is affiliated with the specified Pakistani province.

Detailed Authorship Table

Authorship Filter	Total Papers	1 Author	2 Authors	3 Authors	4 Authors	5+ Authors
All	397	155	95	68	41	38
International	252	97	42	45	32	36
Pakistan	167	58	60	30	14	5
Balochistan	2	0	1	0	0	1
Islamabad	27	11	6	8	1	1
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	2	1	3	3	0
Punjab	125	36	53	22	11	3
Sindh	18	9	6	1	1	1



Analysis

Authorship Count Distribution: *The journal published **397 papers**. The distribution is dominated by **single-author papers**. Single-author papers account for **39.04%** of the total output, while highly collaborative papers (5+ authors) represent **9.57%**.*

Geographical Affiliation: *Out of all papers, **167 (42.07%)** involved at least one author from Pakistan, and **252 (63.48%)** involved at least one international author. This indicates the degree of local and global collaboration and readership.*

Provincial Breakdown (Pakistan): *Within Pakistan, the highest contribution comes from authors affiliated with **Punjab**, contributing **125 papers** (approximately 74.85% of the total Pakistani papers). This highlights the key regional hubs of research activity feeding into the journal.*

Year-wise Distribution Report

This report provides an overview of journal statistics for the specified years, including total papers, issues, and volumes.

Explanations

- **Year:** The publication year used for grouping statistics.
- **Papers:** The count of distinct papers published in that year.
- **Issues:** The count of distinct issue identifiers found in that year.
- **Volumes:** The count of distinct volume identifiers found in that year.
- **Total (Footer Row):** The sum of all figures in that column across every year listed.

Table: Year-wise Journal Statistics

Year	Papers	Issues	Volumes
2011	14	2	1
2012	11	2	1
2013	11	2	1
2014	12	2	1
2015	10	2	1
2016	13	2	1
2017	11	2	1
2018	24	2	1
2019	26	2	1
2020	36	2	1
2021	47	2	1
2022	41	2	1
2023	44	2	1
2024	46	2	1
2025	51	2	1
Total	397	30	15

Analysis

*This report details a longitudinal assessment of the journal's productivity metrics across a **15 year span, commencing in 2011 and concluding in 2025**. The analysis evaluates temporal dynamics, identifying key periods of growth, maturity, and fluctuation in publication output.*

Peak and Trough Analysis

*Analysis of the aggregated data reveals significant variance in annual productivity. The maximum observed output occurred in **Year 2025**, recording a peak of **51 papers**. This suggests a zenith in editorial capacity or submission frequency during that period. Conversely, the minimum recorded output was **10 papers in Year 2015**. Such troughs often denote periods of organizational transition or external research cycle dependencies.*

Key Output Extrema:

- ***Papers:*** *Peak production in 2025 (51 units); Lowest production in 2015 (10 units).*
- ***Issues:*** *Peak production in 2011; Lowest production in 2011.*
- ***Volumes:*** *Peak production in 2011; Lowest production in 2011.*

Trend Inflection Points

*Year-over-year comparison suggests a significant upward inflection point in publication volume commencing in **Year 2023**, indicating a period of sustained expansion.*

Analysis of Production Aggregates Over Defined Intervals

To contextualize short-term fluctuations, productivity has been aggregated across 5-year intervals (where applicable, as defined in the methodology).

Interval 2011 – 2015

*This interval yielded a cumulative output of **58 papers** (Mean Annual Rate: 11.6 /yr), **10 issues** (Mean Annual Rate: 2 /yr), and **5 volumes** (Mean Annual Rate: 1 /yr).*

Interval 2016 – 2020

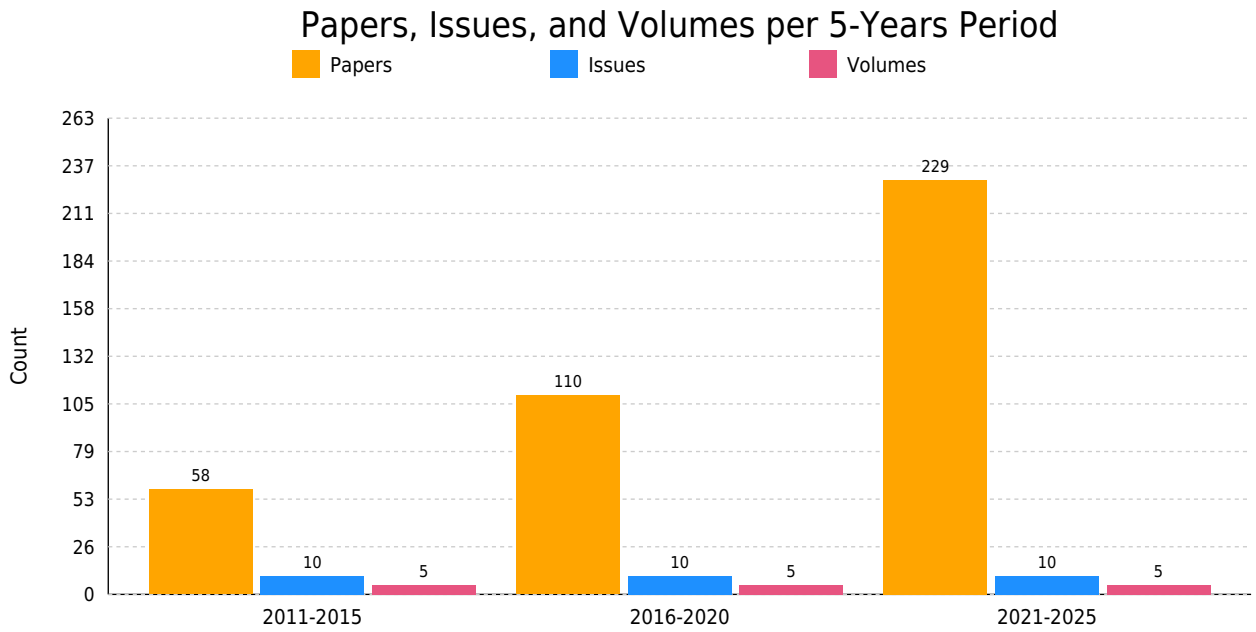
*This interval yielded a cumulative output of **110 papers** (Mean Annual Rate: 22 /yr), **10 issues** (Mean Annual Rate: 2 /yr), and **5 volumes** (Mean Annual Rate: 1 /yr) (Change relative to prior period: +89.7%).*

Interval 2021 – 2025

*This interval yielded a cumulative output of **229 papers** (Mean Annual Rate: 45.8 /yr), **10 issues** (Mean Annual Rate: 2 /yr), and **5 volumes** (Mean Annual Rate: 1 /yr) (Change relative to prior period: +108.2%).*

Interval Data Summary

Period	Papers	Issues	Volumes
2011-2015	58	10	5
2016-2020	110	10	5
2021-2025	229	10	5

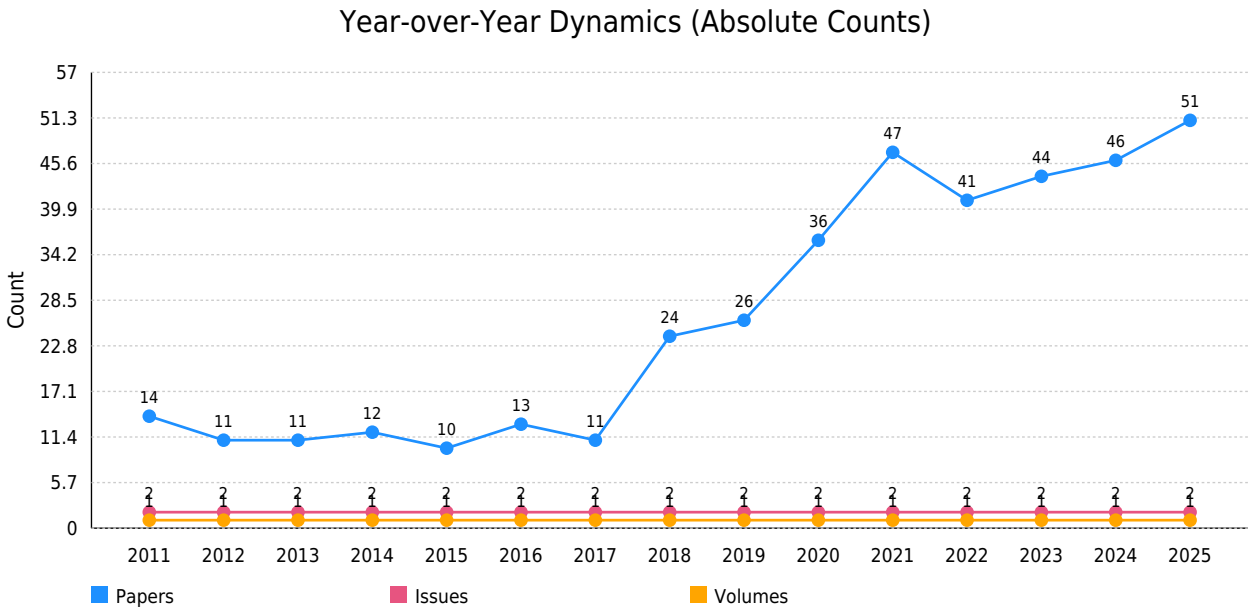


Micro-Level Volatility Assessment (Year-over-Year Change)

Detailed examination of year-on-year (YoY) transitions provides insight into the consistency of production flows. Fluctuations are detailed below, while periods of sustained stability are summarized.

Papers (YoY Dynamics)

- ***2011 (Baseline):*** *14 papers.*
- ***2012:*** *11 papers — Relative decrease of 21.4% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2013:*** *11 papers — Relative no measurable change compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2014:*** *12 papers — Relative increase of 9.1% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2015:*** *10 papers — Relative decrease of 16.7% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2016:*** *13 papers — Relative increase of 30% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2017:*** *11 papers — Relative decrease of 15.4% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2018:*** *24 papers — Relative increase of 118.2% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2019:*** *26 papers — Relative increase of 8.3% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2020:*** *36 papers — Relative increase of 38.5% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2021:*** *47 papers — Relative increase of 30.6% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2022:*** *41 papers — Relative decrease of 12.8% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2023:*** *44 papers — Relative increase of 7.3% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2024:*** *46 papers — Relative increase of 4.5% compared to the preceding year.*
- ***2025:*** *51 papers — Relative increase of 10.9% compared to the preceding year.*



Issues (YoY Dynamics)

- ***2011 (Baseline):*** *2 issues.*
- ***Stability Period (2012 - 2025):*** *2 issues maintained consecutively for 14 transitions.*

Volumes (YoY Dynamics)

- ***2011 (Baseline):*** *1 volumes.*
- ***Stability Period (2012 - 2025):*** *1 volumes maintained consecutively for 14 transitions.*

Executive Summary and Conclusion

*Over the analyzed 15-year period spanning 2011 to 2025, the journal exhibits a complex productivity profile characterized by significant volatility but an ultimately **positive trajectory** in overall volume, evidenced by a change of **+264.3%** between the first and last recorded years.*

The key findings synthesized from this longitudinal analysis are:

- ***Peak Performance & Vulnerability:*** *Peak annual output was recorded in Year 2025 (51 papers). The existence of a significant trough in Year 2015 underscores a vulnerability to external or internal pressures that can severely impact annual submissions or processing capacity.*
- ***Growth Inflection:*** *Evidence points toward the commencement of a sustained growth phase beginning around Year 2023, suggesting that processes or strategic changes implemented around this time have positively influenced long-term productivity.*
- ***Interval Trends:*** *Aggregation across defined periods confirms momentum in later intervals, which generally demonstrate higher mean annual rates per issue and volume compared to initial periods.*

Gender-Paper Distribution Reports

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Overall

This report analyzes papers authored exclusively by individuals from all countries. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Explanations

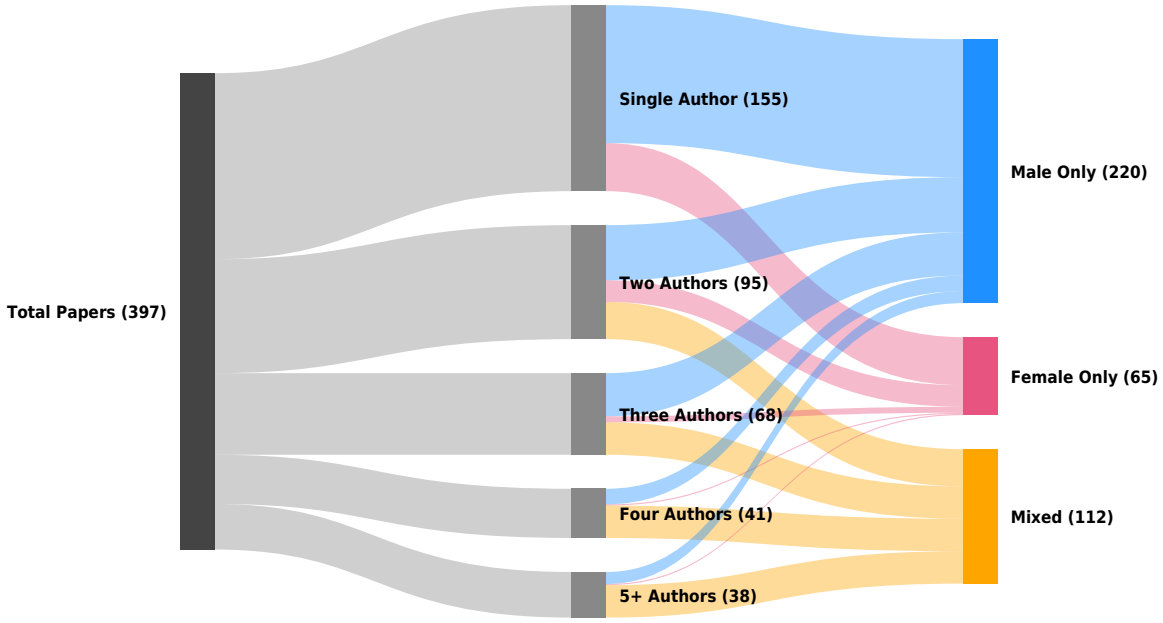
- **Total Papers:** The total number of papers reviewed for the journal.
- **Male-only Papers:** Papers authored exclusively by male authors.
- **Female-only Papers:** Papers authored exclusively by female authors.
- **Mixed-gender Papers:** Papers authored by both male and female authors.
- **1. 2,3,4,5,5> Authors:** Papers grouped by total number of authors, with gender composition.
- **First Author Male:** Number of papers where the first author is male.
- **First Author Female:** Number of papers where the first author is female.
- **Male Only / Female Only / Mixed (per team size):** Breakdown of papers by gender composition within each team-size category.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	397
Male-only Papers	220
Female-only Papers	65
Mixed-gender Papers	112
First Author Male	290
First Author Female	107
Single Author	All: 155 | Male: 115 | Female: 40 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 95 | Male: 46 | Female: 18 | Mixed: 31
Three Authors	All: 68 | Male: 36 | Female: 5 | Mixed: 27
Four Authors	All: 41 | Male: 13 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 27
Five or More Authors	All: 38 | Male: 10 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 27

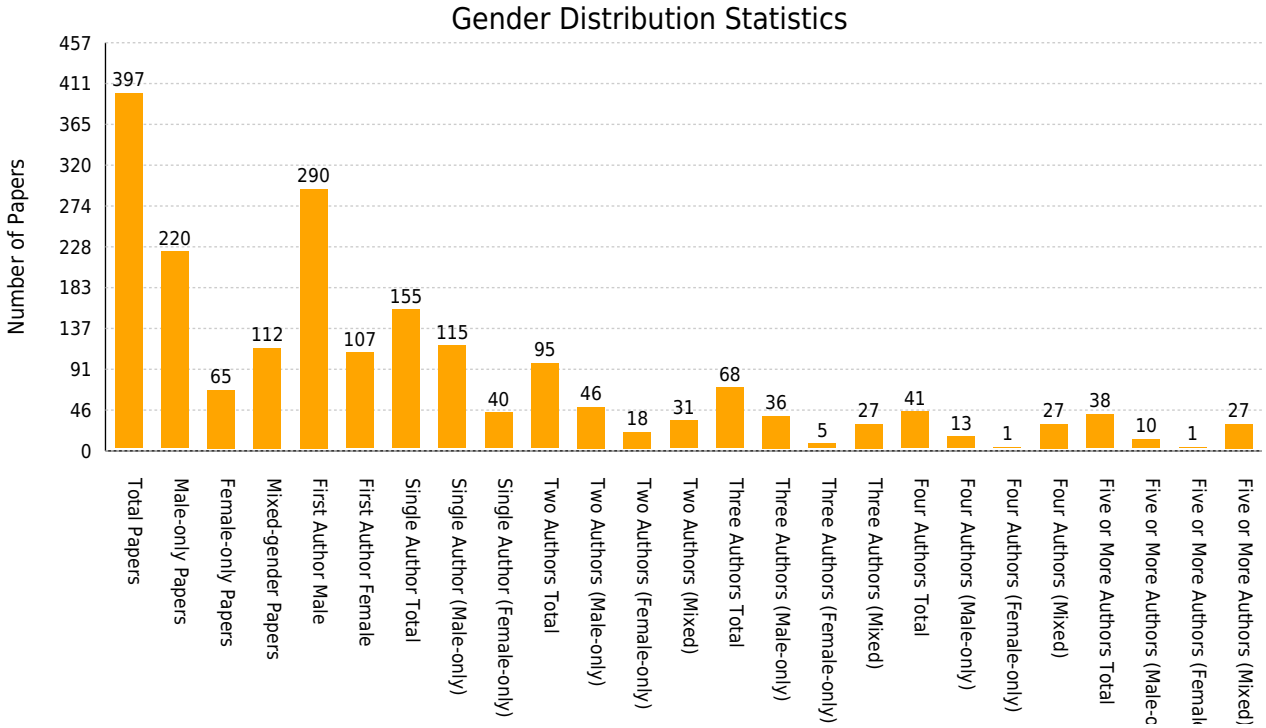
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



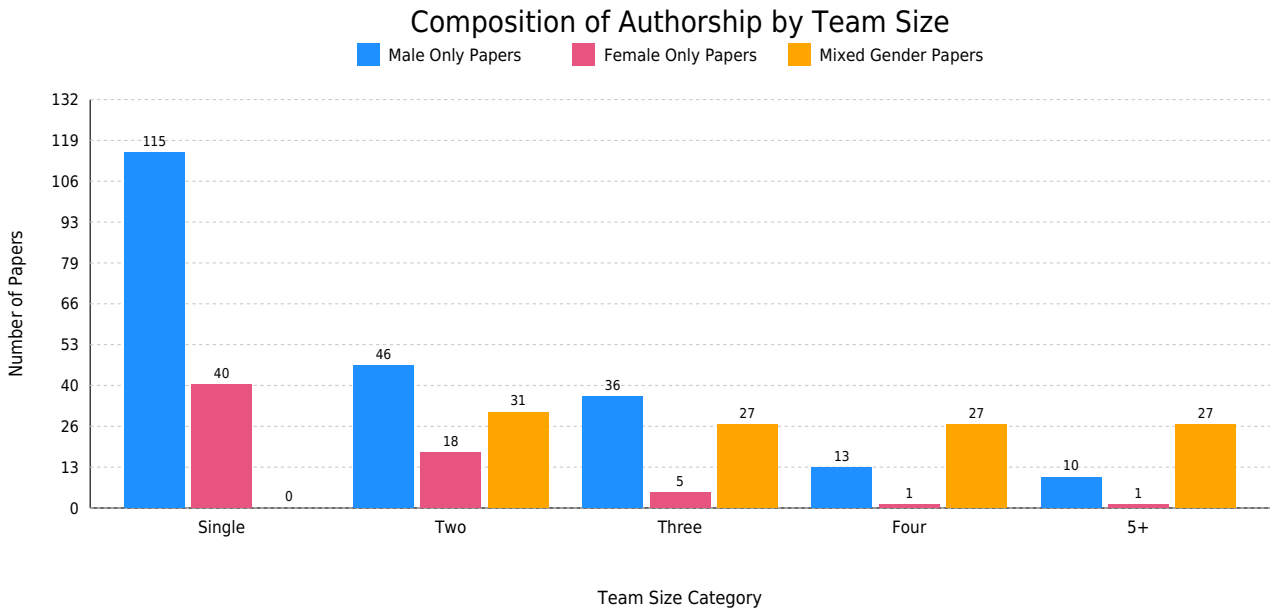
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



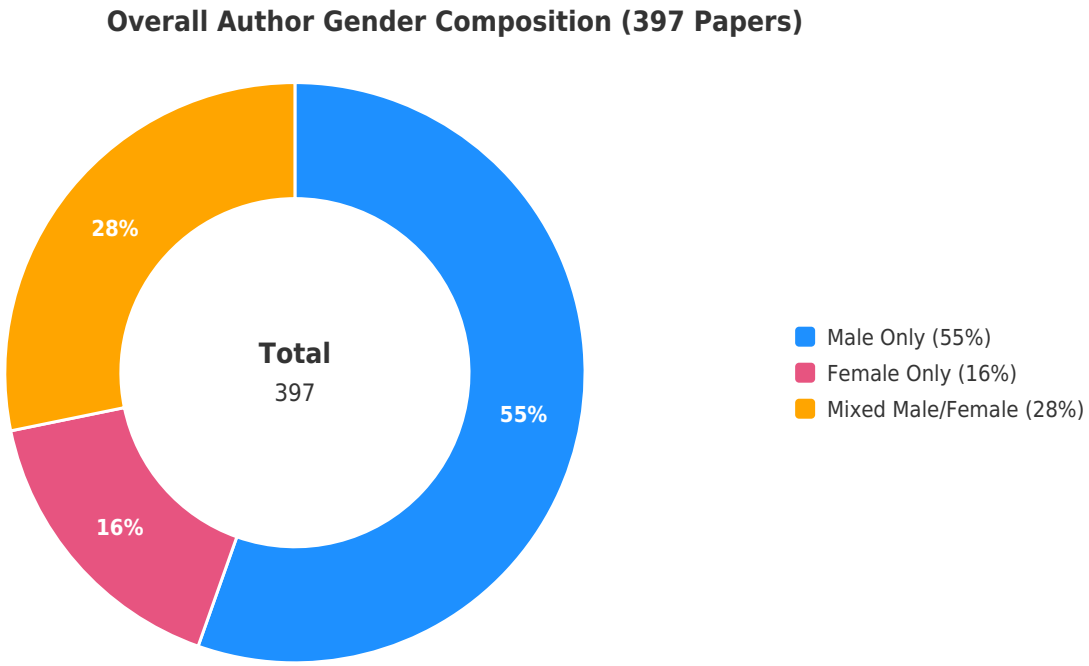
Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.



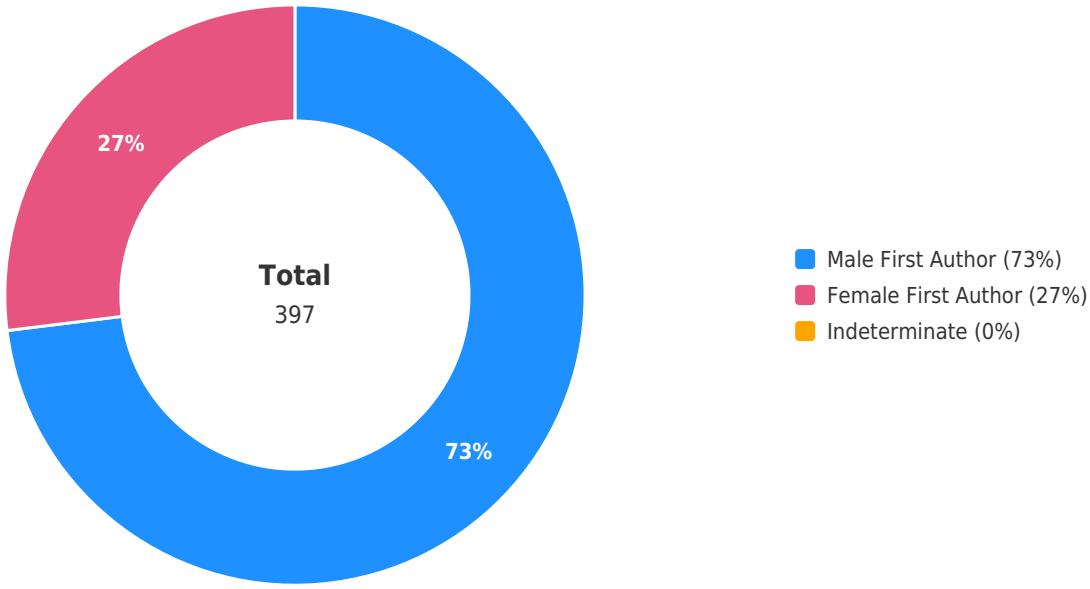
Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:
*The analysis of the 397 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **220** instances, constituting **55.4%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **65** papers (**16.4%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **112** papers, or **28.2%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*



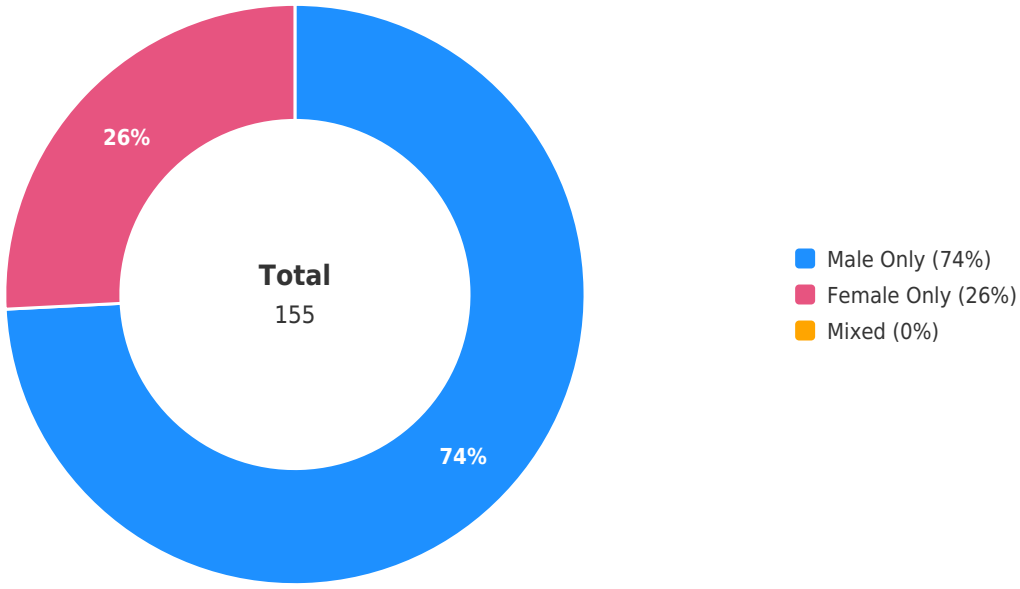
Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **290** papers (**73%**), while female authors led **107** papers (**27%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

First Author Distribution



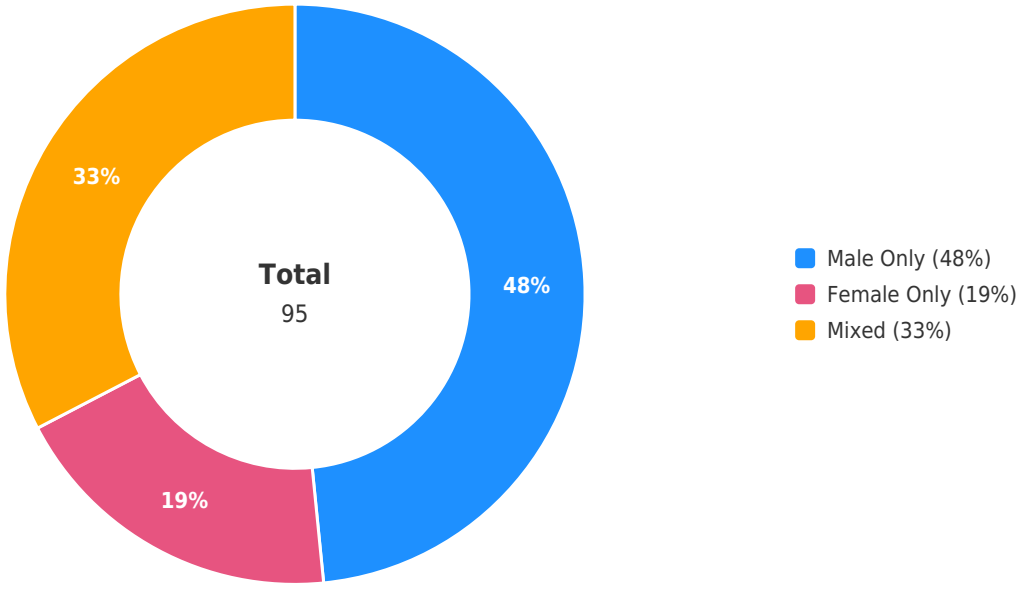
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Single Author*** *(N=155): Male-only authorship constituted* ***115*** *(74.2%), female-only authorship constituted* ***40*** *(25.8%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=155)



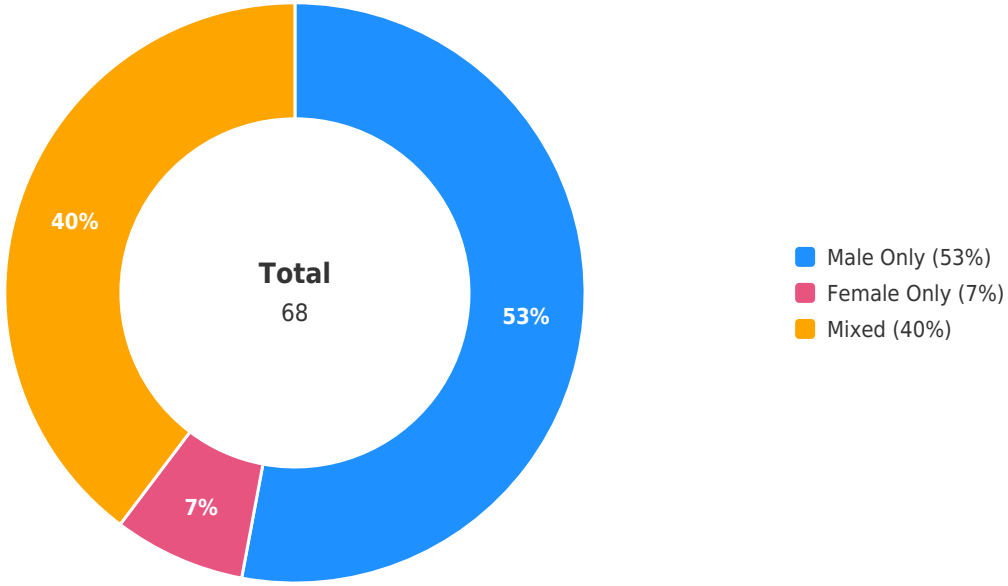
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Two Authors*** *(N=95): Male-only authorship constituted* ***46*** *(48.4%), female-only authorship constituted* ***18*** *(18.9%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***31*** *cases (32.6%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=95)



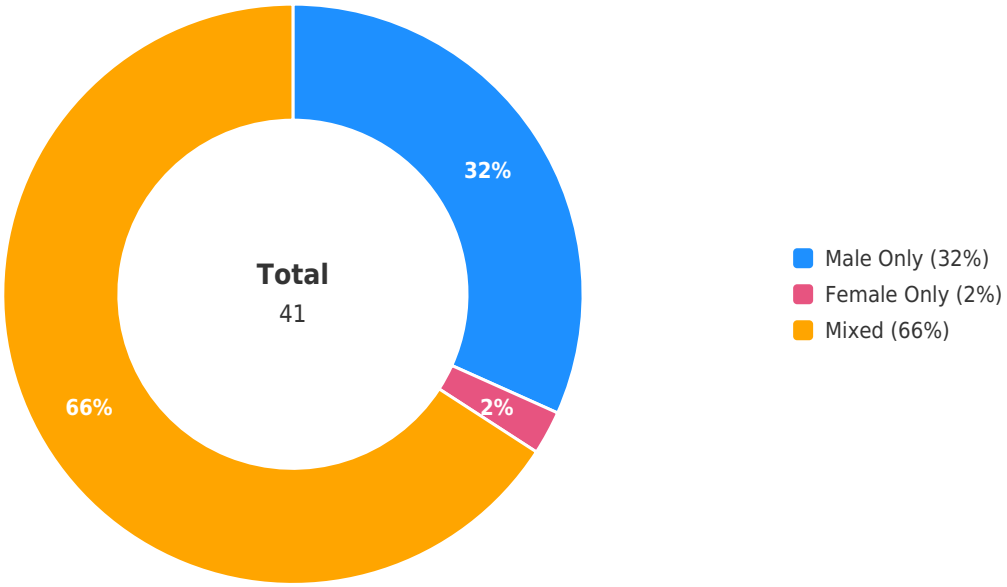
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Three Authors*** *(N=68): Male-only authorship constituted* ***36*** *(52.9%), female-only authorship constituted* ***5*** *(7.4%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***27*** *cases (39.7%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=68)



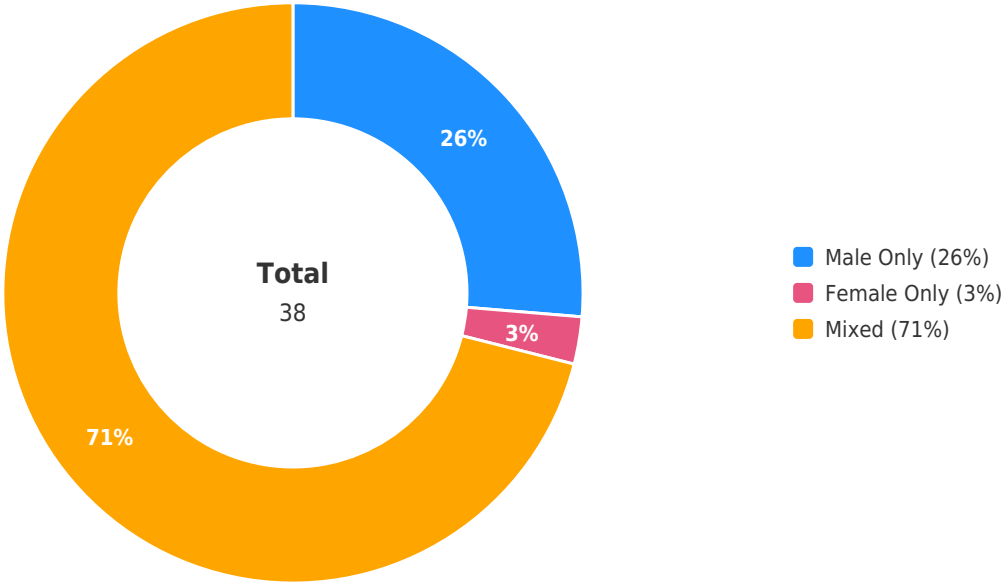
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=41): Male-only authorship constituted* ***13*** *(31.7%), female-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(2.4%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***27*** *cases (65.9%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=41)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=38): Male-only authorship constituted* ***10*** *(26.3%), female-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(2.6%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***27*** *cases (71.1%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=38)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - International Authorship

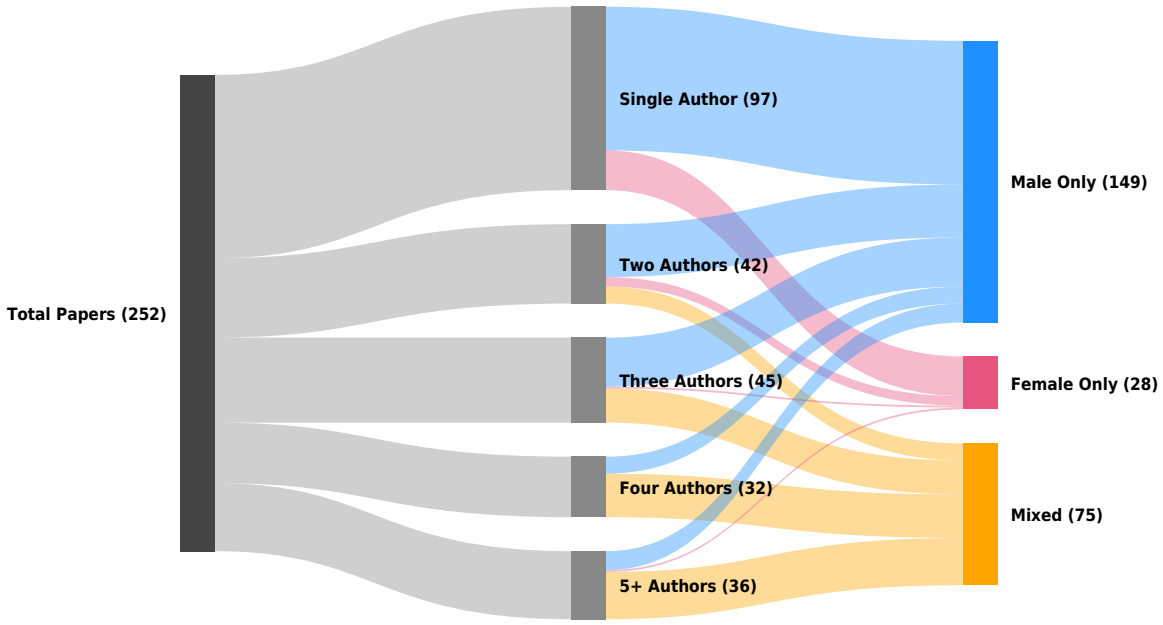
This report analyzes papers authored exclusively by individuals from countries other than Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	252
Male-only Papers	149
Female-only Papers	28
Mixed-gender Papers	75
First Author Male	197
First Author Female	55
Single Author	All: 97 | Male: 76 | Female: 21 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 42 | Male: 28 | Female: 5 | Mixed: 9
Three Authors	All: 45 | Male: 26 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 18
Four Authors	All: 32 | Male: 9 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 23
Five or More Authors	All: 36 | Male: 10 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 25

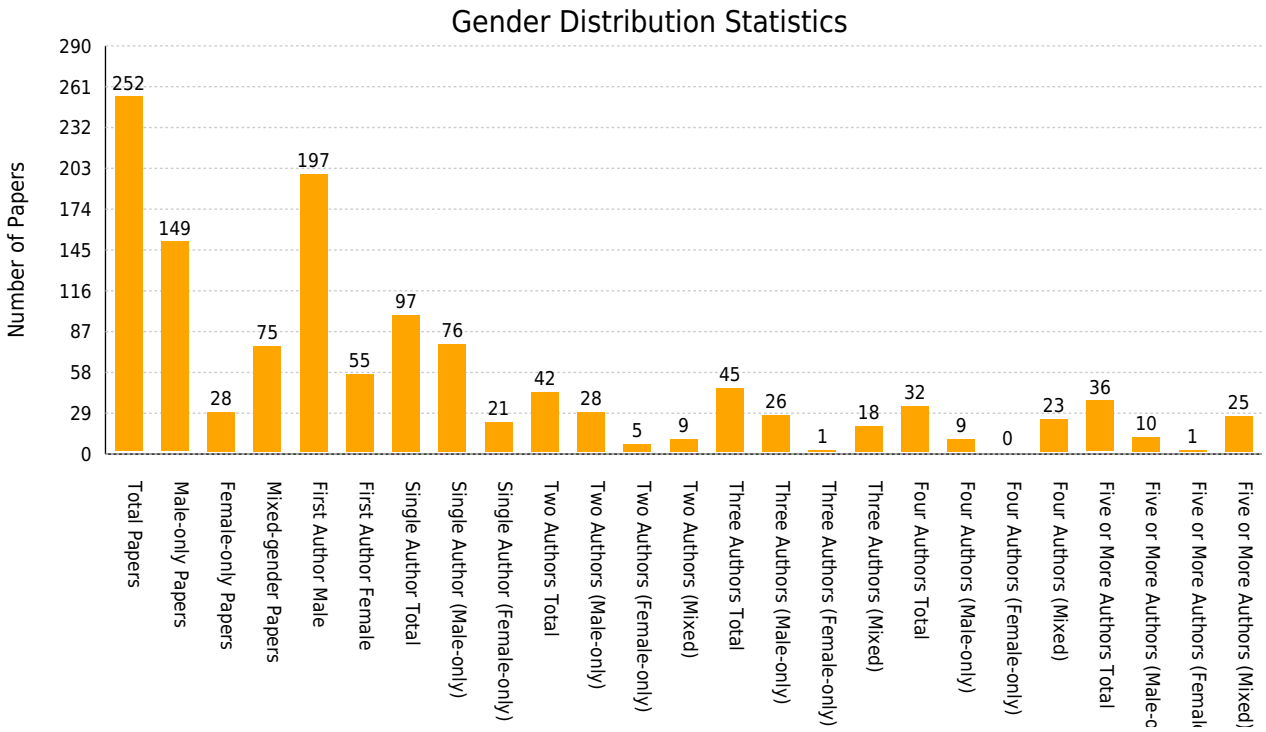
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



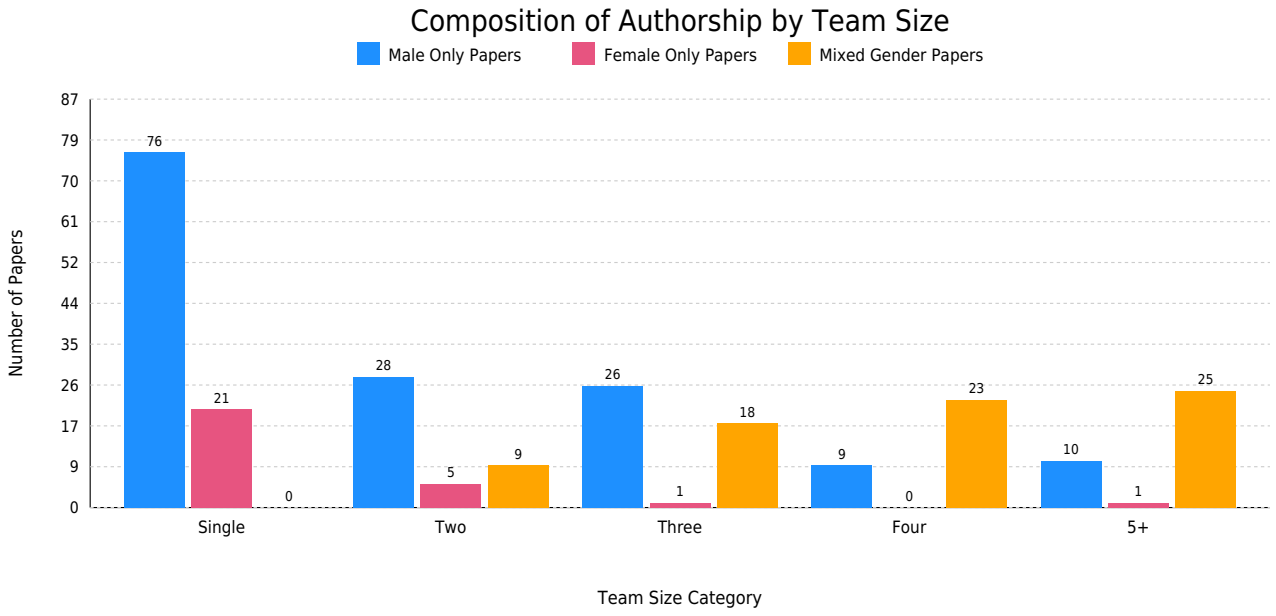
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

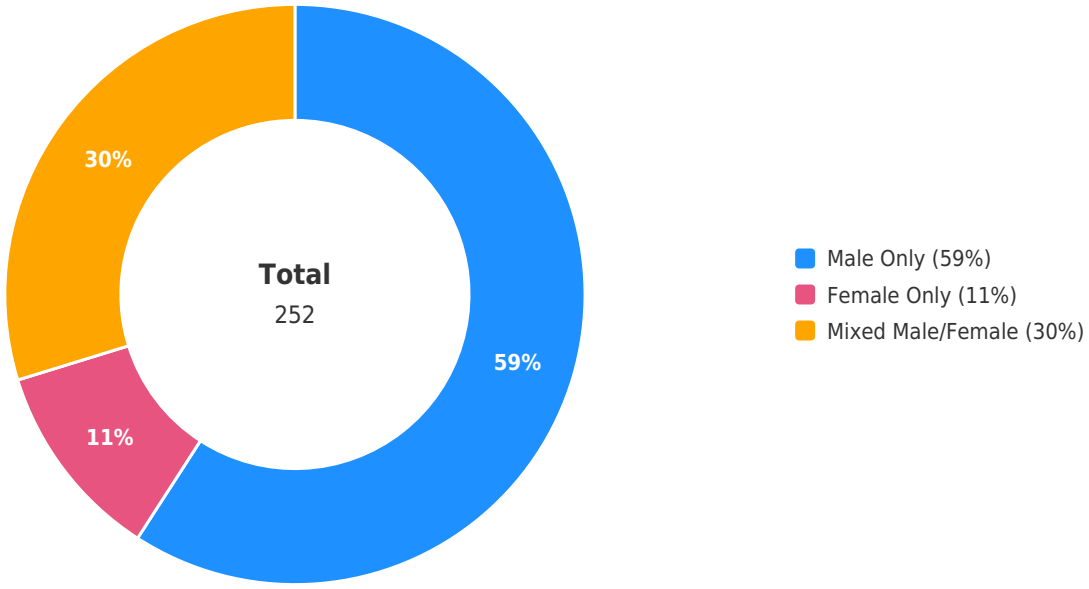


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

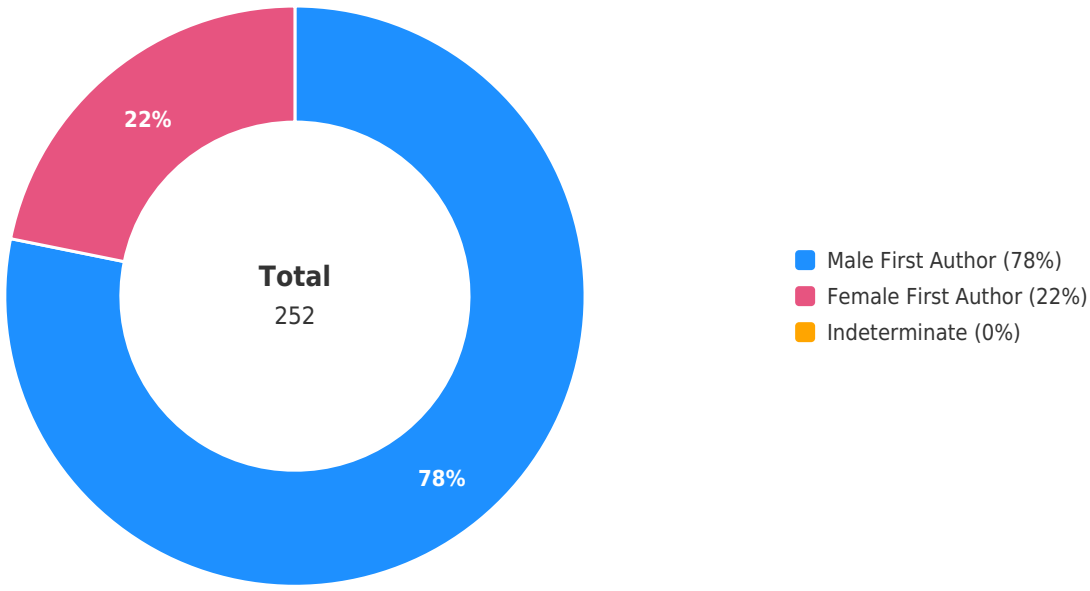
*The analysis of the 252 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **149** instances, constituting **59.1%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **28** papers (**11.1%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **75** papers, or **29.8%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (252 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **197** papers (**78.2%**), while female authors led **55** papers (**21.8%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

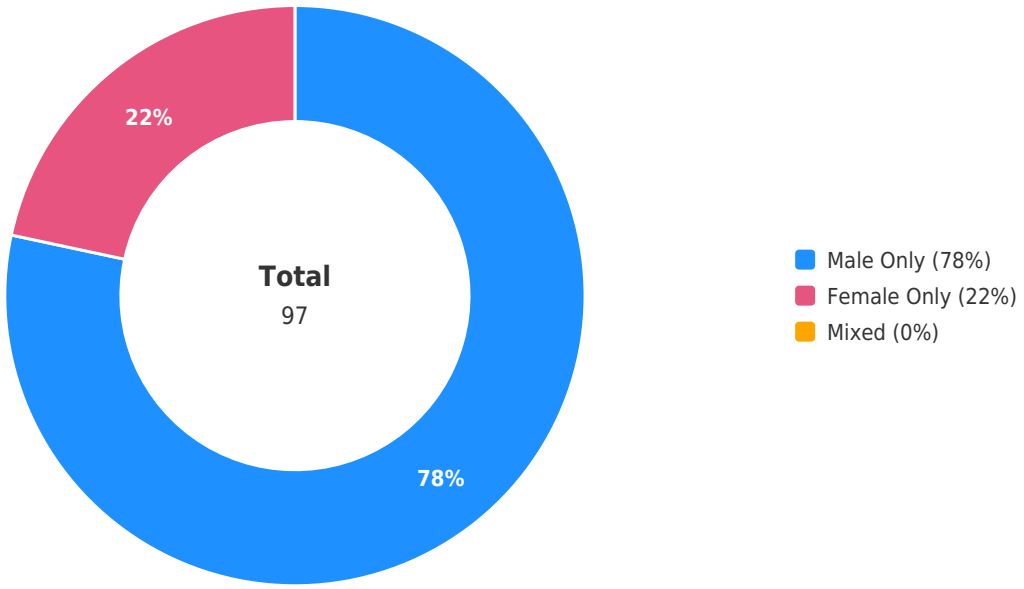
First Author Distribution



***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Single Author** (N=97): Male-only authorship constituted **76** (78.4%), female-only authorship constituted **21** (21.6%).*

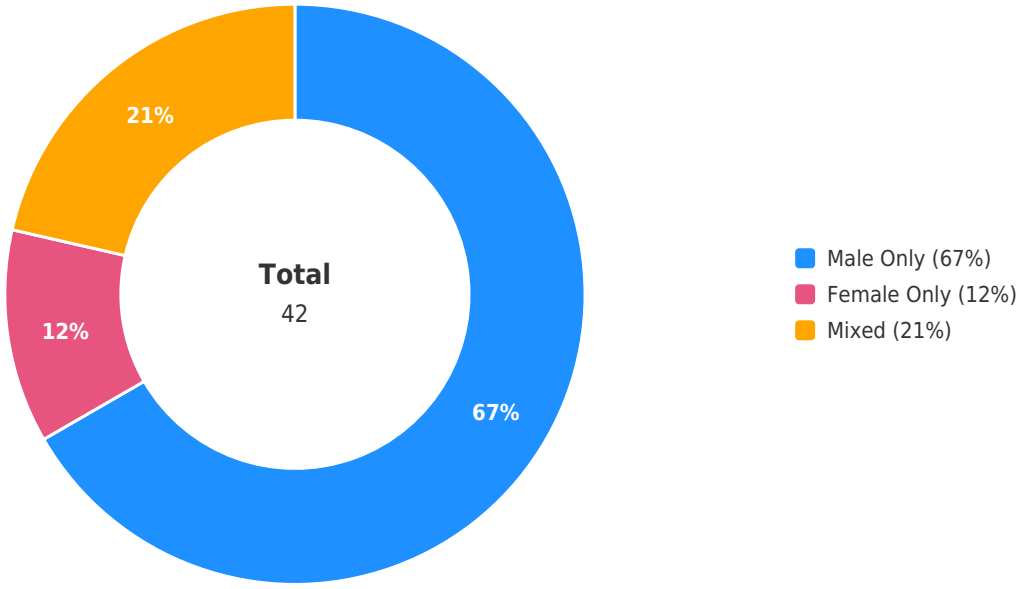
*The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=97)



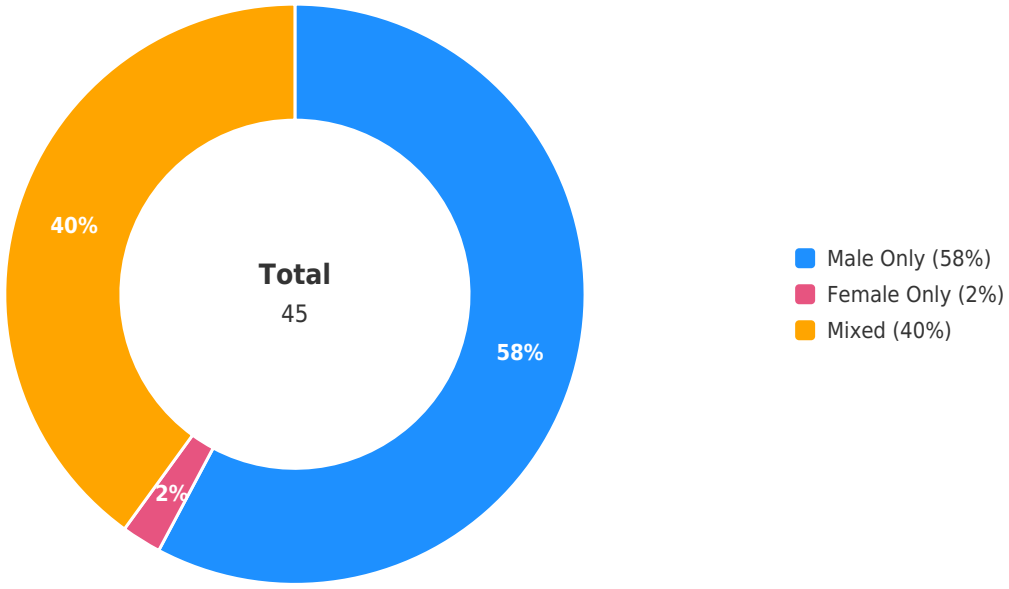
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=42): Male-only authorship constituted **28** (66.7%), female-only authorship constituted **5** (11.9%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **9** cases (21.4%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=42)



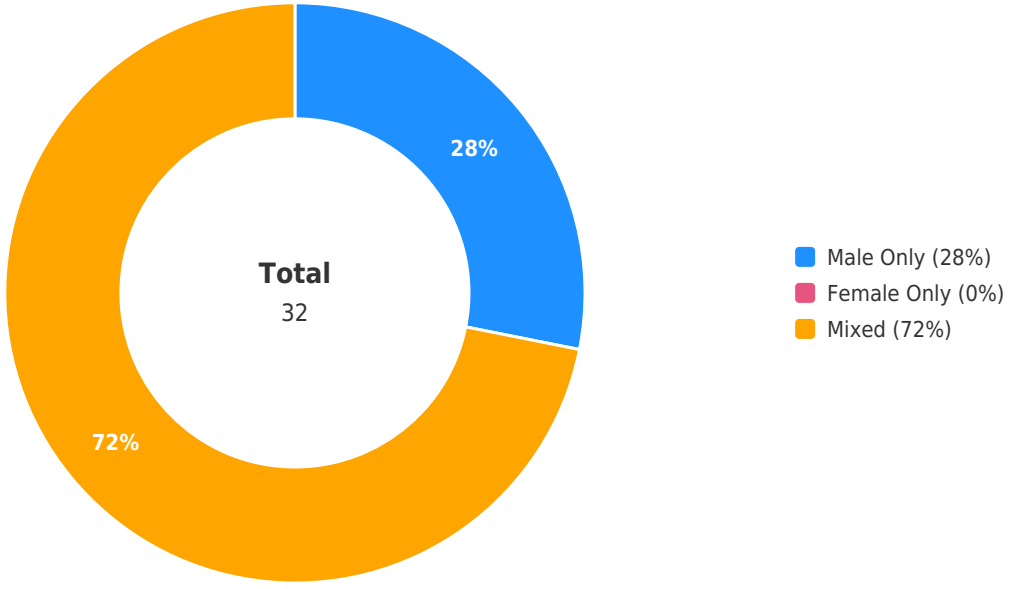
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=45): Male-only authorship constituted **26** (57.8%), female-only authorship constituted **1** (2.2%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **18** cases (40%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=45)



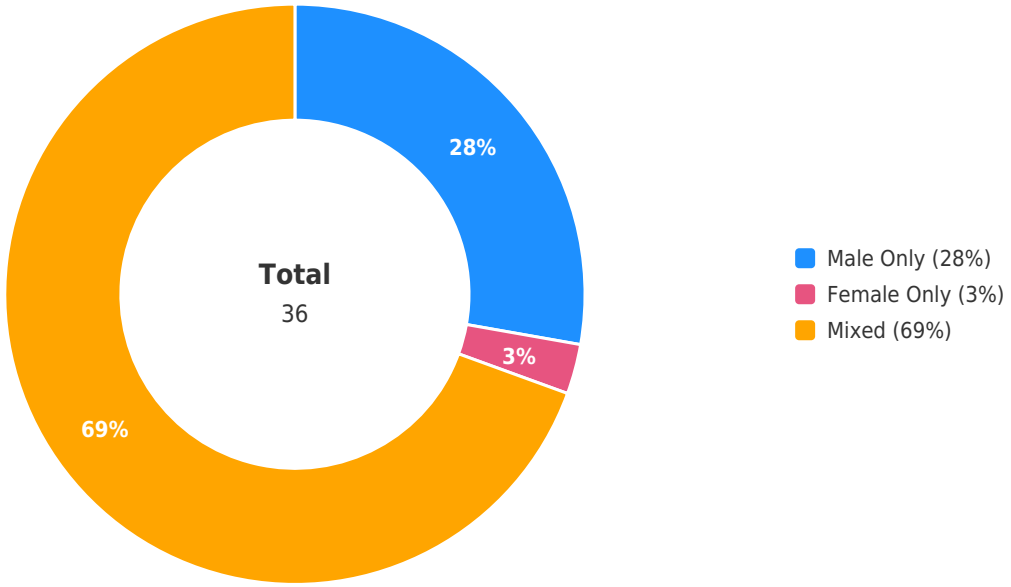
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=32): Male-only authorship constituted* ***9*** *(28.1%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***23*** *cases (71.9%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=32)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=36): Male-only authorship constituted* ***10*** *(27.8%), female-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(2.8%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***25*** *cases (69.4%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=36)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Pakistani Authorship

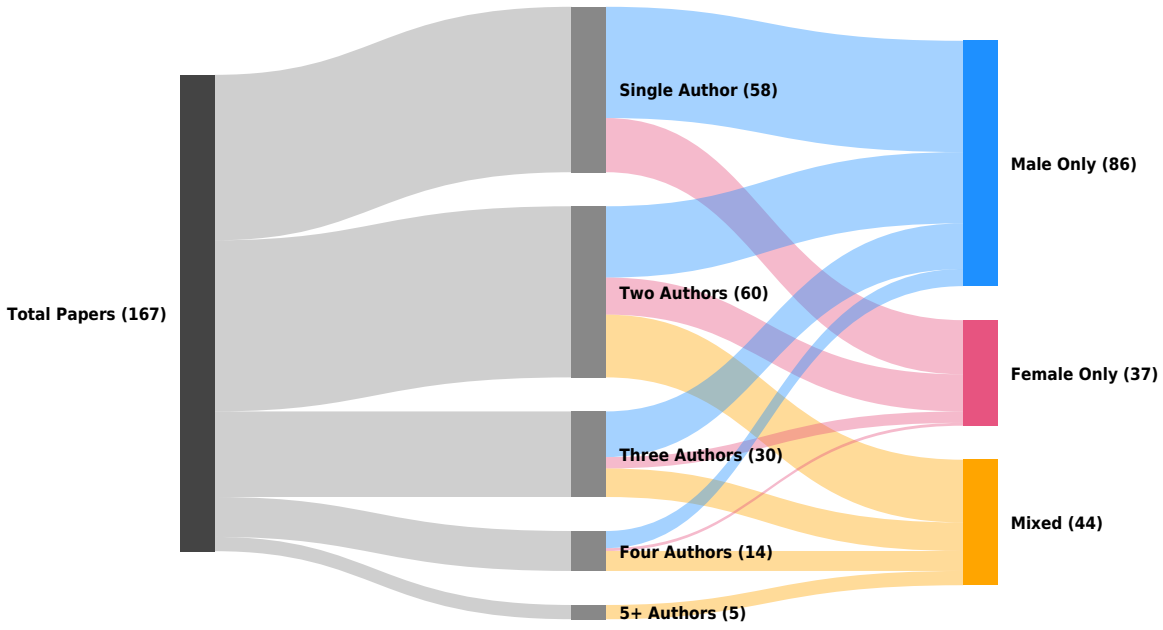
This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	167
Male-only Papers	86
Female-only Papers	37
Mixed-gender Papers	44
First Author Male	112
First Author Female	55
Single Author	All: 58 | Male: 39 | Female: 19 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 60 | Male: 25 | Female: 13 | Mixed: 22
Three Authors	All: 30 | Male: 16 | Female: 4 | Mixed: 10
Four Authors	All: 14 | Male: 6 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 7
Five or More Authors	All: 5 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 5

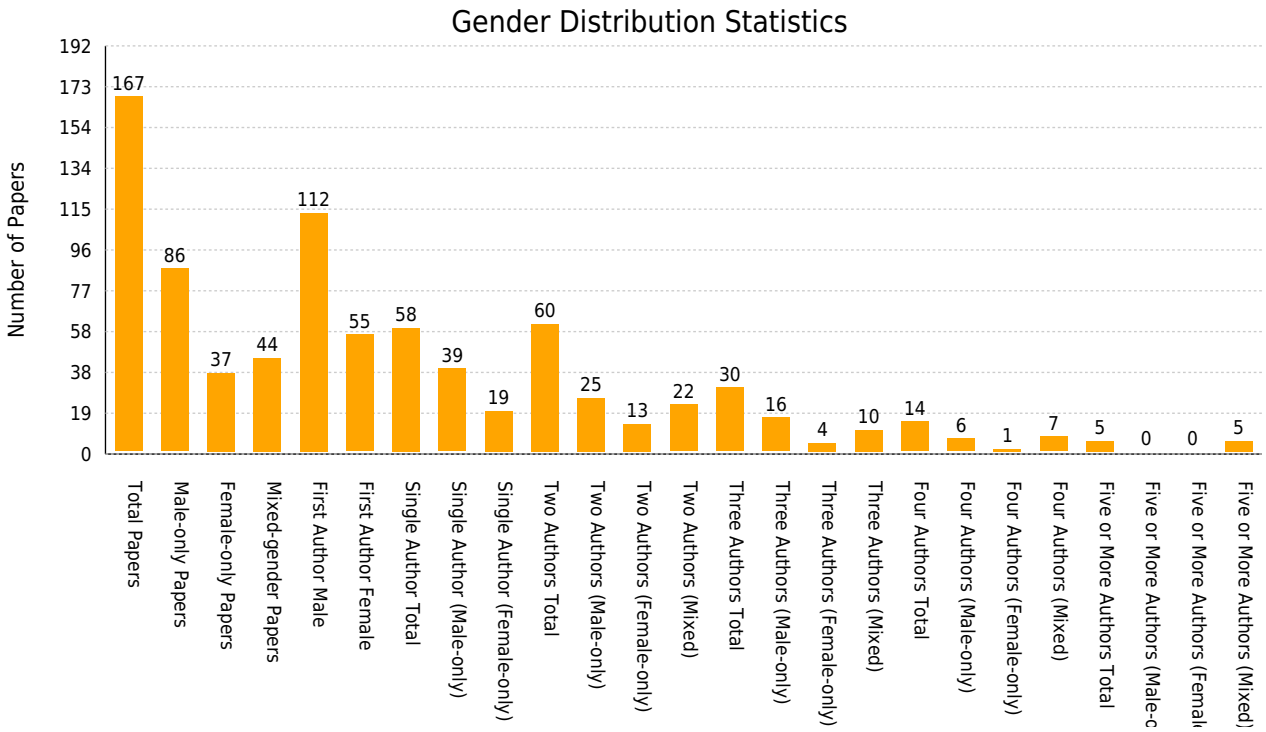
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



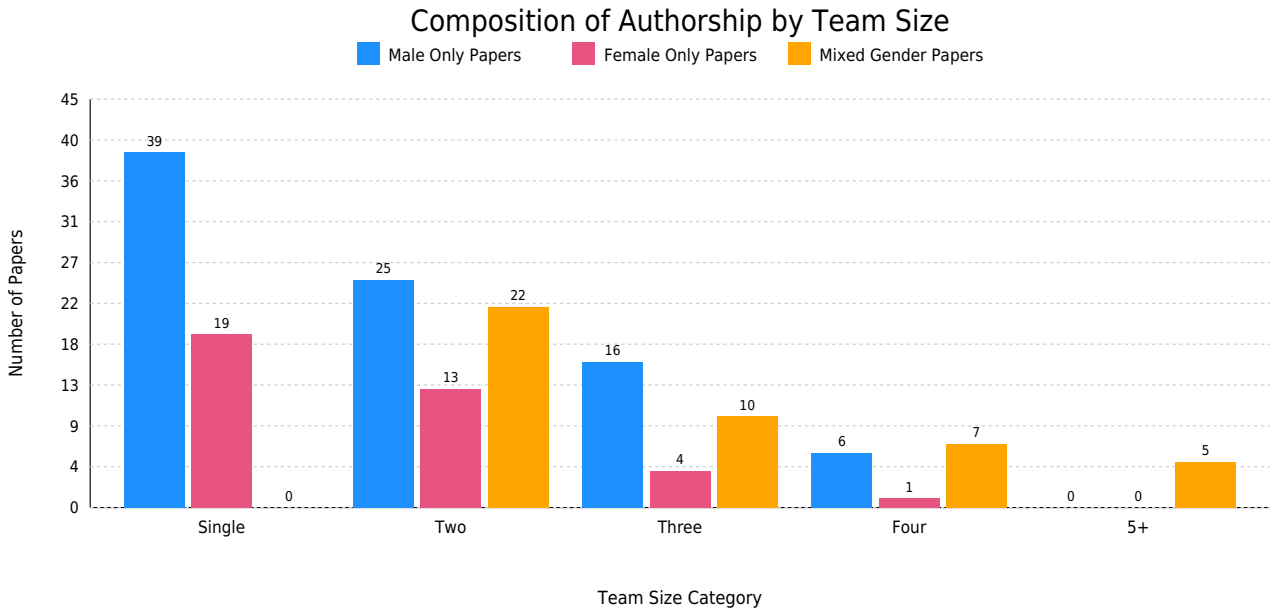
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

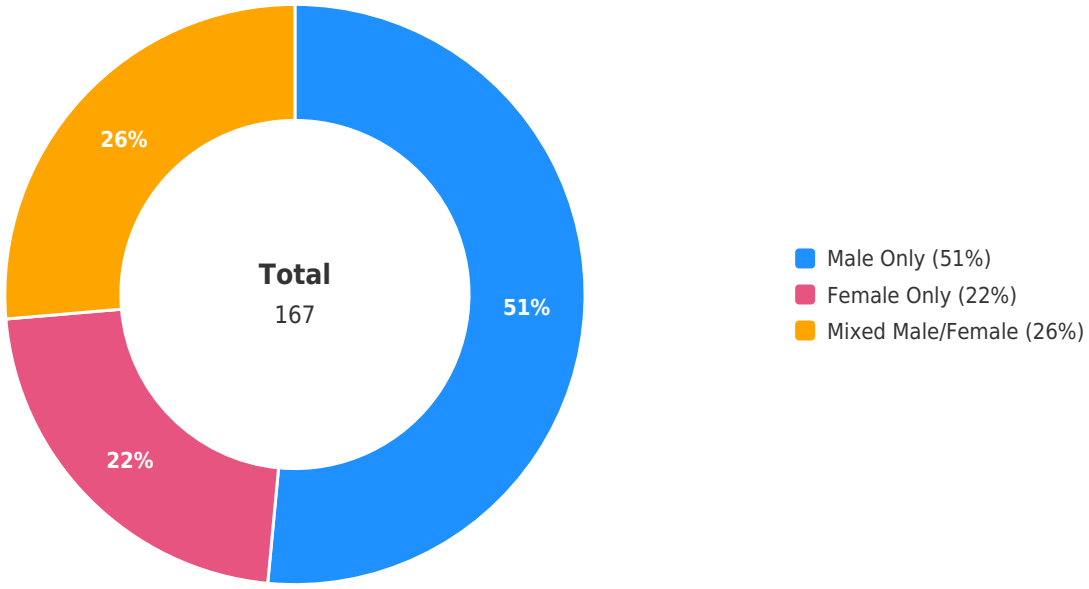


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

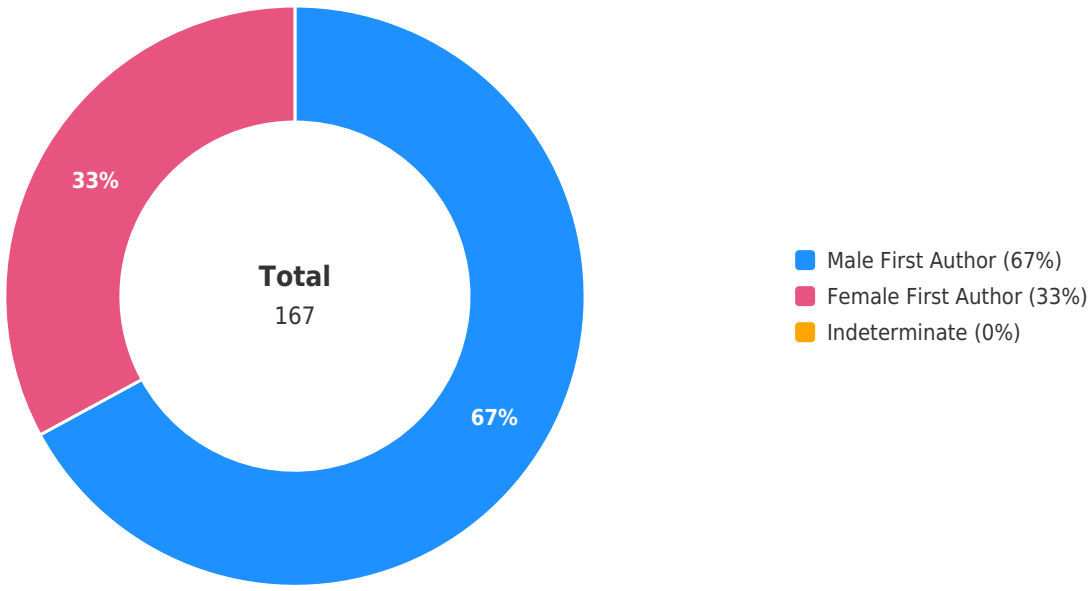
*The analysis of the 167 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **86** instances, constituting **51.5%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **37** papers (**22.2%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **44** papers, or **26.3%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (167 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **112** papers (**67.1%**), while female authors led **55** papers (**32.9%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

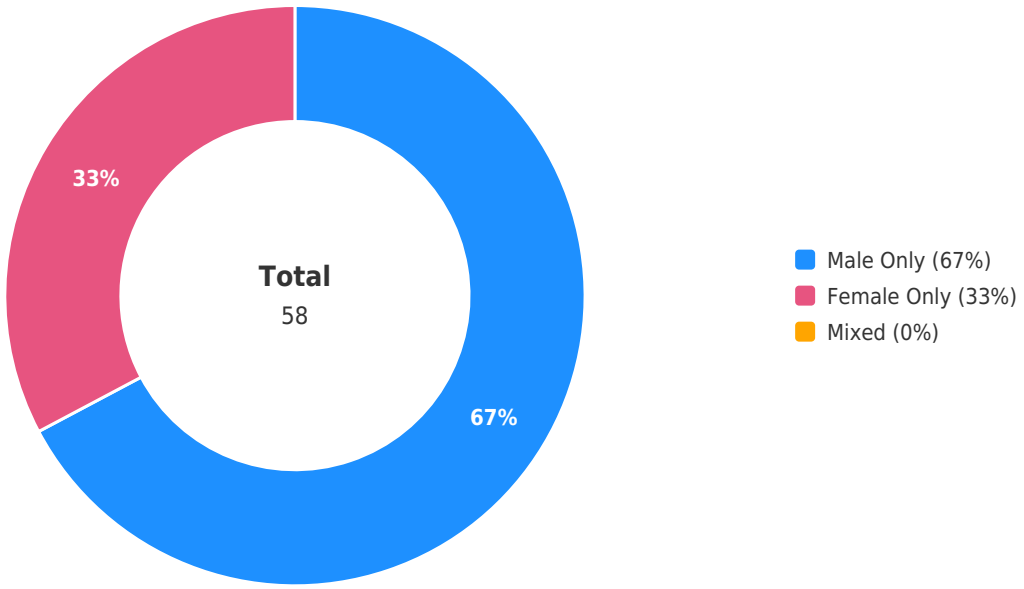
First Author Distribution



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with **Single Author** (N=58): Male-only authorship constituted **39** (67.2%), female-only authorship constituted **19** (32.8%).*

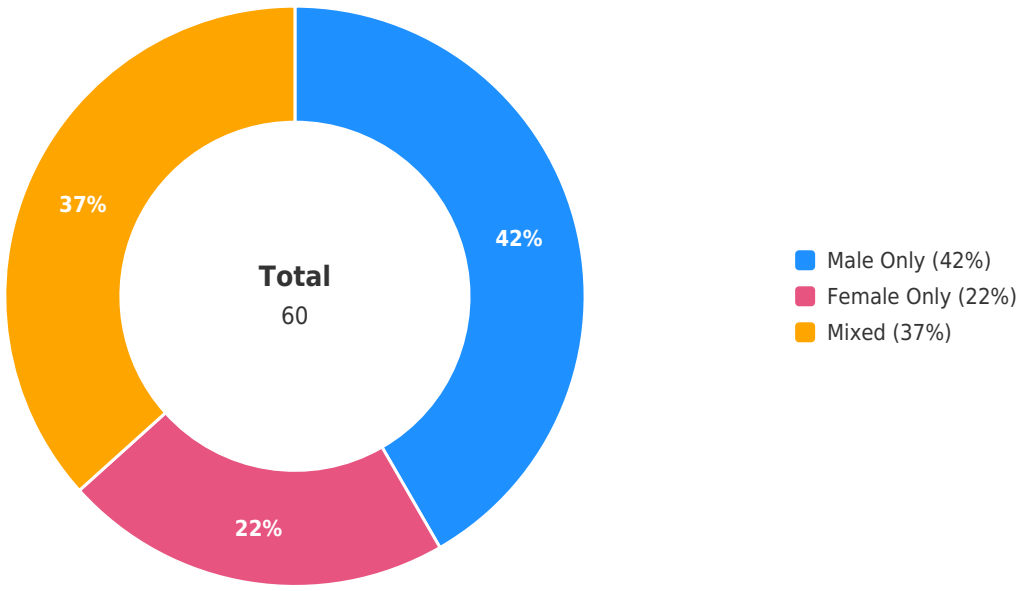
*The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=58)



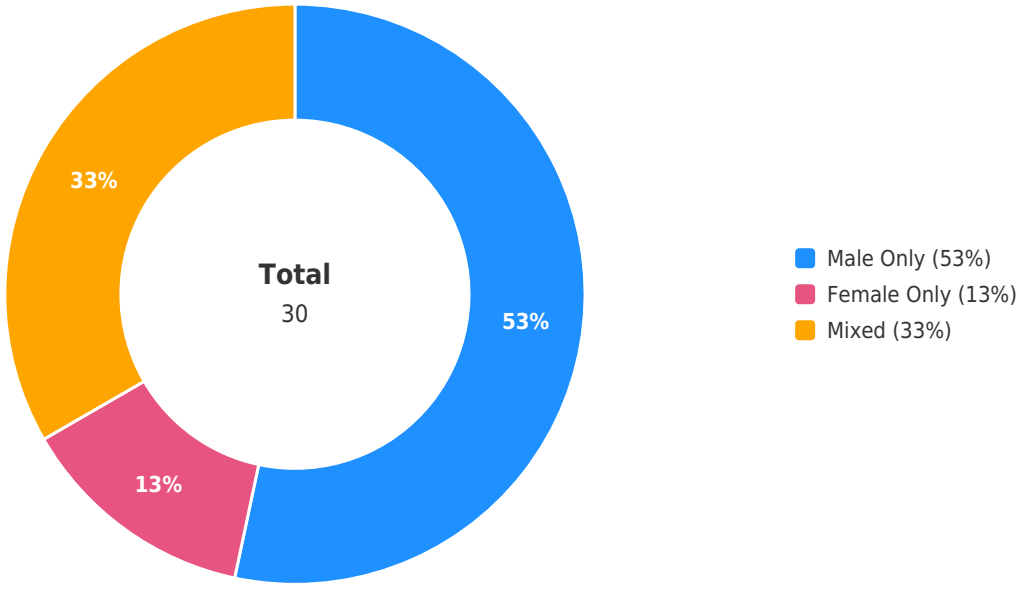
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=60): Male-only authorship constituted **25** (41.7%), female-only authorship constituted **13** (21.7%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **22** cases (36.7%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=60)



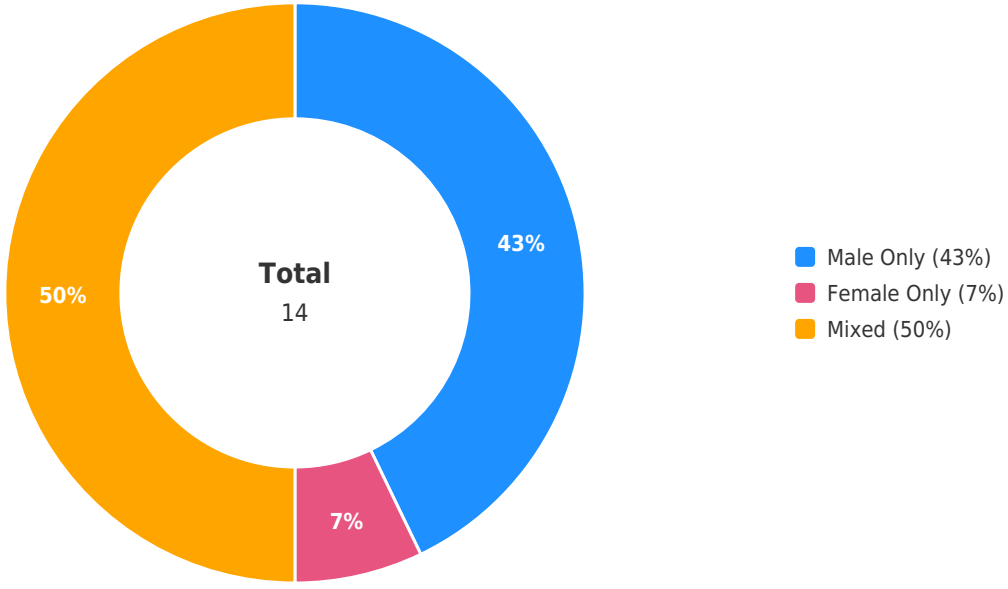
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=30): Male-only authorship constituted **16** (53.3%), female-only authorship constituted **4** (13.3%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **10** cases (33.3%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=30)



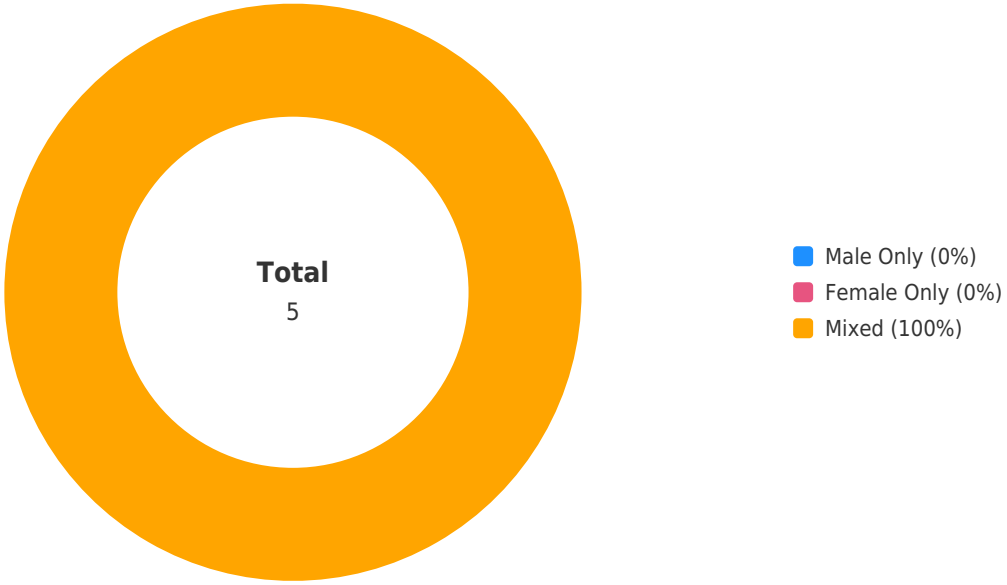
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=14): Male-only authorship constituted* ***6*** *(42.9%), female-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(7.1%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***7*** *cases (50%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=14)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=5): Male-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***5*** *cases (100%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=5)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan.

No data available to generate this report.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Balochistan

This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Balochistan, Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	2
Male-only Papers	0
Female-only Papers	1
Mixed-gender Papers	1
First Author Male	0
First Author Female	2
Single Author	All: 0 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 1 | Male: 0 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 0
Three Authors	All: 0 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Four Authors	All: 0 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Five or More Authors	All: 1 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 1

Due to the small sample size (2 papers), detailed graphical analysis and statistical observations have been omitted to avoid drawing potentially misleading conclusions.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan.

No data available to generate this report.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Islamabad

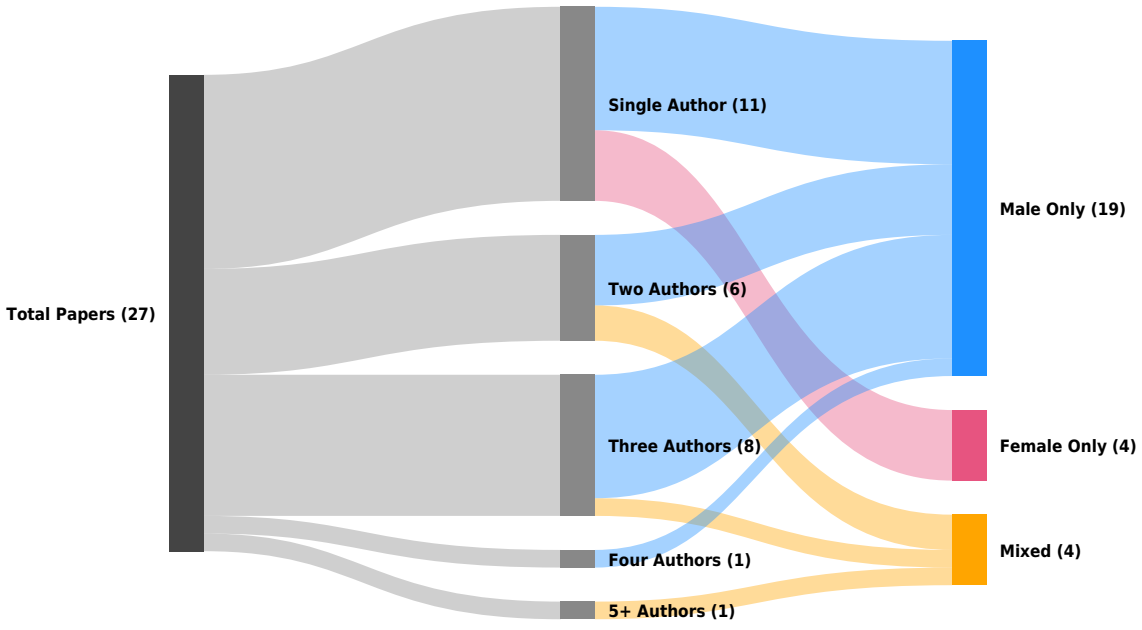
This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Islamabad, Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	27
Male-only Papers	19
Female-only Papers	4
Mixed-gender Papers	4
First Author Male	21
First Author Female	6
Single Author	All: 11 | Male: 7 | Female: 4 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 6 | Male: 4 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 2
Three Authors	All: 8 | Male: 7 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 1
Four Authors	All: 1 | Male: 1 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Five or More Authors	All: 1 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 1

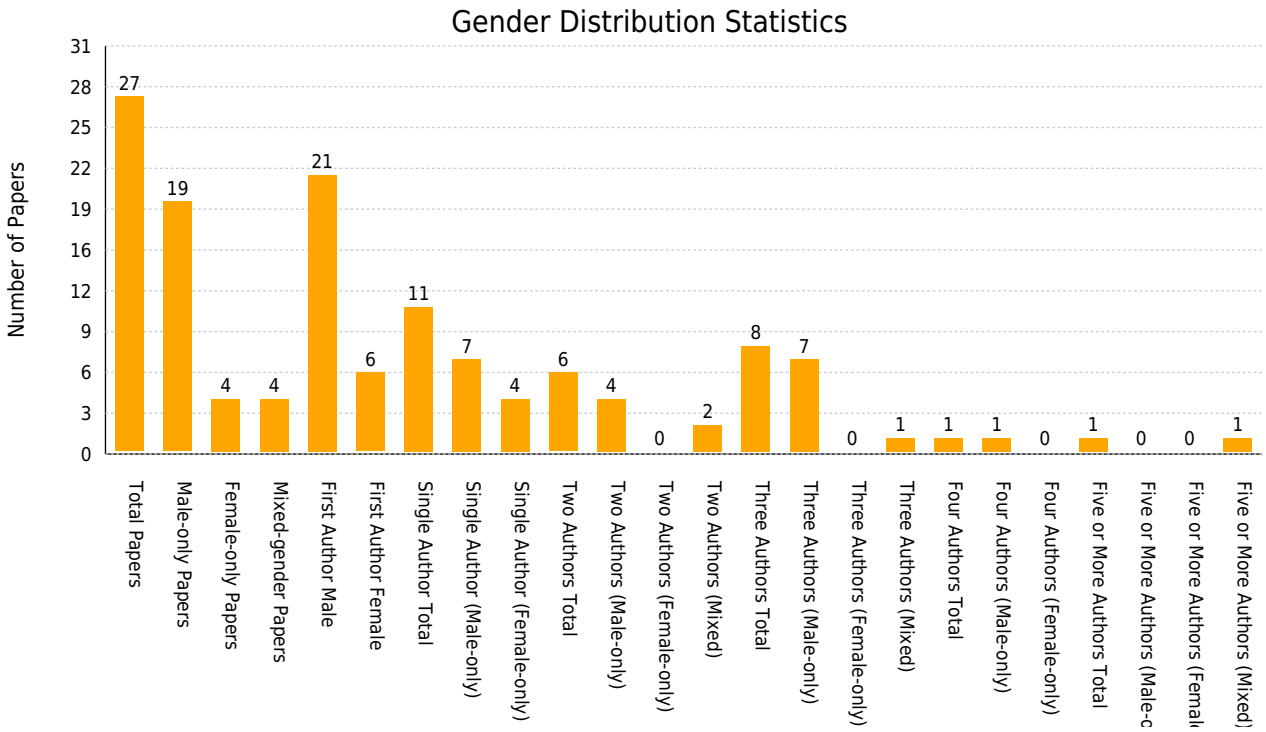
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



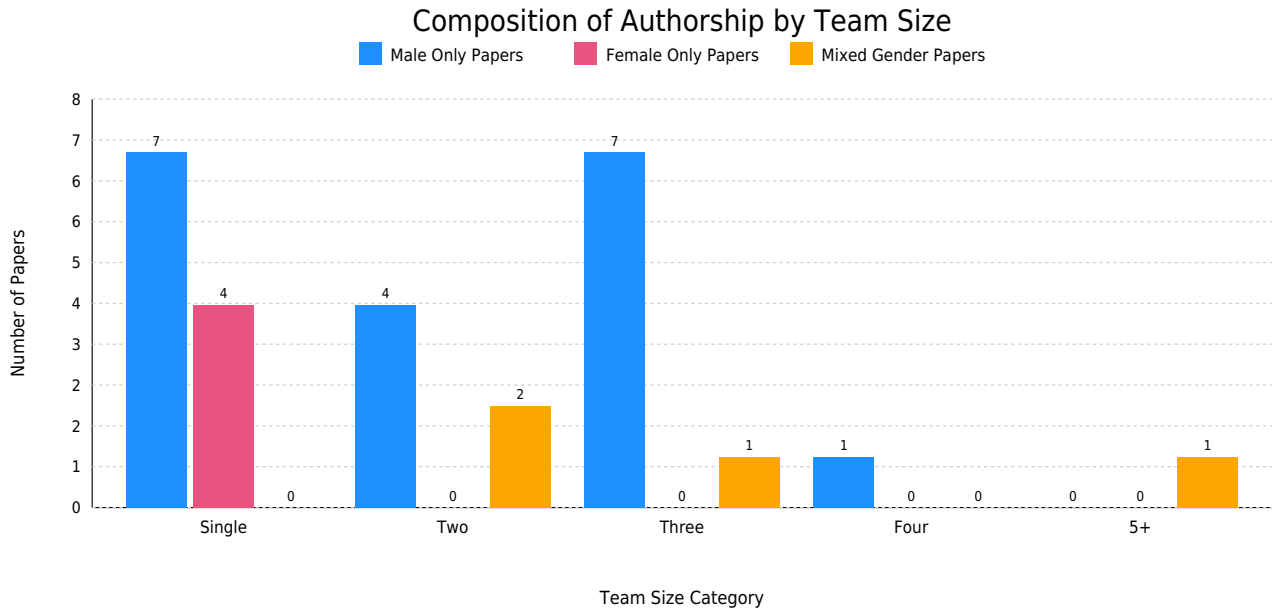
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

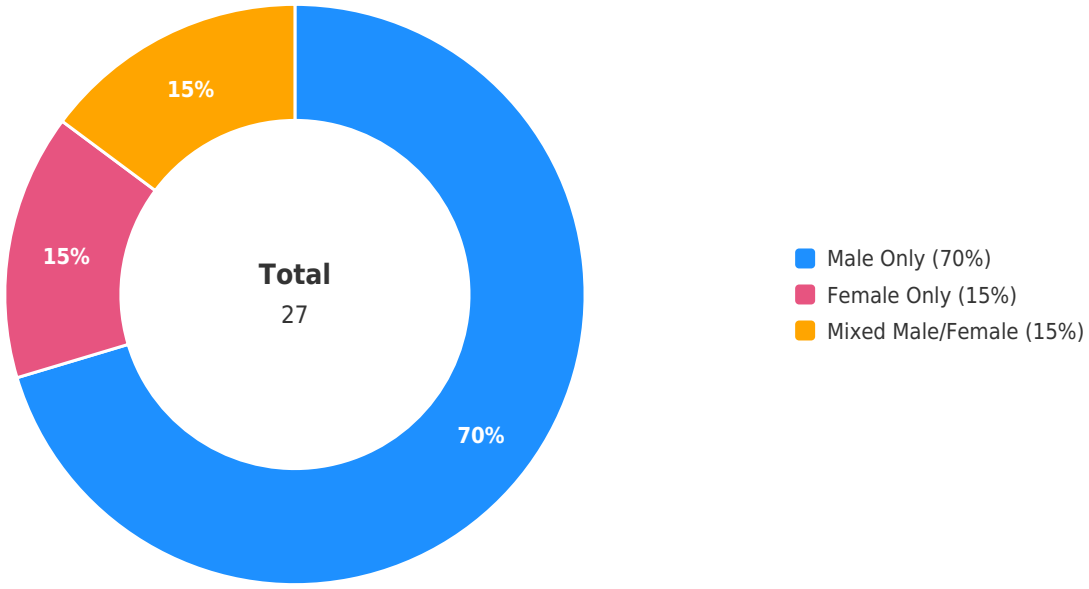


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

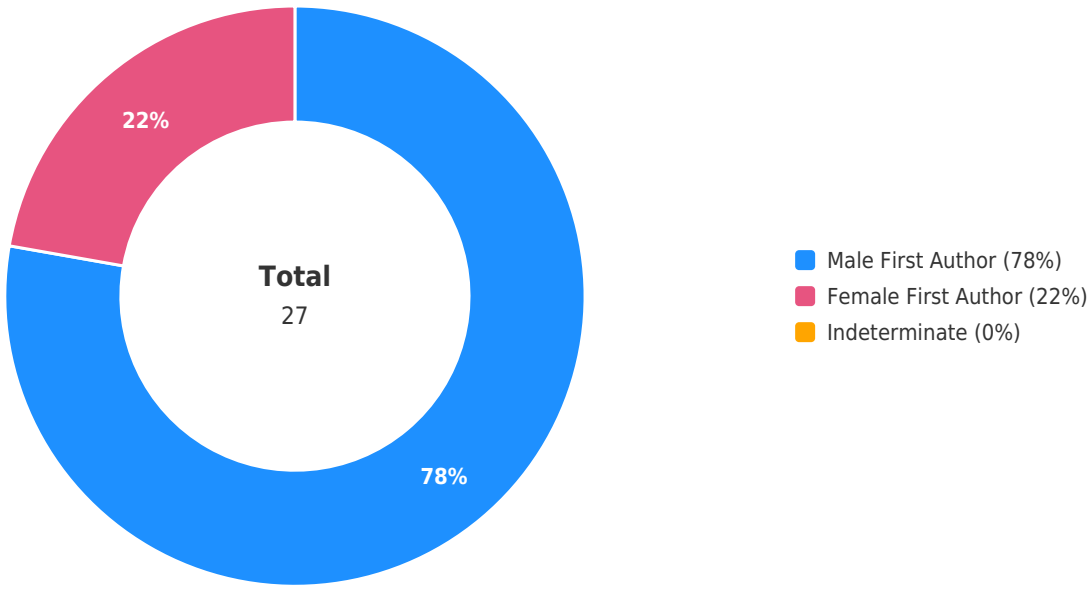
*The analysis of the 27 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **19** instances, constituting **70.4%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **4** papers (**14.8%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **4** papers, or **14.8%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (27 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **21** papers (**77.8%**), while female authors led **6** papers (**22.2%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

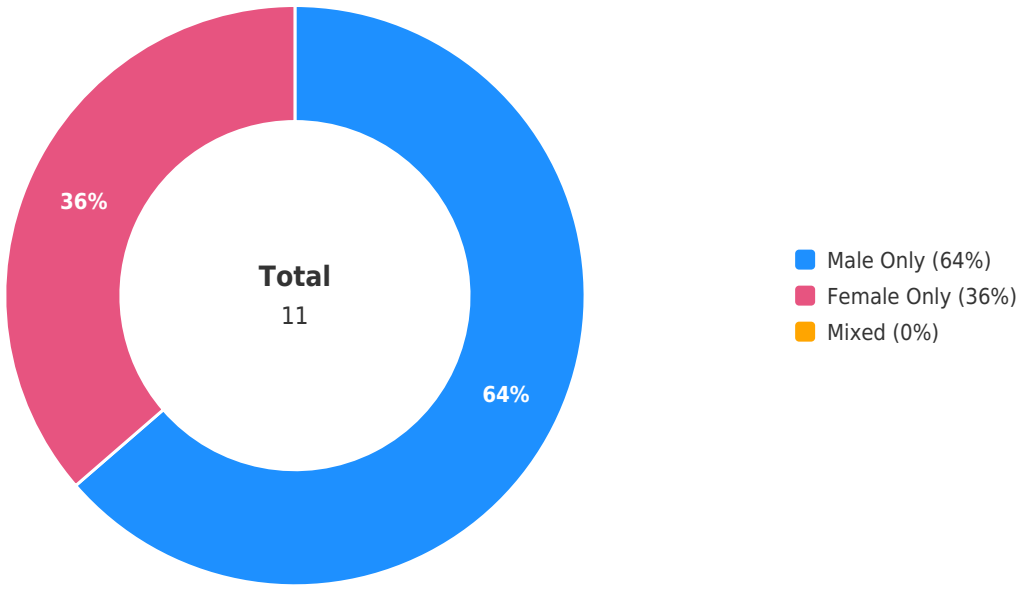
First Author Distribution



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with **Single Author** (N=11): Male-only authorship constituted **7** (63.6%), female-only authorship constituted **4** (36.4%). The*

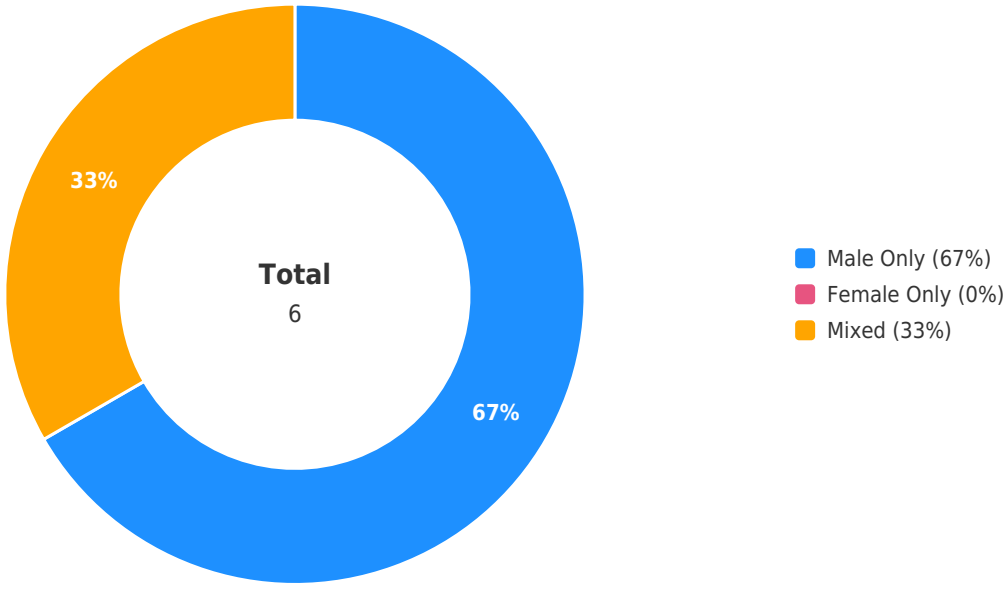
*dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=11)



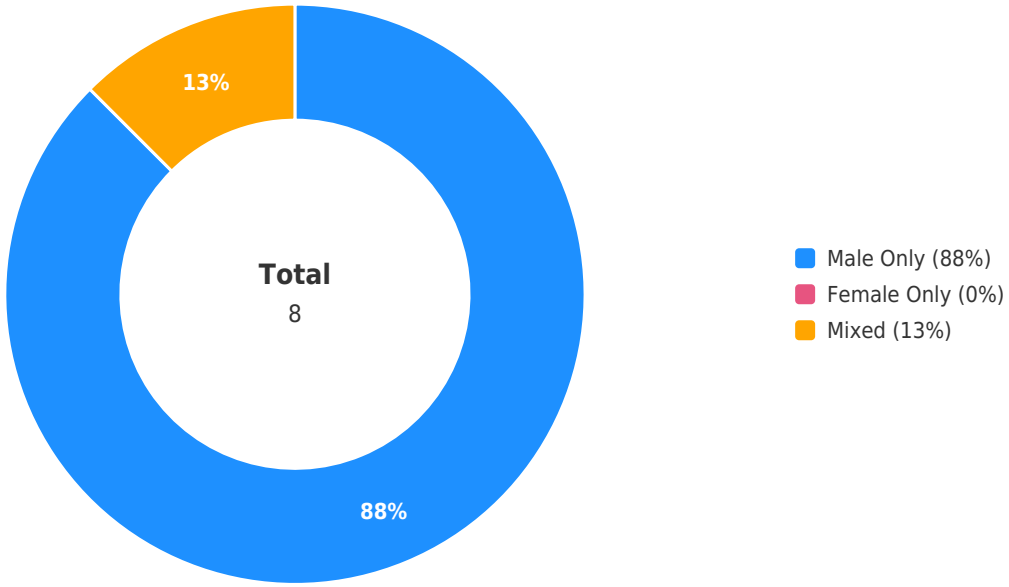
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=6): Male-only authorship constituted **4** (66.7%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **2** cases (33.3%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=6)



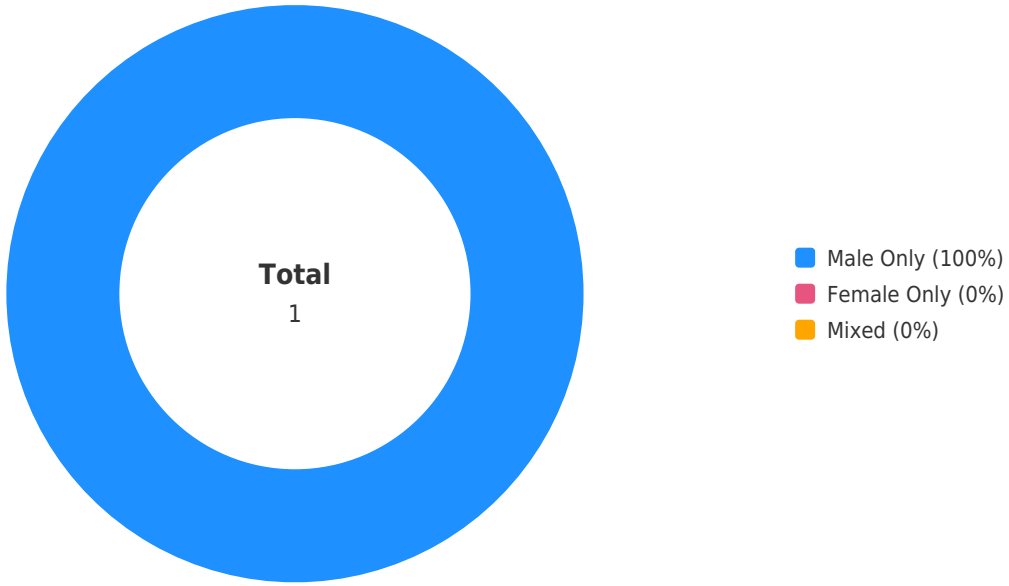
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=8): Male-only authorship constituted **7** (87.5%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **1** cases (12.5%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=8)



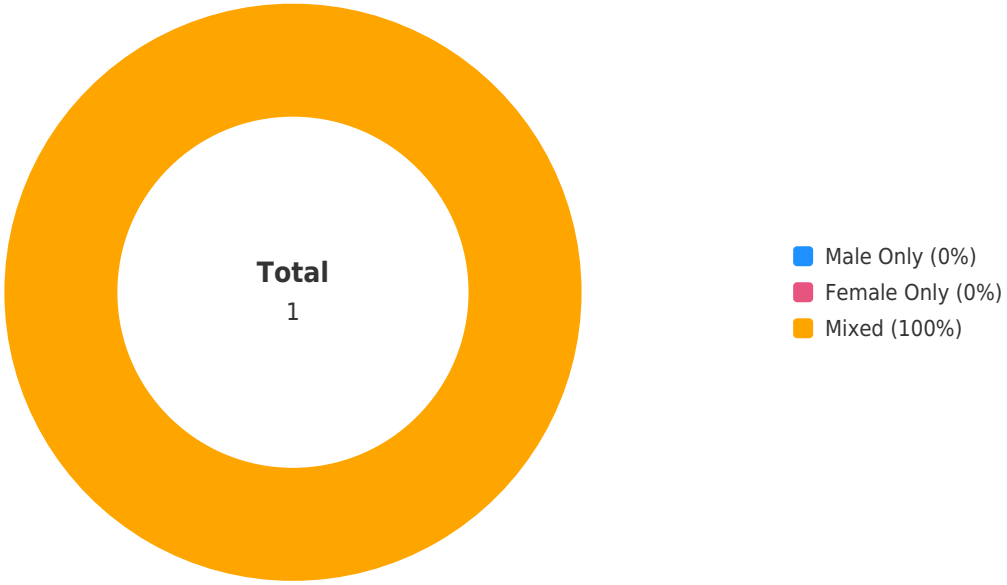
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=1): Male-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(100%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=1)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=1): Male-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***1*** *cases (100%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=1)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

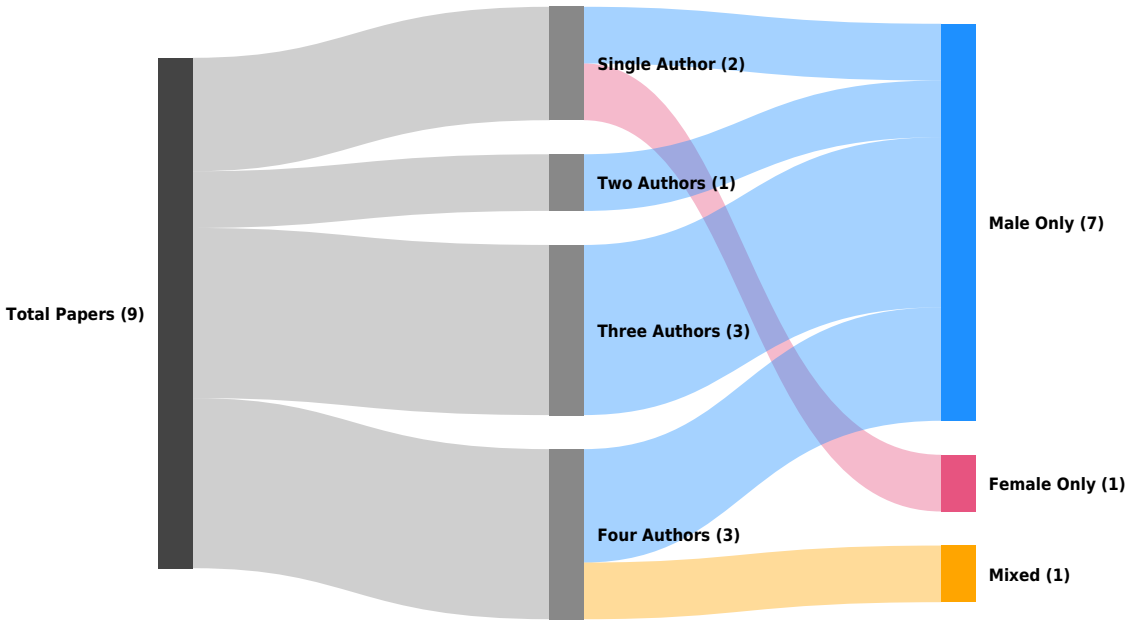
This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	9
Male-only Papers	7
Female-only Papers	1
Mixed-gender Papers	1
First Author Male	8
First Author Female	1
Single Author	All: 2 | Male: 1 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 1 | Male: 1 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Three Authors	All: 3 | Male: 3 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Four Authors	All: 3 | Male: 2 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 1
Five or More Authors	All: 0 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0

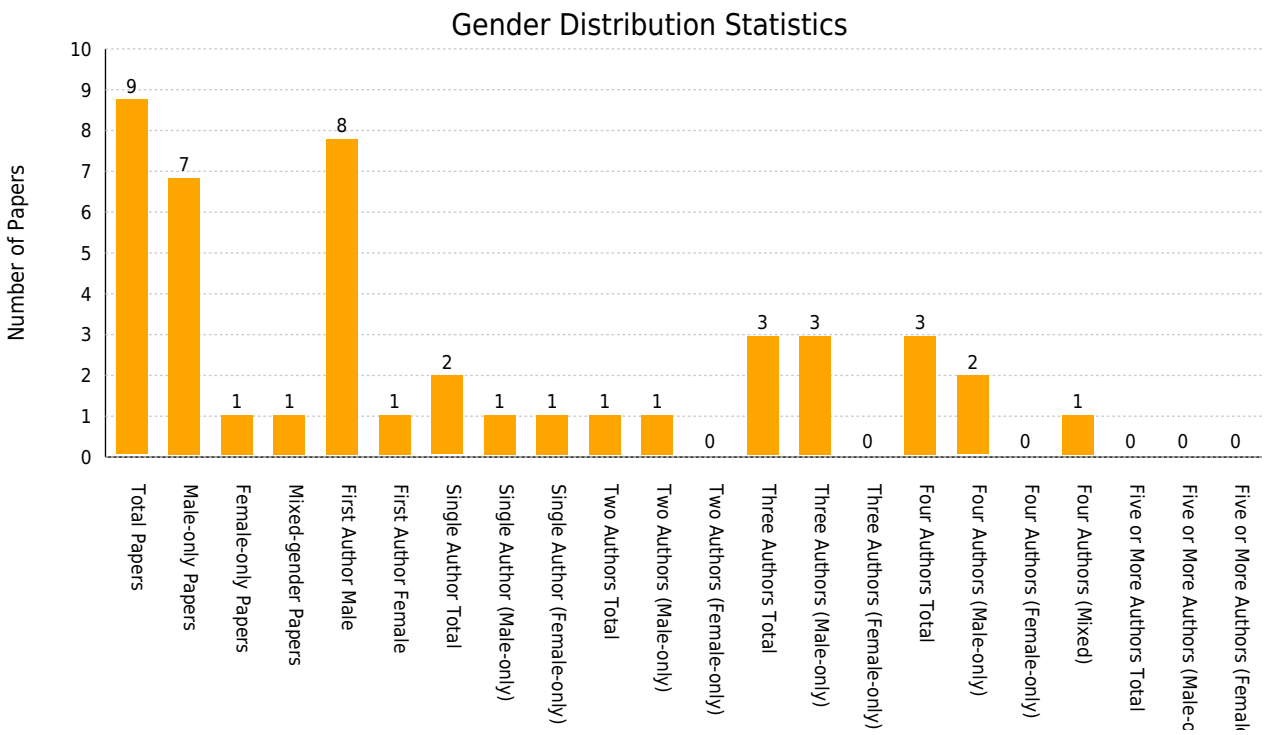
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



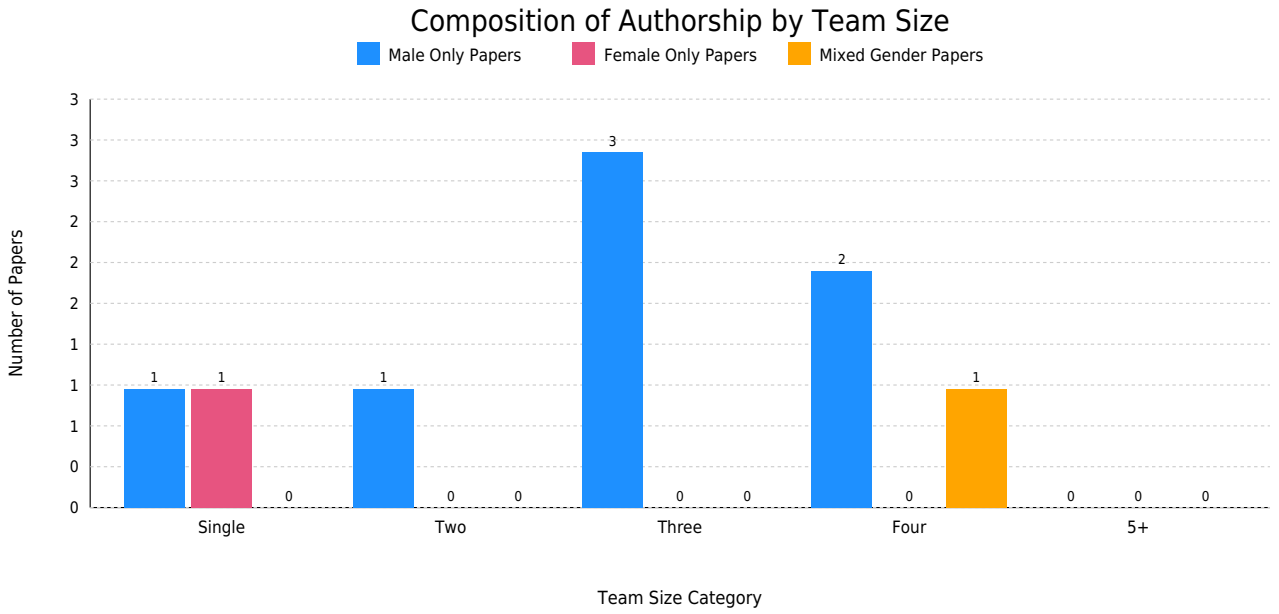
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

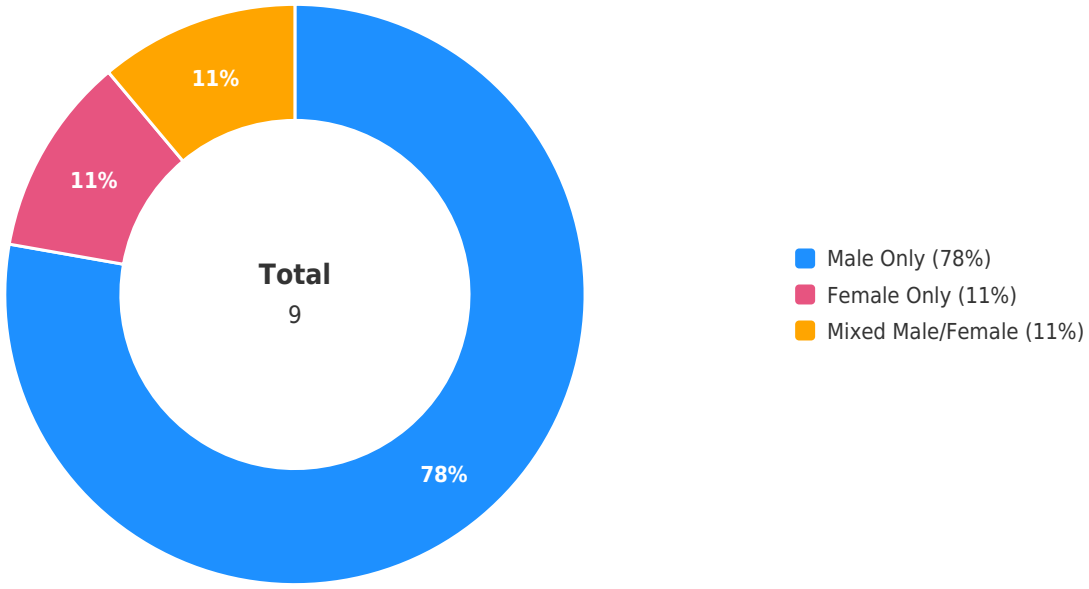


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

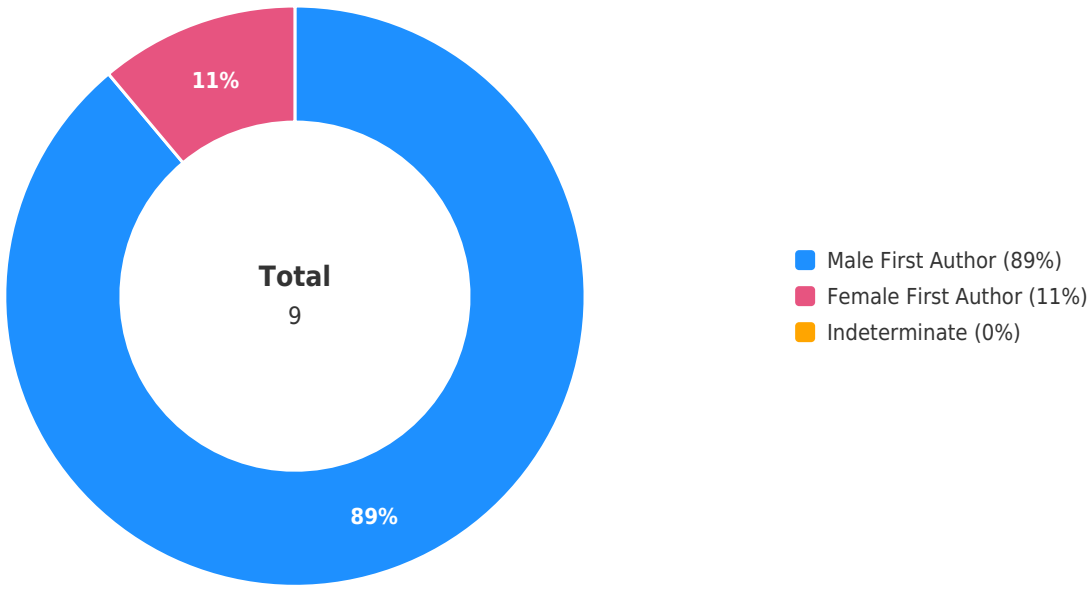
*The analysis of the 9 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **7** instances, constituting **77.8%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **1** papers (**11.1%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **1** papers, or **11.1%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (9 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **8** papers (**88.9%**), while female authors led **1** papers (**11.1%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

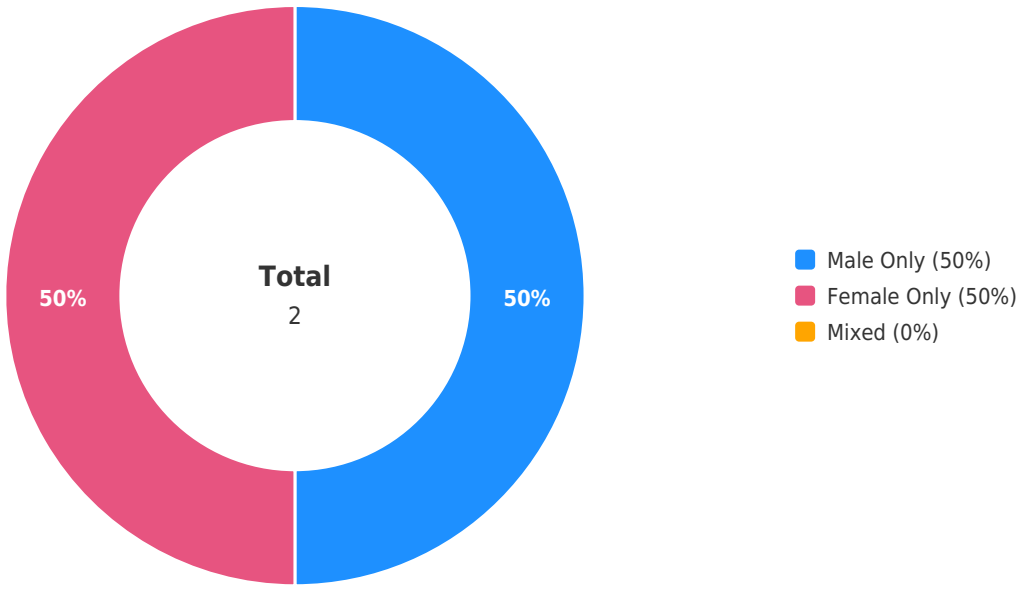
First Author Distribution



***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Single Author** (N=2): Male-only authorship constituted **1** (50%), female-only authorship constituted **1** (50%). The*

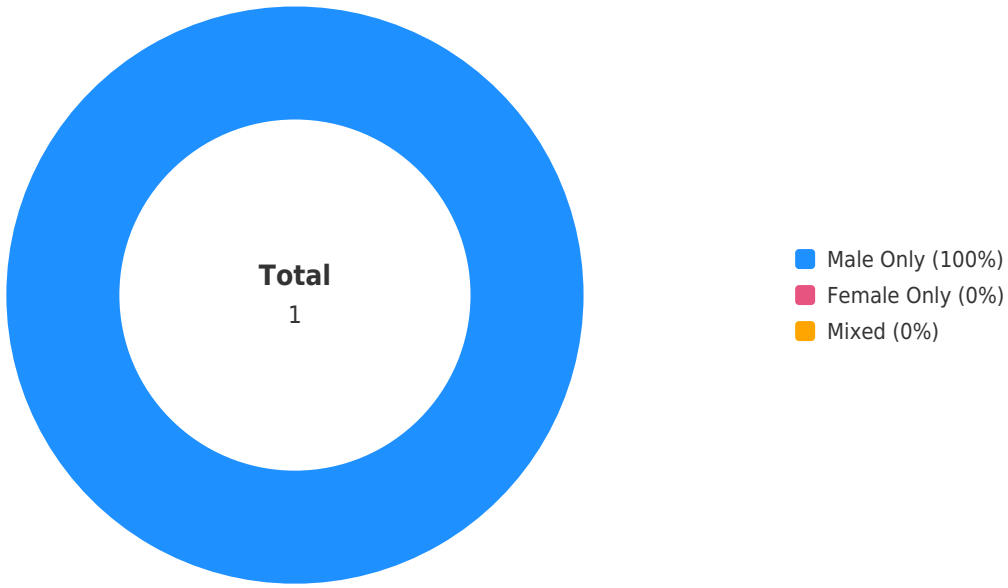
*dominant composition within this cohort is **Mixed Male and Female**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=2)



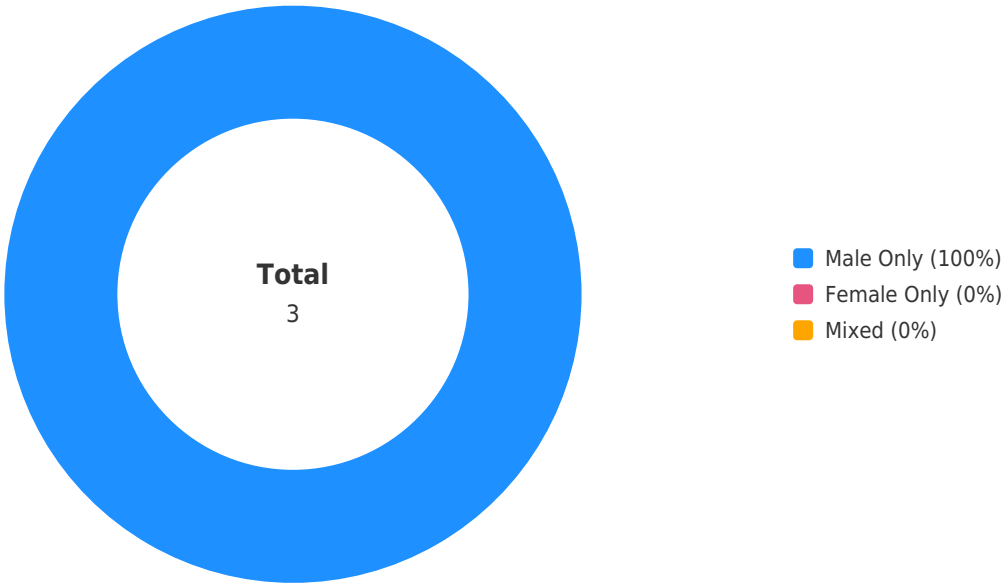
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=1): Male-only authorship constituted **1** (100%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=1)



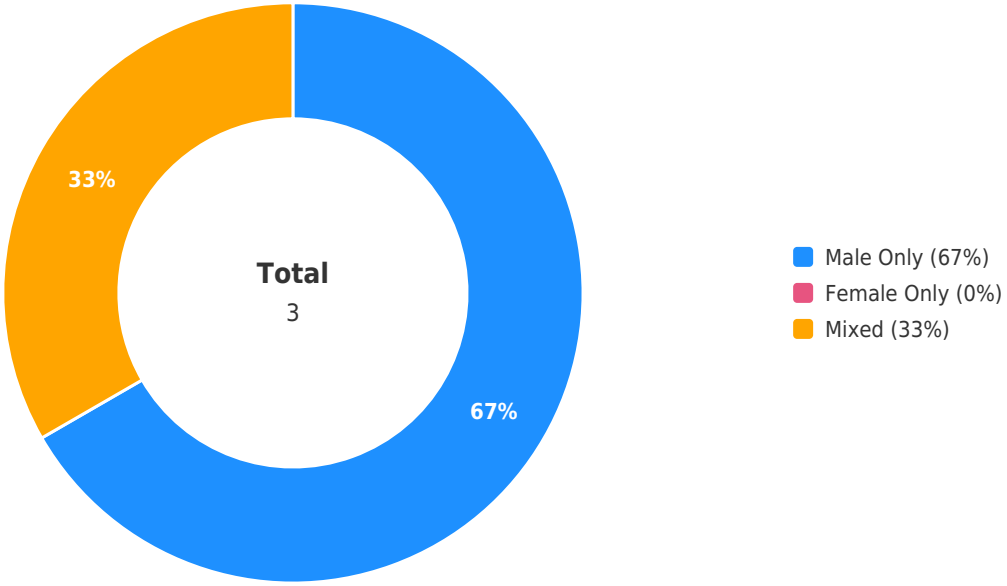
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=3): Male-only authorship constituted **3** (100%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=3)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=3): Male-only authorship constituted* ***2*** *(66.7%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***1*** *cases (33.3%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=3)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Punjab

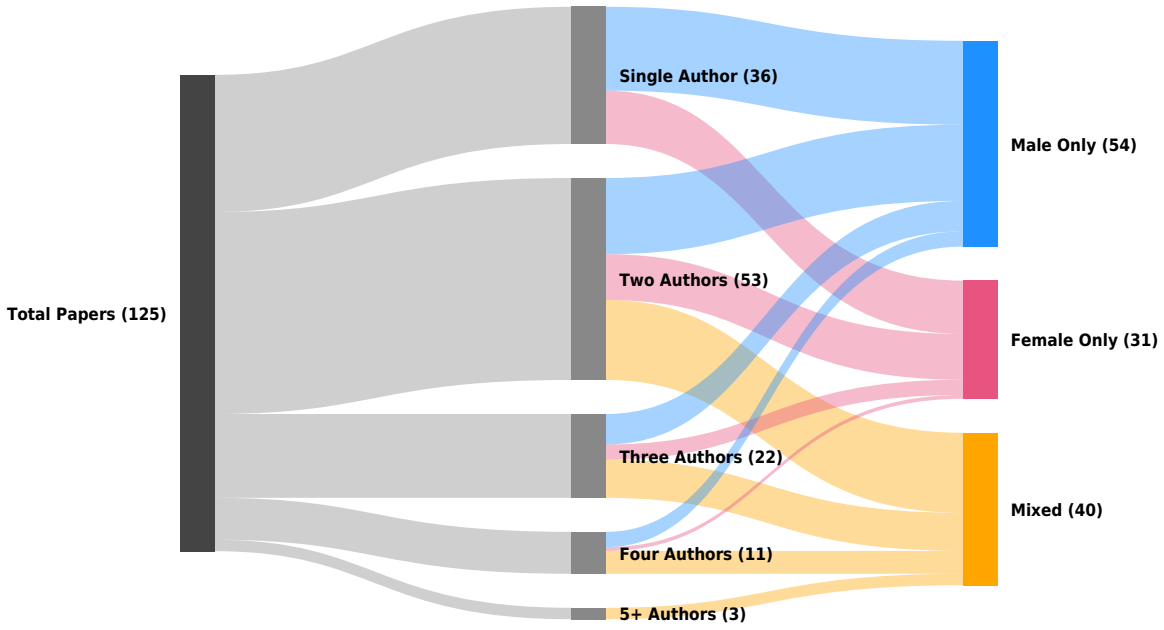
This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Punjab, Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	125
Male-only Papers	54
Female-only Papers	31
Mixed-gender Papers	40
First Author Male	78
First Author Female	47
Single Author	All: 36 | Male: 22 | Female: 14 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 53 | Male: 20 | Female: 12 | Mixed: 21
Three Authors	All: 22 | Male: 8 | Female: 4 | Mixed: 10
Four Authors	All: 11 | Male: 4 | Female: 1 | Mixed: 6
Five or More Authors	All: 3 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 3

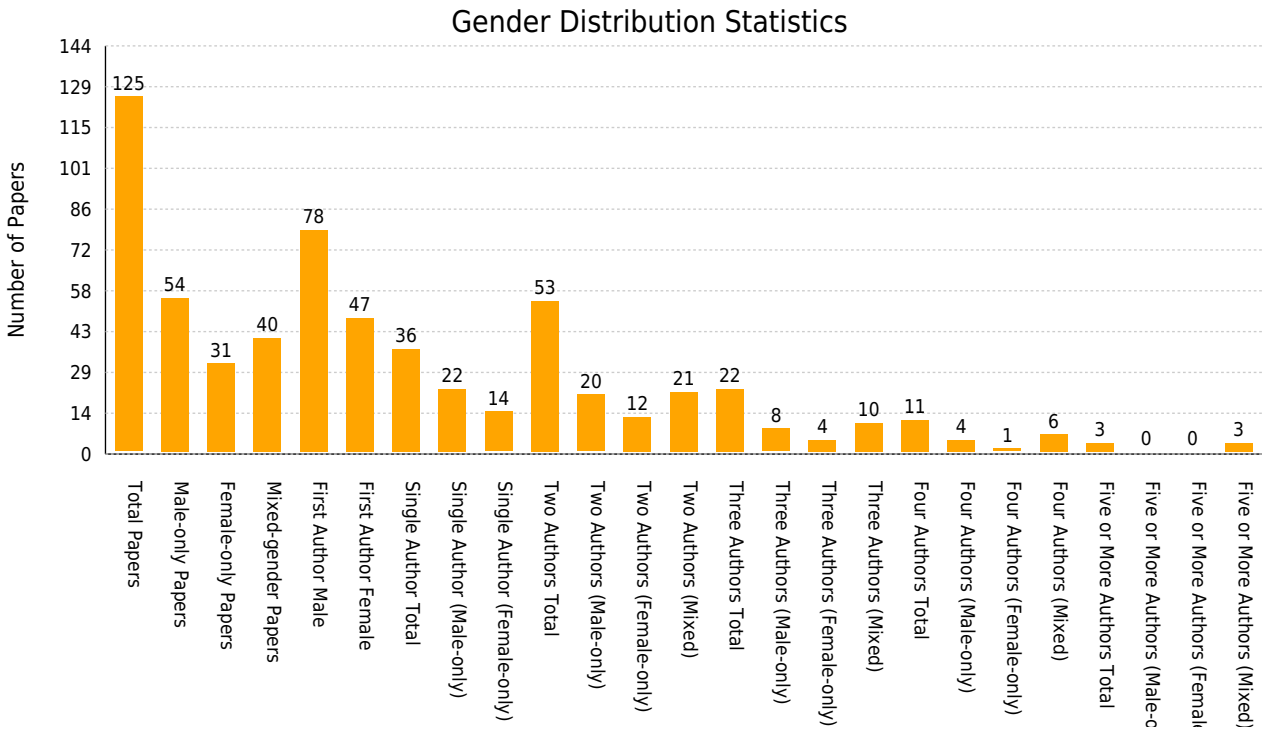
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



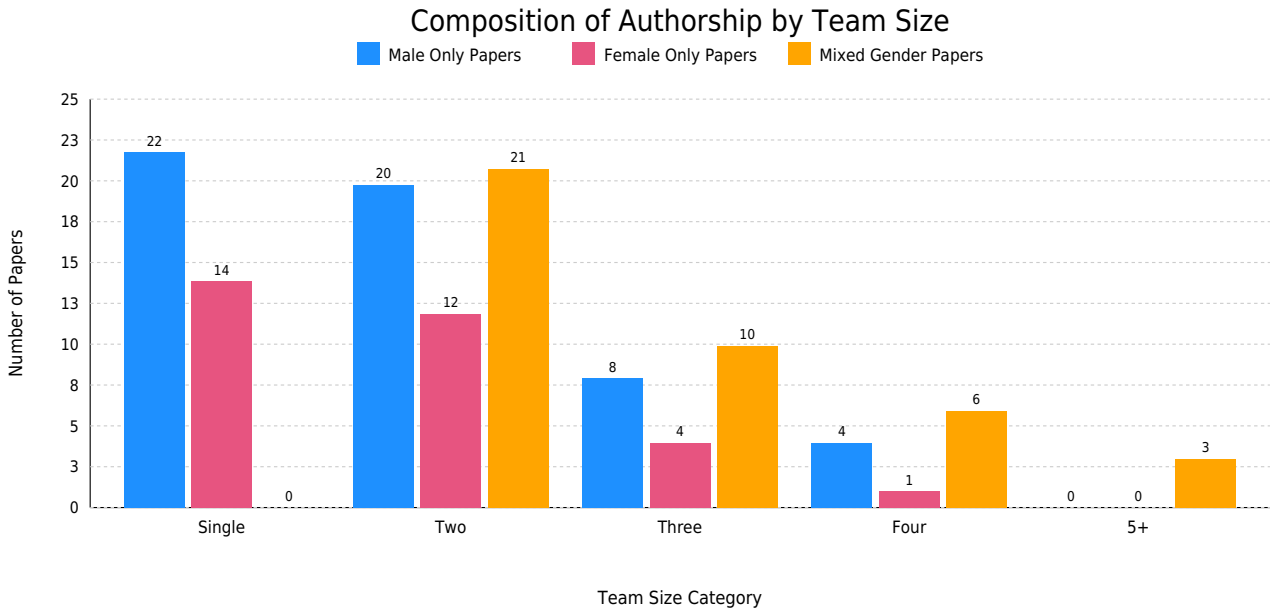
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

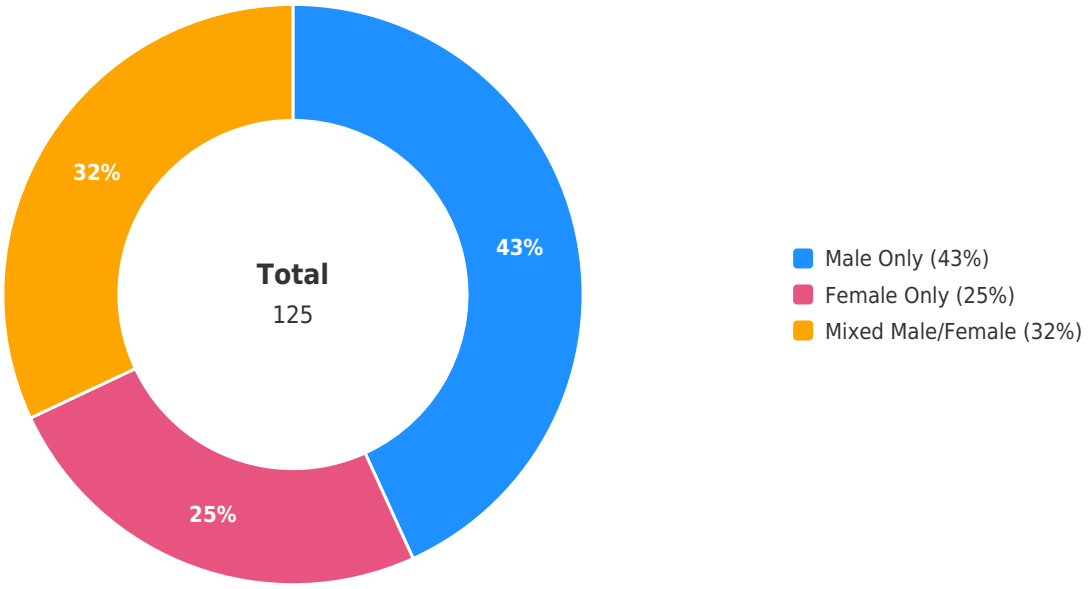


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

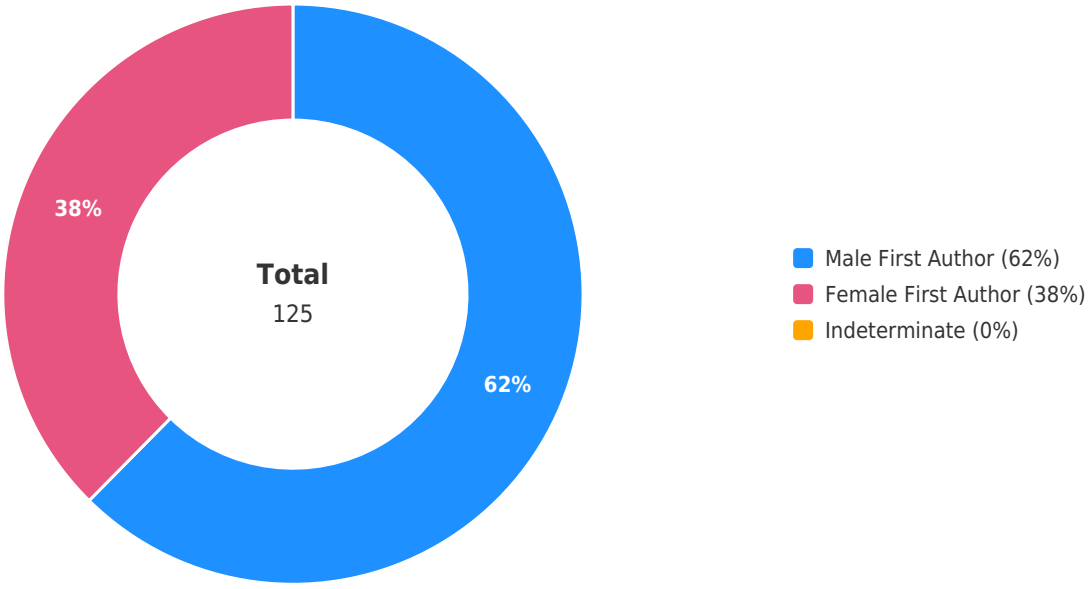
*The analysis of the 125 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **54** instances, constituting **43.2%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **31** papers (**24.8%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **40** papers, or **32%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (125 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **78** papers (**62.4%**), while female authors led **47** papers (**37.6%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

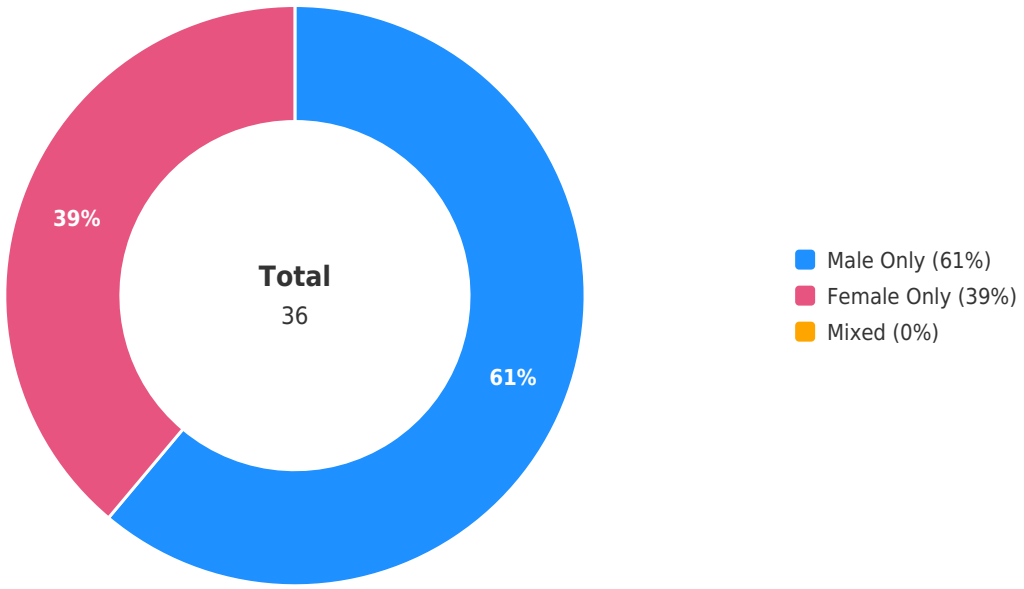
First Author Distribution



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with **Single Author** (N=36): Male-only authorship constituted **22** (61.1%), female-only authorship constituted **14** (38.9%).*

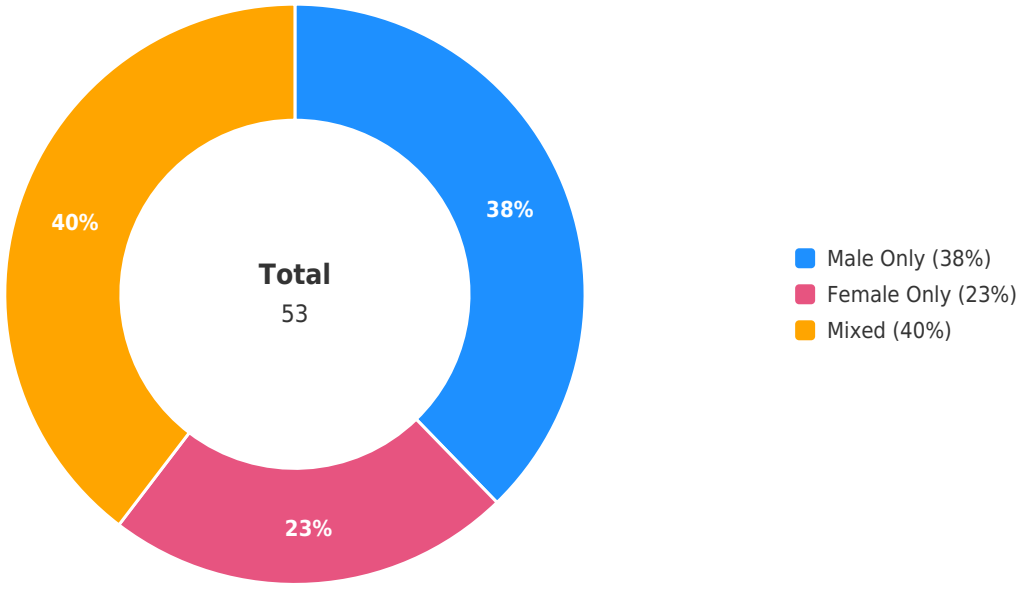
*The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=36)



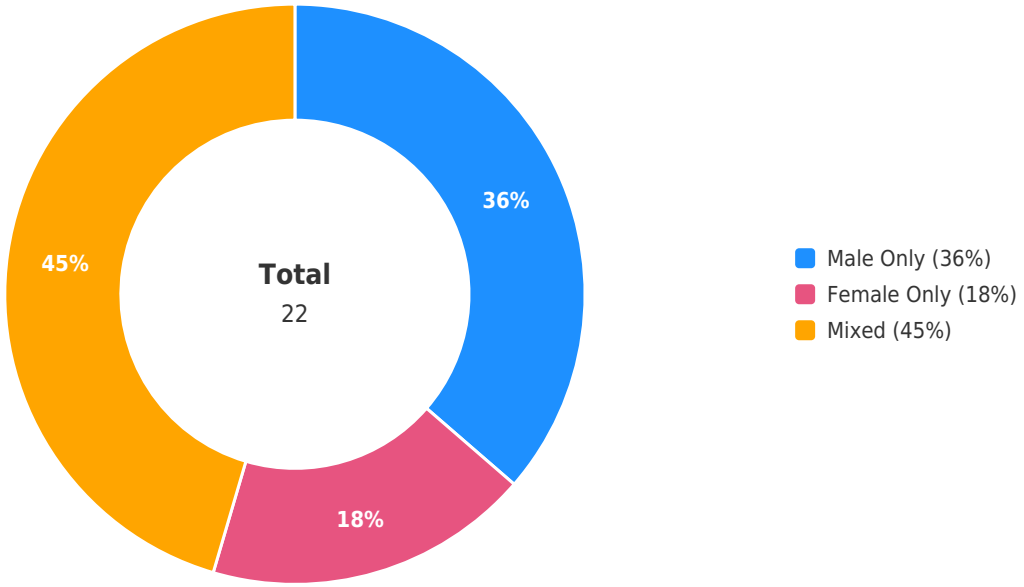
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=53): Male-only authorship constituted **20** (37.7%), female-only authorship constituted **12** (22.6%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **21** cases (39.6%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Mixed Male and Female**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=53)



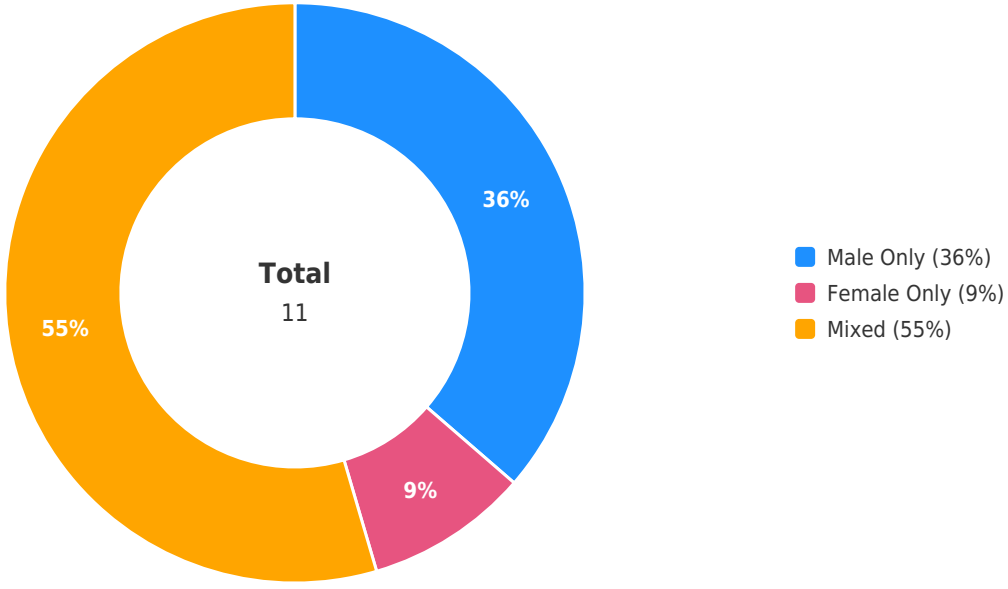
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=22): Male-only authorship constituted **8** (36.4%), female-only authorship constituted **4** (18.2%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **10** cases (45.5%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Mixed Male and Female**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=22)



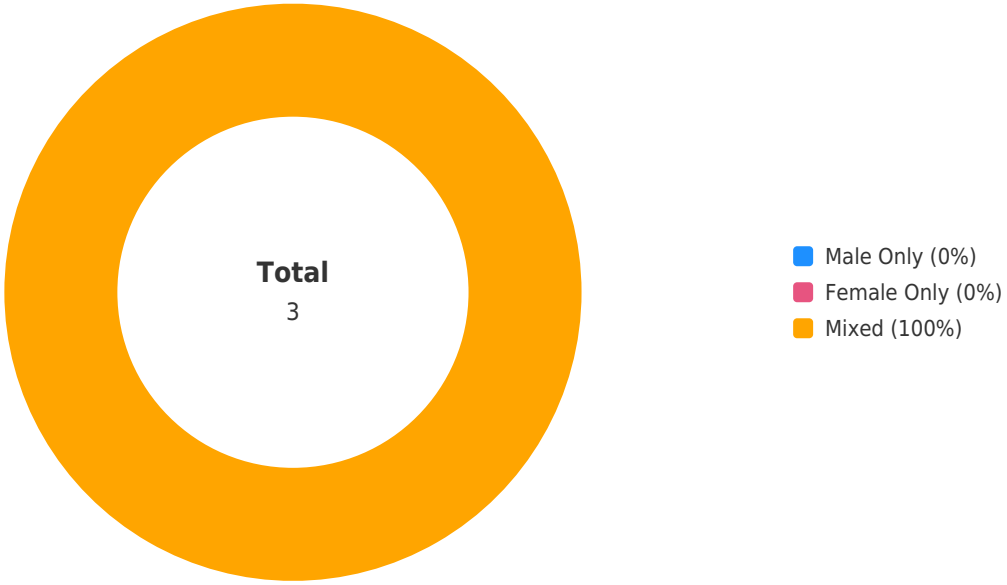
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=11): Male-only authorship constituted* ***4*** *(36.4%), female-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(9.1%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***6*** *cases (54.5%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=11)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=3): Male-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***3*** *cases (100%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=3)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Gender-Paper Distribution Report - Sindh

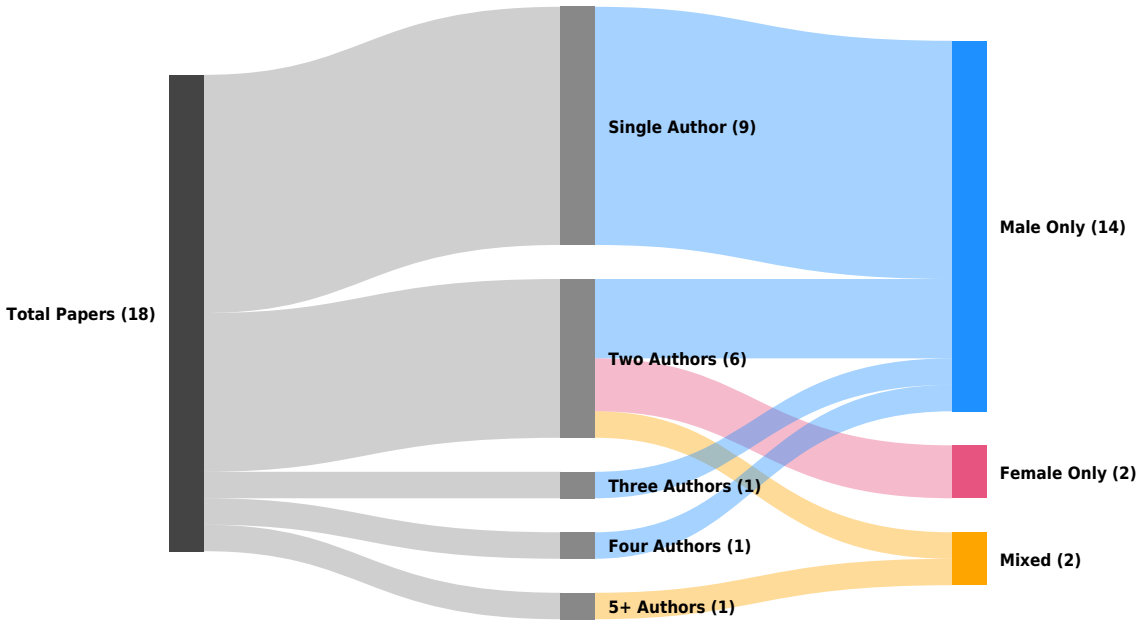
This report analyzes papers that include at least one author from Sindh, Pakistan. This section provides a paper-level analysis of gender distribution. Papers are classified as male-only, female-only, or mixed-gender. First author gender is also reported.

Gender Distribution Table

Metric	Information
Total Papers	18
Male-only Papers	14
Female-only Papers	2
Mixed-gender Papers	2
First Author Male	16
First Author Female	2
Single Author	All: 9 | Male: 9 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Two Authors	All: 6 | Male: 3 | Female: 2 | Mixed: 1
Three Authors	All: 1 | Male: 1 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Four Authors	All: 1 | Male: 1 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 0
Five or More Authors	All: 1 | Male: 0 | Female: 0 | Mixed: 1

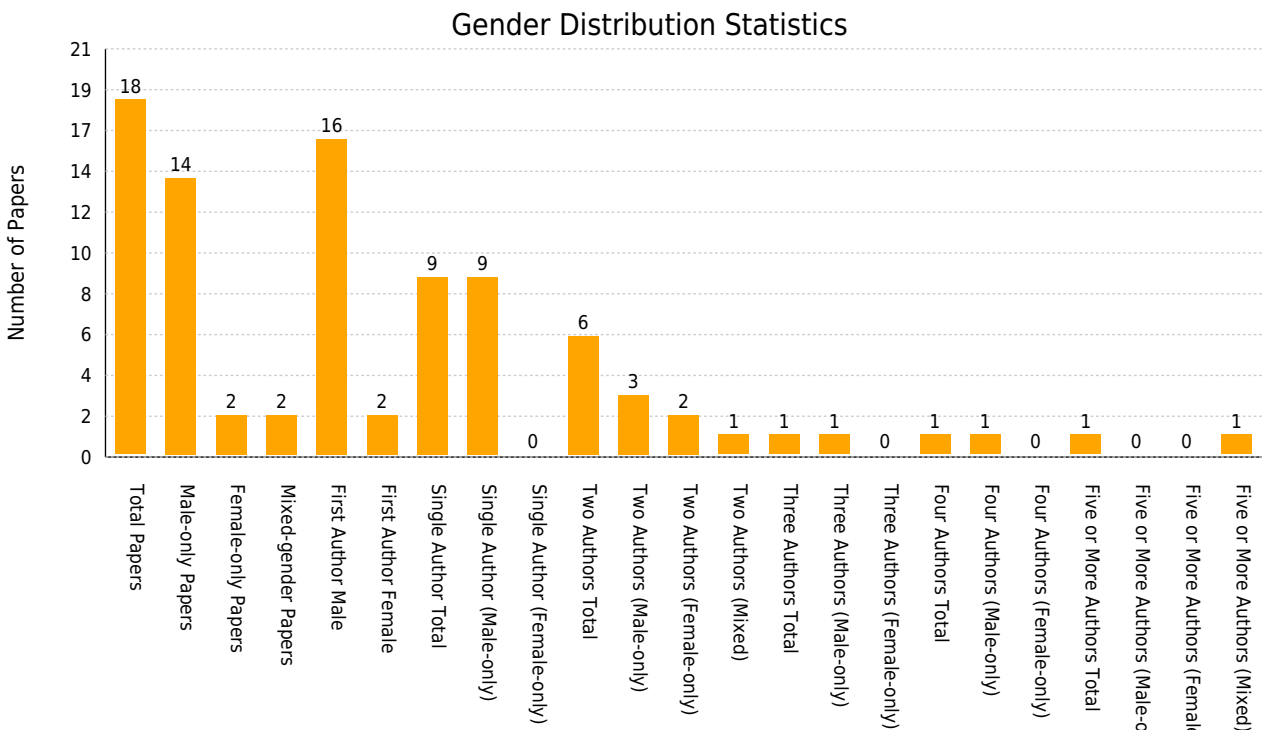
Publication Flow: From Authorship Size to Gender Outcome

This diagram visualizes how research teams of different sizes contributed in the journal.



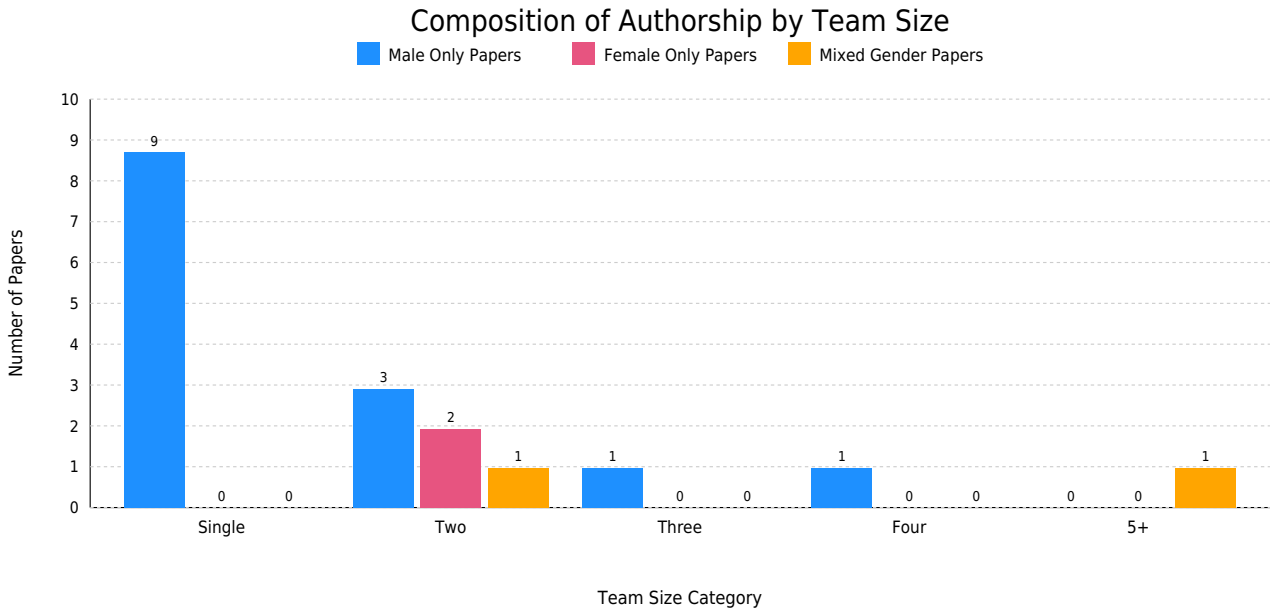
Gender Distribution Chart

The chart visualizes paper counts by gender composition and authorship size.



Authorship Composition by Team Size

This graph compares the number of male-only, female-only, and mixed-gender papers across different team sizes.

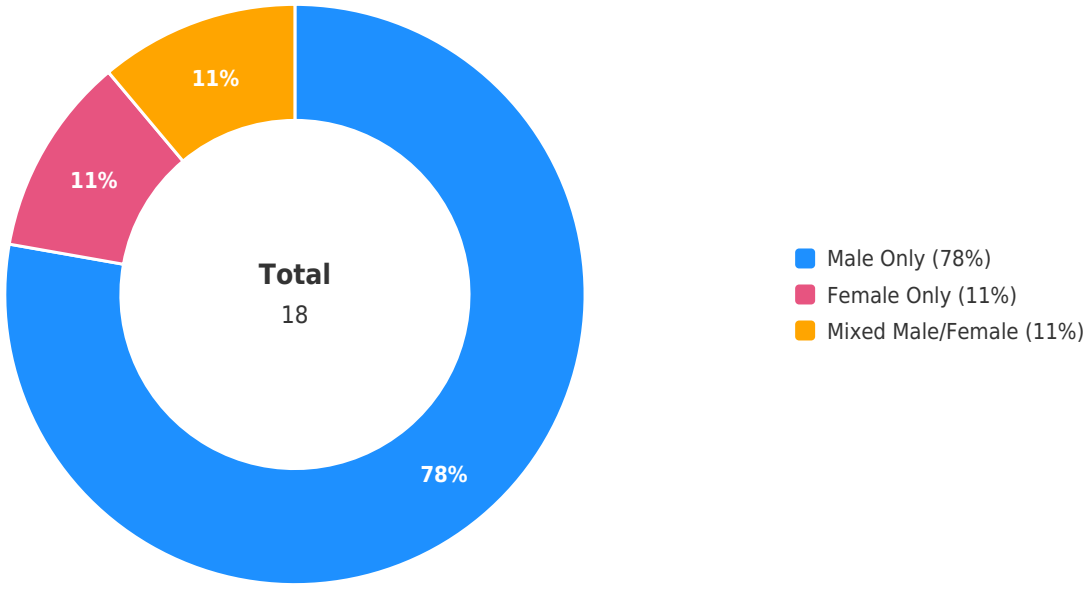


Analysis

Overall Publication Gender Composition:

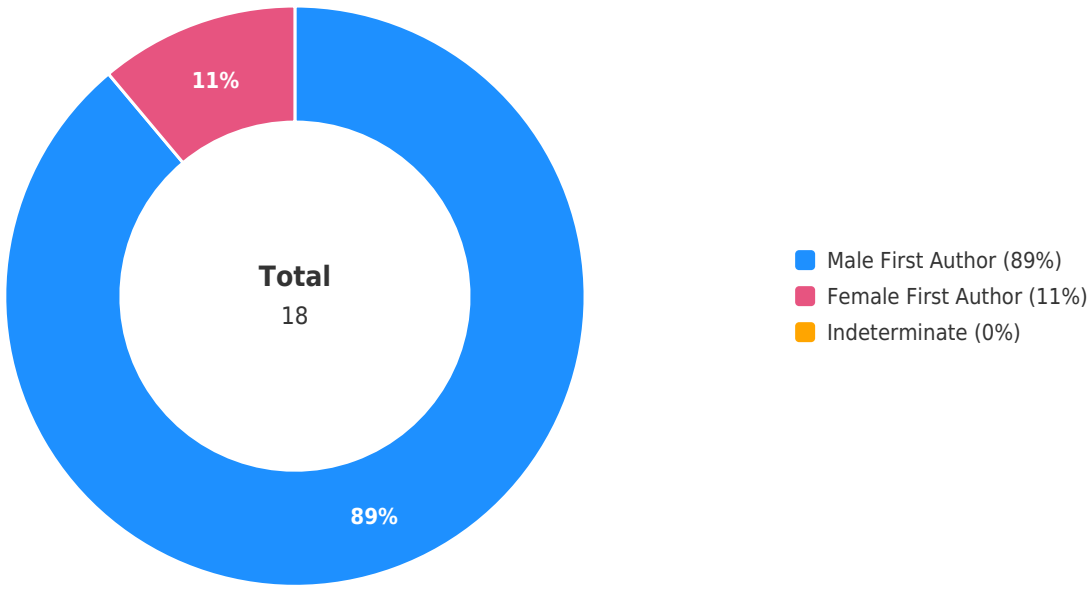
*The analysis of the 18 reviewed papers reveals the following distribution of gender composition: Male Only authorship was observed in **14** instances, constituting **77.8%** of the total corpus. Female Only authorship accounted for **2** papers (**11.1%**). The Mixed Male and Female category represented **2** papers, or **11.1%** of the sample. Consequently, the **Male Only** composition is the most prevalent across the dataset.*

Overall Author Gender Composition (18 Papers)



Distribution of First Authorship:
*Focusing specifically on the first author role, male authors led **16** papers (**88.9%**), while female authors led **2** papers (**11.1%**). The remaining **0** papers (**0%**) had first authors whose gender could not be determined. This segment is dominated by **Male First Authors**.*

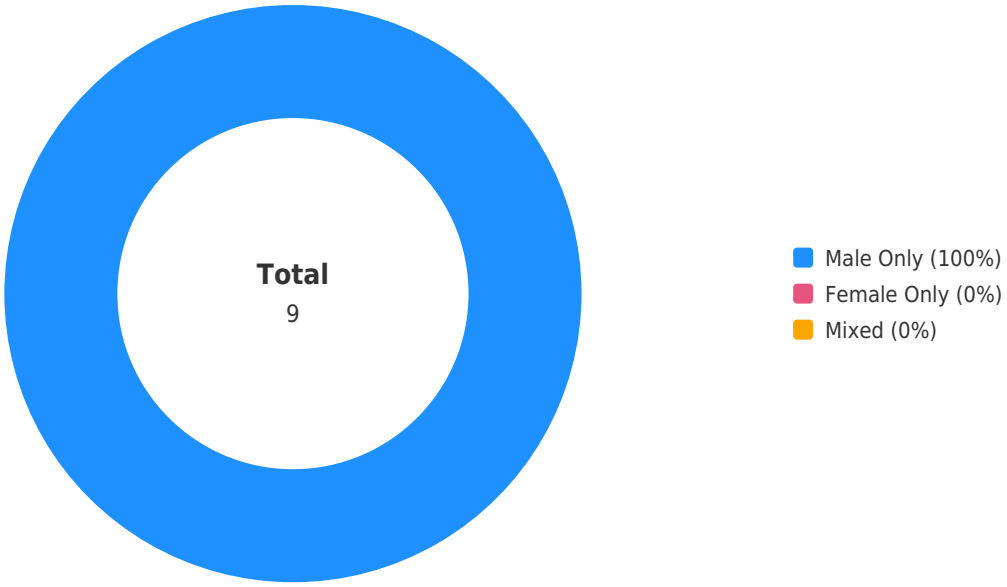
First Author Distribution



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with **Single Author** (N=9): Male-only authorship constituted **9** (100%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). The*

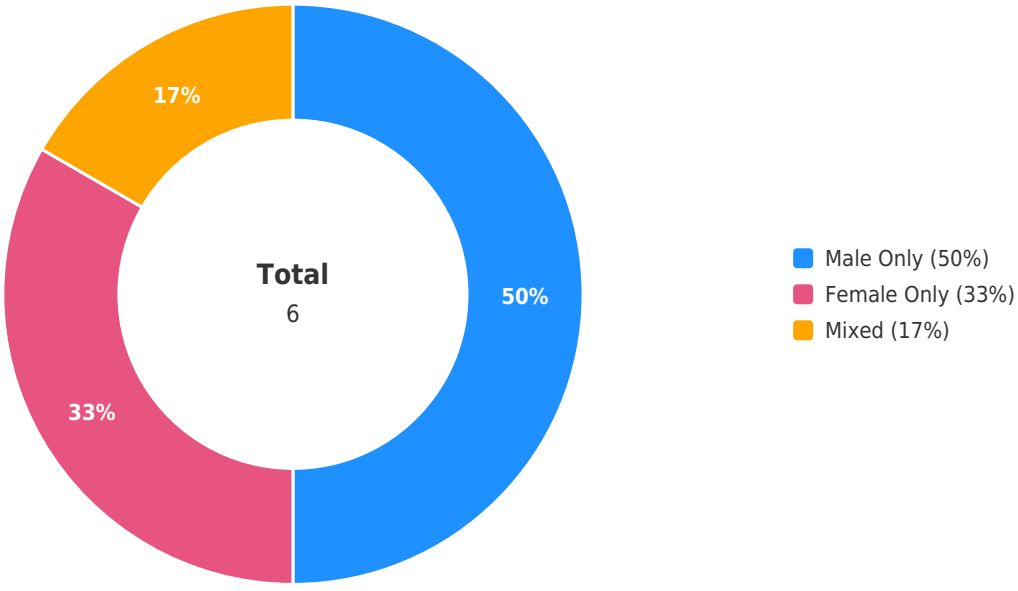
*dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Single Authors (N=9)



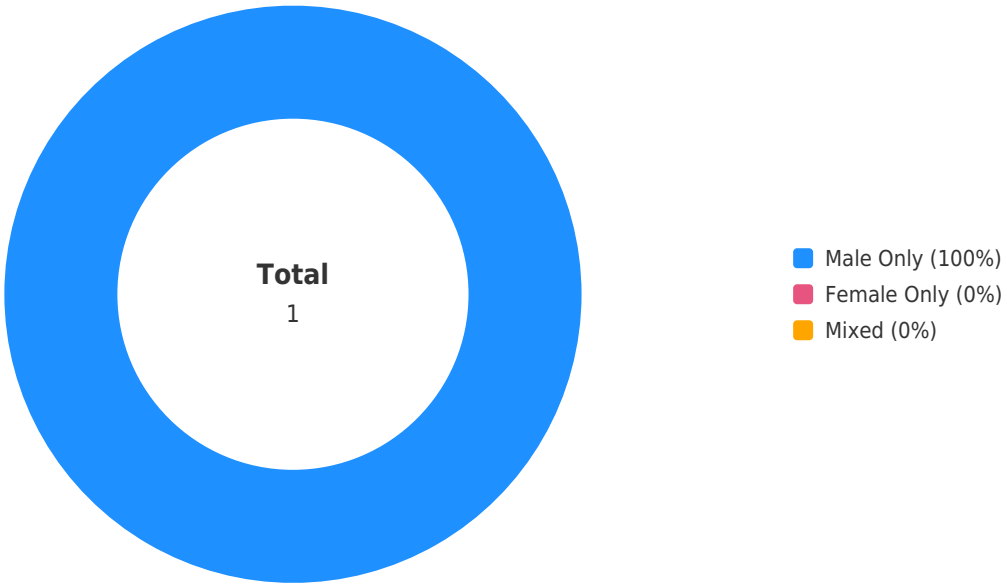
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Two Authors** (N=6): Male-only authorship constituted **3** (50%), female-only authorship constituted **2** (33.3%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in **1** cases (16.7%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Two Authorss (N=6)



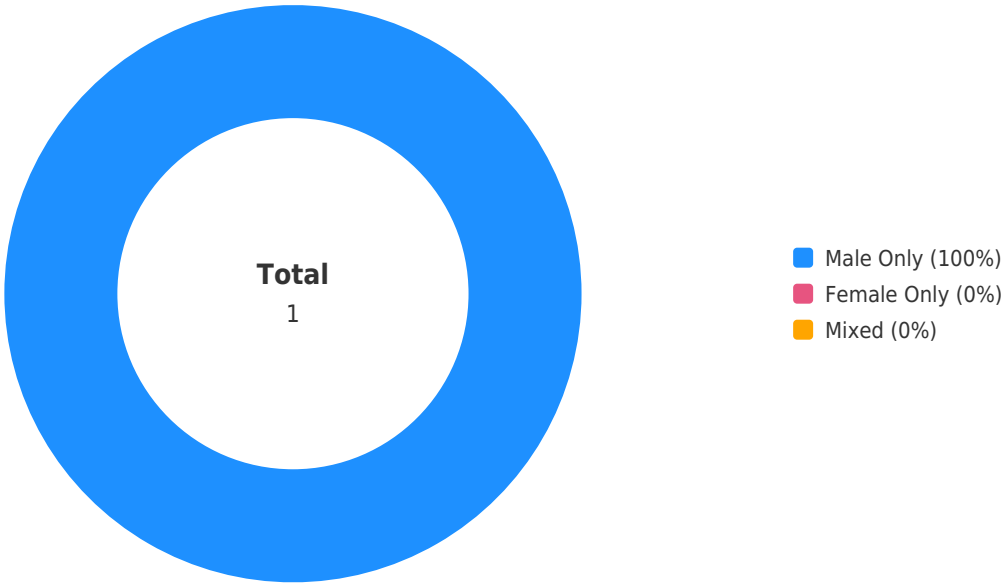
***Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size:** For papers with **Three Authors** (N=1): Male-only authorship constituted **1** (100%), female-only authorship constituted **0** (0%). The dominant composition within this cohort is **Male Only**.*

Composition for Three Authorss (N=1)



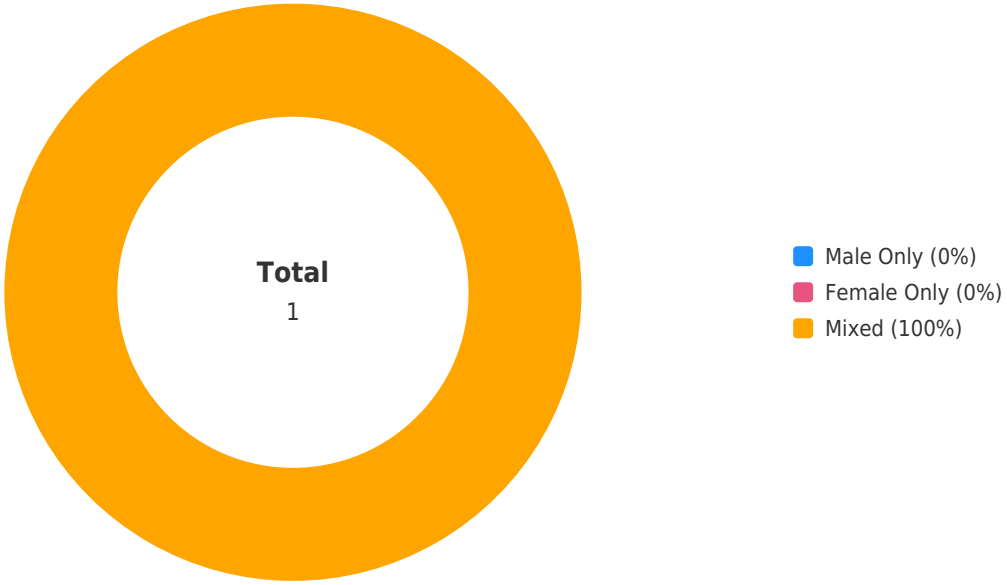
Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Four Authors*** *(N=1): Male-only authorship constituted* ***1*** *(100%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Male Only****.*

Composition for Four Authorss (N=1)



Compositional Trends Correlated with Paper Size: *For papers with* ***Five or More Authors*** *(N=1): Male-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%), female-only authorship constituted* ***0*** *(0%). Mixed male–female authorship was observed in* ***1*** *cases (100%). The dominant composition within this cohort is* ***Mixed Male and Female****.*

Composition for Five or More Authorss (N=1)



Concluding Observation:
Taken together, the quantitative evidence indicates a clear pattern in the analyzed authorship data. The journal exhibits a prevalent tendency toward the **Male Only** gender composition overall.

Journal-wise Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Alignment Reports

SDG Alignment Report - Overall Journal Profile

This comprehensive report analyzes the entire corpus of papers published in this journal to map their alignment with the UN SDGs.

METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The evaluation utilizes a Multi-Parametric Classification Algorithm. Research outputs are categorized into the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals based on a validated taxonomy of sustainability indicators and semantic keywords. Longitudinal trajectories and geographic filtering provide granular insight into specific cohorts within the journal.

ANALYTICAL LIMITATIONS

Strategic interpretation should account for intersectional variance (one paper mapping to multiple goals) and semantic classification boundaries. Sum of individual SDG percentages may exceed 100% of the total cohort volume.

SDG Alignment Inventory

Sustainable Development Goal	Volume Visualization	Count
SDG 16: Peace & Justice		161 (40.6%)
SDG 4: Quality Education		59 (14.9%)
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth		46 (11.6%)
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities		38 (9.6%)
SDG 5: Gender Equality		33 (8.3%)
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being		32 (8.1%)
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities		24 (6%)
SDG 1: No Poverty		23 (5.8%)
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		14 (3.5%)
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption		11 (2.8%)
SDG 13: Climate Action		7 (1.8%)
SDG 17: Partnerships		5 (1.3%)

Sustainable Development Goal	Volume Visualization	Count
SDG 15: Life on Land		**3** (0.8%)
SDG 2: Zero Hunger		**3** (0.8%)
SDG 14: Life Below Water		**1** (0.3%)
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation		**1** (0.3%)
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy		**1** (0.3%)

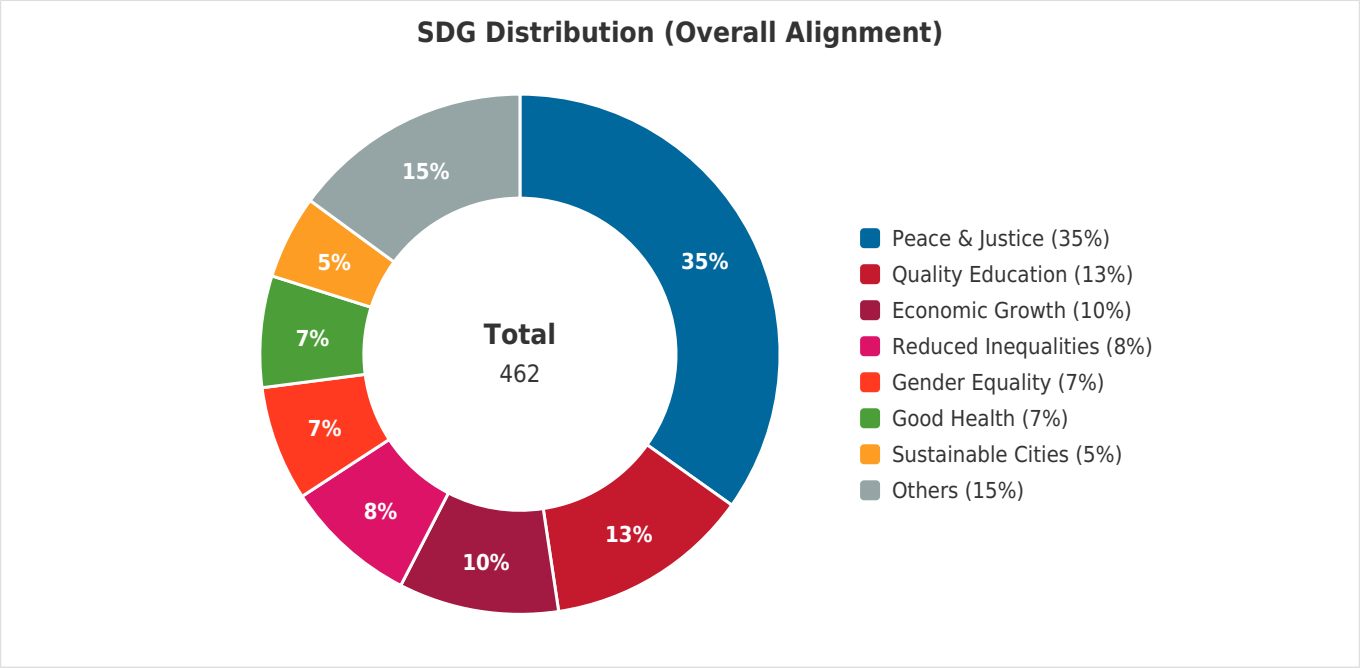
Scholarly Output Distribution Insights

*Out of the **397** academic publications analyzed within this journal cohort, the data demonstrates a pronounced emphasis on **SDG 16: Peace & Justice**, accounting for **161** scholarly contributions (spanning approximately **40.6%** of the recognized output). This indicates a highly specialized academic focus tailored to addressing this specific global priority within this authorship subset.*

Dominant Thematic Pillars

Strategic Thematic Concentration Insights

*The top three developmental themes (Peace & Justice, Quality Education, Economic Growth) collectively command **57.6%** of all sustainability-aligned research in this journal subset. This suggests a deliberate concentration of expertise and thematic focus toward these primary domains.*



Evolution of Sustainable Research Over Time

The matrix below illustrates the temporal advancement of sustainability-focused scholarship

within this geographical/authorship subset.

Participation Heatmap

Sustainable Development Goal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SDG 16: Peace & Justice	6	5	11	11	12	22	15	21	18	20
SDG 4: Quality Education	1	2	1	2	6	4	5	9	6	8
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	1	3	5	3	5	4		5	3	6
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			1	4	4	8	4	5	4	6
SDG 5: Gender Equality			5	2	5	2	5	3	7	3
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being			1	1	8	7	5	3	3	
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities	2	1		1	1		2	4	3	4
SDG 1: No Poverty			2	1	1	5	2	2	3	4
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		2		2	2	1	2	2	1	2
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption			1	1			1	1	2	2
SDG 13: Climate Action							1	1		4
SDG 17: Partnerships								3	1	
SDG 15: Life on Land										2
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			1						1	1
SDG 14: Life Below Water										1

Longitudinal Trajectory Insights

*Evaluating the literature produced between **2011 and 2025** reveals evolving priorities. The most significant spike in specialized output occurred in **2021**, driven heavily by research surrounding **SDG 16: Peace & Justice** (recording **22** publications). This maps how research pivots in response to emerging challenges.*

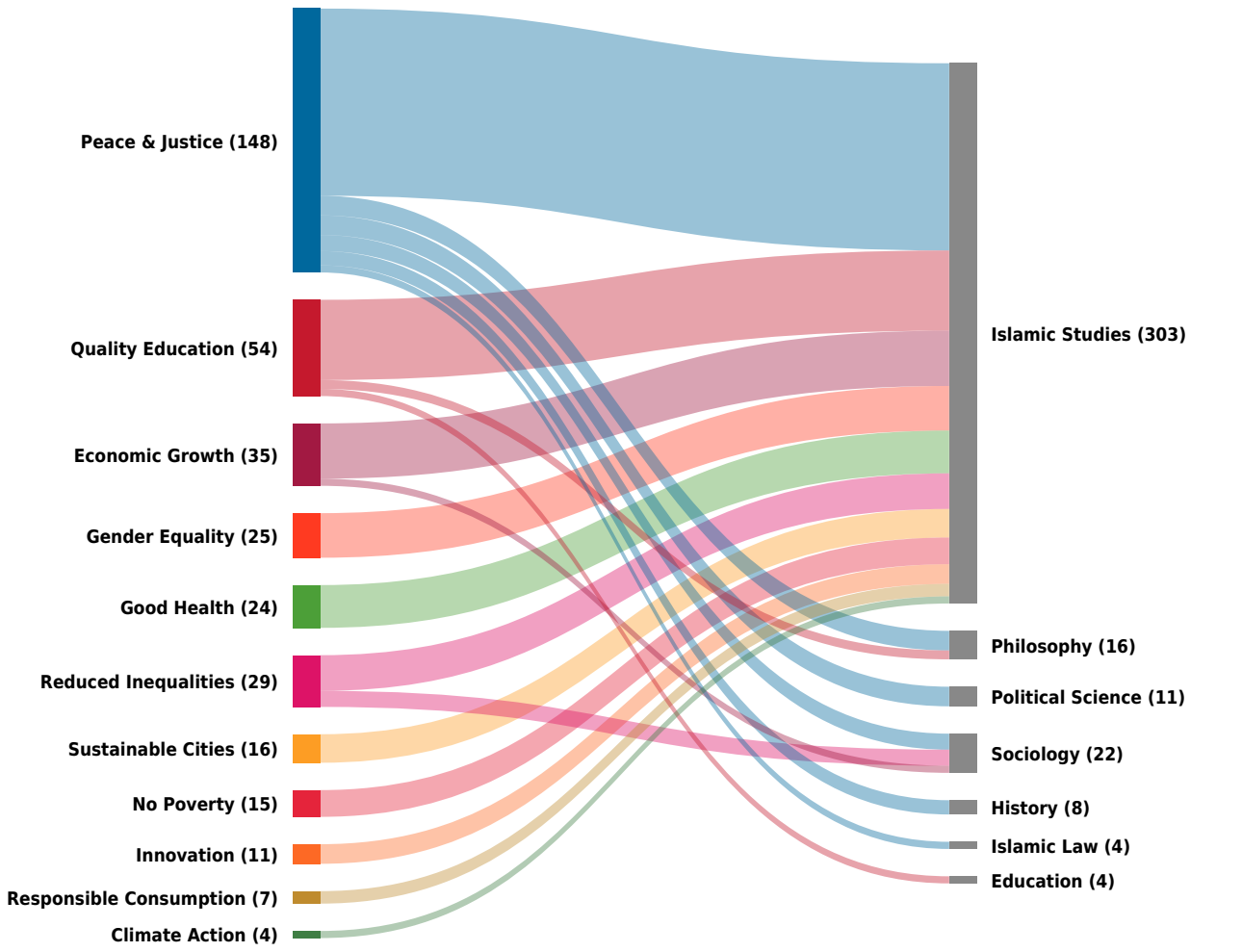
Conceptual Architecture: Mapping Goals to Science

This flow diagram untangles overarching global goals into their constituent research keywords.

Micro-Thematic Flow Insights

*By deconstructing overarching goals down into specific keywords, we trace the scientific inquiries driving global impact. For instance, the alignment with **Peace & Justice** is heavily influenced by continuous investigations into "**Islamic Studies**", appearing as a primary focus in **105** distinct studies.*

Methodological Note: To ensure visual clarity, each publication is mapped to its single most dominant thematic keyword per SDG. The flow architecture above displays only the **top 20** most significant research corridors.



SDG Alignment Report - International Contributions

This report isolates papers authored by individuals from countries outside of Pakistan to identify international sustainability priorities.

SDG Alignment Inventory

Sustainable Development Goal	Volume Visualization	Count
SDG 16: Peace & Justice		**102** (40.5%)
SDG 4: Quality Education		**39** (15.5%)
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth		**24** (9.5%)
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities		**21** (8.3%)
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being		**20** (7.9%)
SDG 5: Gender Equality		**19** (7.5%)
SDG 1: No Poverty		**18** (7.1%)
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities		**14** (5.6%)
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption		**7** (2.8%)
SDG 13: Climate Action		**6** (2.4%)
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		**6** (2.4%)
SDG 17: Partnerships		**3** (1.2%)
SDG 15: Life on Land		**2** (0.8%)
SDG 2: Zero Hunger		**2** (0.8%)
SDG 14: Life Below Water		**1** (0.4%)
SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation		**1** (0.4%)
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy		**1** (0.4%)

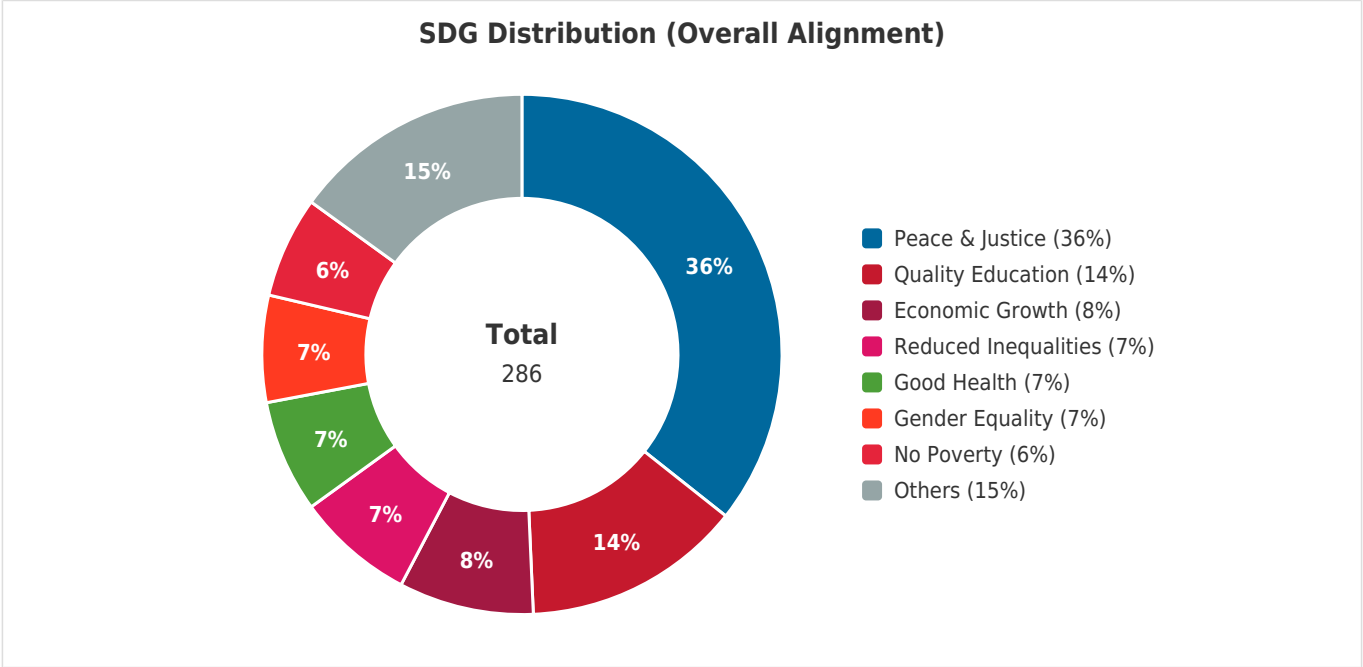
Scholarly Output Distribution Insights

*Out of the **252** academic publications analyzed within this journal cohort, the data demonstrates a pronounced emphasis on **SDG 16: Peace & Justice**, accounting for **102** scholarly contributions (spanning approximately **40.5%** of the recognized output). This indicates a highly specialized academic focus tailored to addressing this specific global priority within this authorship subset.*

Dominant Thematic Pillars

Strategic Thematic Concentration Insights

*The top three developmental themes (Peace & Justice, Quality Education, Economic Growth) collectively command **57.7%** of all sustainability-aligned research in this journal subset. This suggests a deliberate concentration of expertise and thematic focus toward these primary domains.*



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The matrix below illustrates the temporal advancement of sustainability-focused scholarship within this geographical/authorship subset.

Participation Heatmap

Sustainable Development Goal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SDG 16: Peace & Justice	3	4	5	3	5	13	11	14	15	20
SDG 4: Quality Education		1	1		2	3	4	9	6	7
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth		1	2	1	2	4		2	3	6
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities				1	2	3	1	4	4	5
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being			1	1	2	4	5	2	3	
SDG 5: Gender Equality			1	1	1	1	3	2	7	3
SDG 1: No Poverty			1	1	1	4	2	2	3	3

Sustainable Development Goal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities							1	2	3	4
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption				1				1	1	2
SDG 13: Climate Action								1		4
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure						1	2	1		2
SDG 17: Partnerships								2	1	
SDG 15: Life on Land										2
SDG 2: Zero Hunger									1	1
SDG 14: Life Below Water										1

Longitudinal Trajectory Insights

*Evaluating the literature produced between **2011 and 2025** reveals evolving priorities. The most significant spike in specialized output occurred in **2025**, driven heavily by research surrounding **SDG 16: Peace & Justice** (recording **20** publications). This maps how research pivots in response to emerging challenges.*

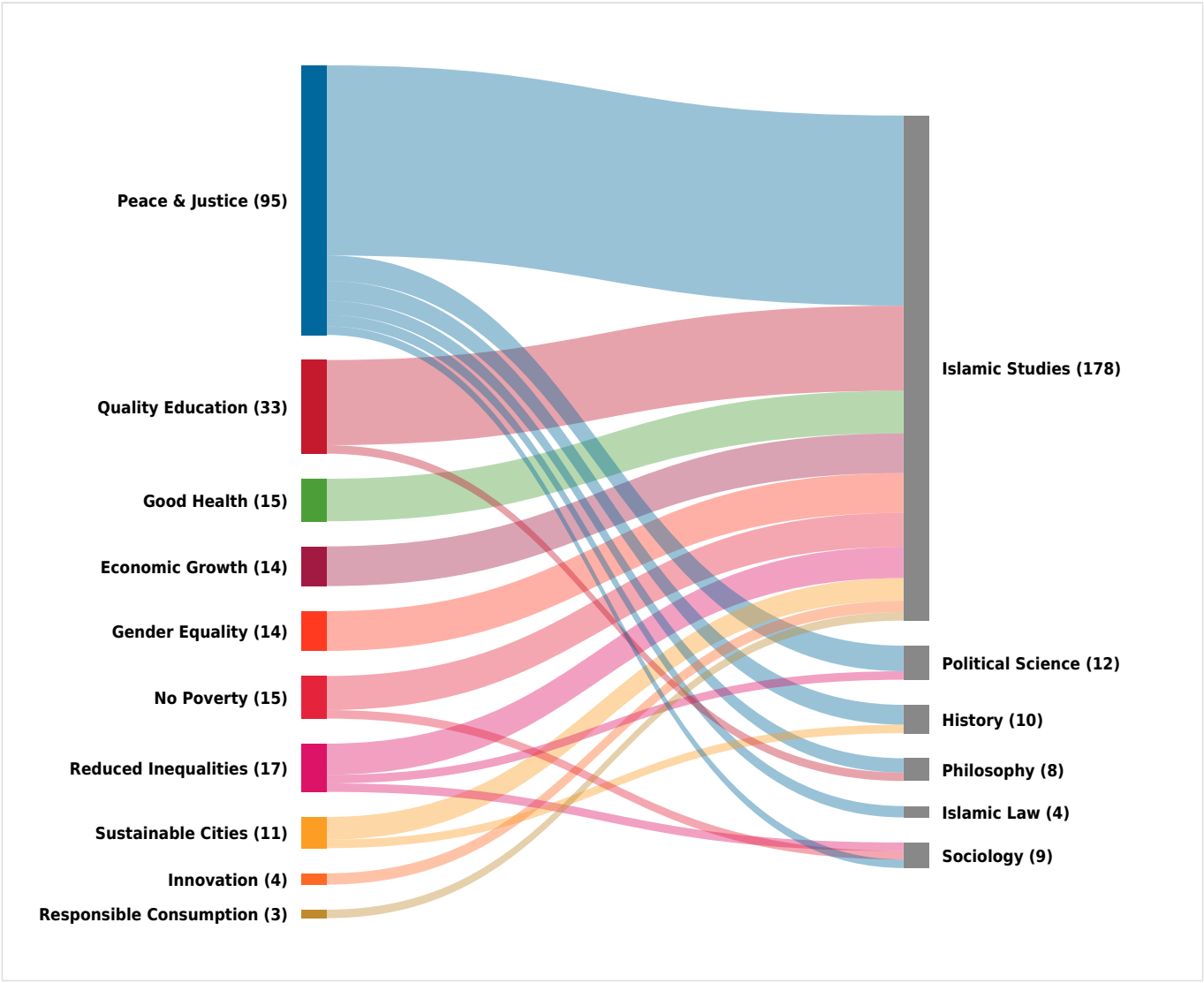
Conceptual Architecture: Mapping Goals to Science

This flow diagram untangles overarching global goals into their constituent research keywords.

Micro-Thematic Flow Insights

*By deconstructing overarching goals down into specific keywords, we trace the scientific inquiries driving global impact. For instance, the alignment with **Peace & Justice** is heavily influenced by continuous investigations into **"Islamic Studies"**, appearing as a primary focus in **67** distinct studies.*

Methodological Note: To ensure visual clarity, each publication is mapped to its single most dominant thematic keyword per SDG. The flow architecture above displays only the **top 20** most significant research corridors.


Peace & Justice (95)
Quality Education (33)
Good Health (15)
Economic Growth (14)
Gender Equality (14)
No Poverty (15)
Reduced Inequalities (17)
Sustainable Cities (11)
Innovation (4)
Responsible Consumption (3)
Islamic Studies (178)
Political Science (12)
History (10)
Philosophy (8)
Islamic Law (4)
Sociology (9)

SDG Alignment Report - Domestic (Pakistani) Contributions

This profile focuses specifically on sustainability-aligned research containing at least one author affiliated with Pakistan.

SDG Alignment Inventory

Sustainable Development Goal	Volume Visualization	Count
SDG 16: Peace & Justice		**65** (38.9%)
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth		**27** (16.2%)
SDG 4: Quality Education		**23** (13.8%)
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities		**20** (12%)
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being		**17** (10.2%)
SDG 5: Gender Equality		**15** (9%)
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities		**10** (6%)
SDG 1: No Poverty		**9** (5.4%)
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		**8** (4.8%)
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption		**5** (3%)
SDG 17: Partnerships		**2** (1.2%)
SDG 13: Climate Action		**1** (0.6%)
SDG 15: Life on Land		**1** (0.6%)
SDG 2: Zero Hunger		**1** (0.6%)

Scholarly Output Distribution Insights

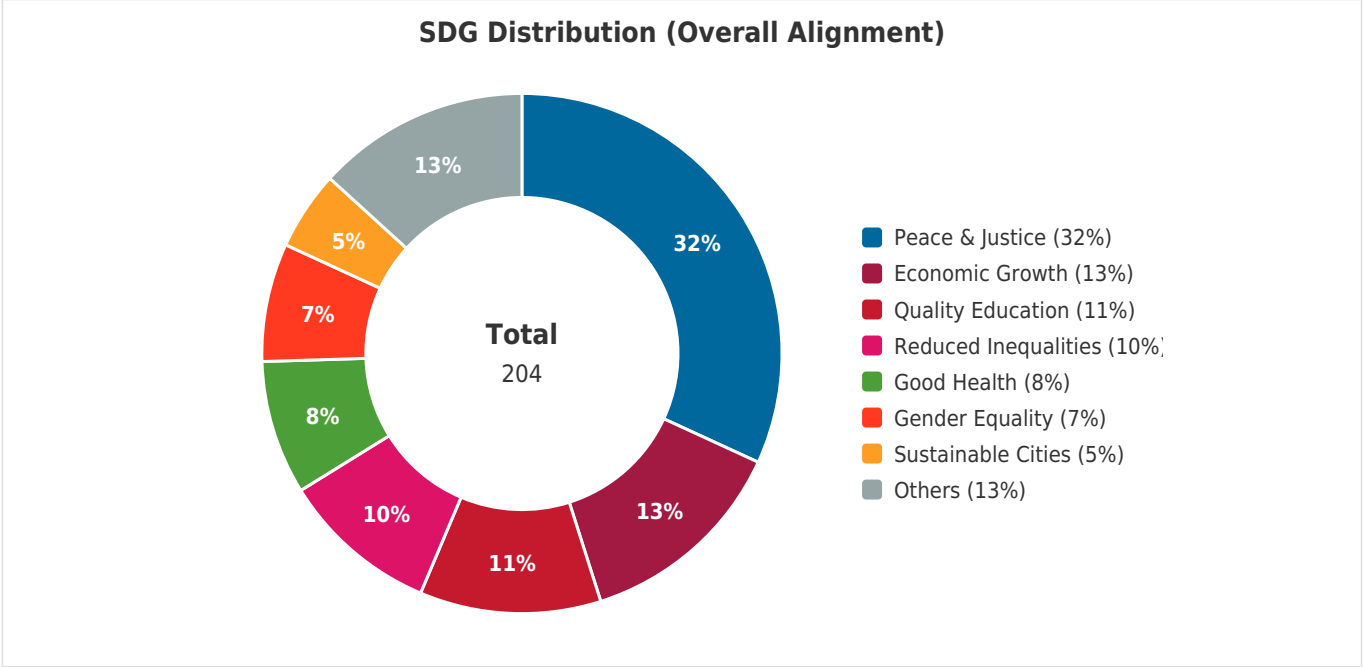
*Out of the **167** academic publications analyzed within this journal cohort, the data demonstrates a pronounced emphasis on **SDG 16: Peace & Justice**, accounting for **65** scholarly contributions (spanning approximately **38.9%** of the recognized output). This indicates a highly specialized academic focus tailored to addressing this specific global priority within this authorship subset.*

Dominant Thematic Pillars

Strategic Thematic Concentration Insights

*The top three developmental themes (Peace & Justice, Economic Growth, Quality Education) collectively command **56.4%** of all sustainability-aligned research in this journal subset. This*

suggests a deliberate concentration of expertise and thematic focus toward these primary domains.



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The matrix below illustrates the temporal advancement of sustainability-focused scholarship within this geographical/authorship subset.

Participation Heatmap

Sustainable Development Goal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SDG 16: Peace & Justice	3	2	6	8	8	12	4	7	4	
SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth	1	2	5	3	4			3	1	
SDG 4: Quality Education	1	1		2	5	1	2	1		1
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities			1	3	2	6	3	3		1
SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being				1	7	3	2	2		
SDG 5: Gender Equality			4	1	4	2	2	1		
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities	2	1		1	1		1	2		
SDG 1: No Poverty			2	1		1	1	1		1
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure		2		2	2			1	1	

Sustainable Development Goal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption			1				1	1	1	
SDG 17: Partnerships								1		
SDG 13: Climate Action							1			
SDG 15: Life on Land										
SDG 2: Zero Hunger			1							

Longitudinal Trajectory Insights

*Evaluating the literature produced between **2011 and 2025** reveals evolving priorities. The most significant spike in specialized output occurred in **2021**, driven heavily by research surrounding **SDG 16: Peace & Justice** (recording **12** publications). This maps how research pivots in response to emerging challenges.*

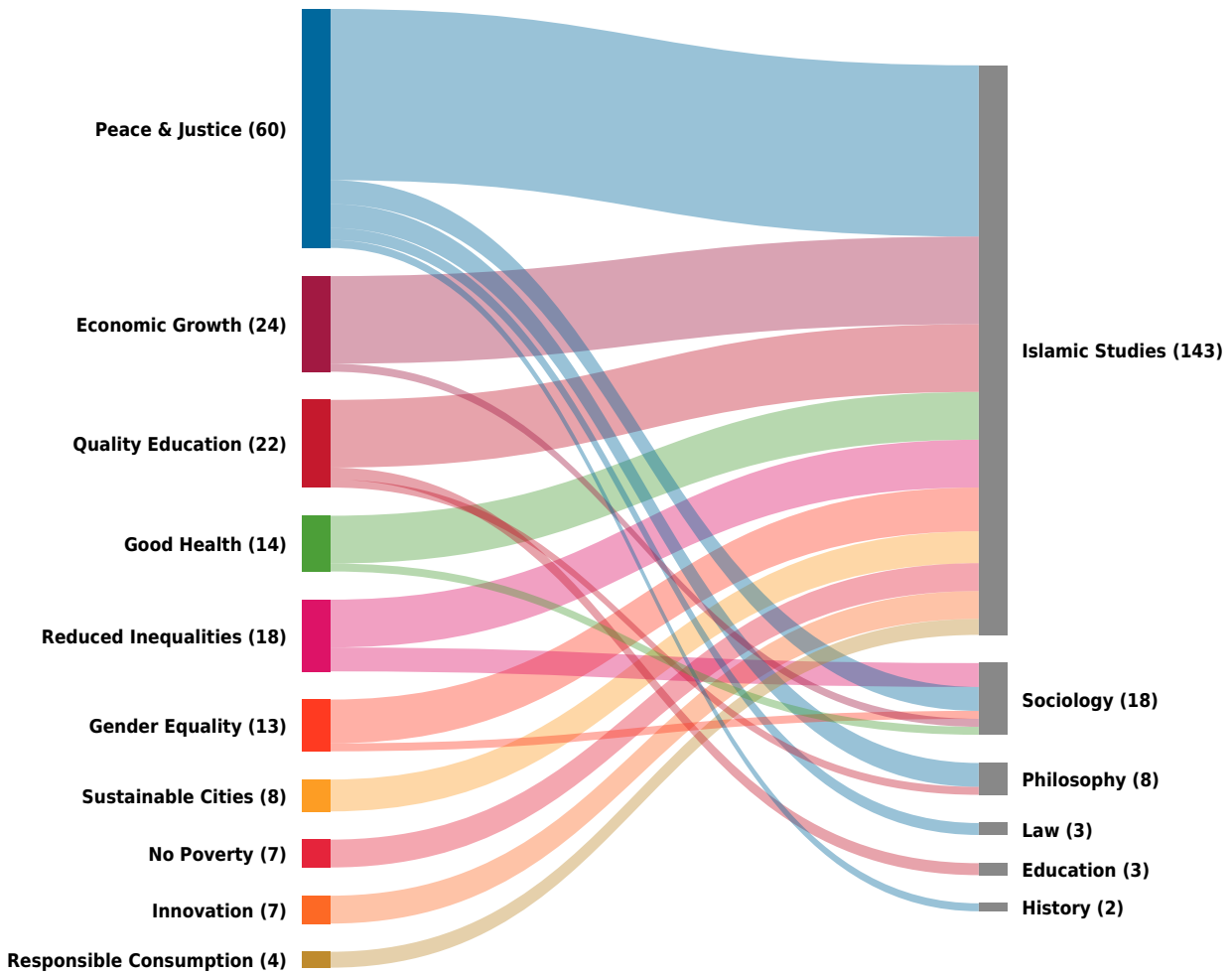
Conceptual Architecture: Mapping Goals to Science

This flow diagram untangles overarching global goals into their constituent research keywords.

Micro-Thematic Flow Insights

*By deconstructing overarching goals down into specific keywords, we trace the scientific inquiries driving global impact. For instance, the alignment with **Peace & Justice** is heavily influenced by continuous investigations into **"Islamic Studies"**, appearing as a primary focus in **43** distinct studies.*

Methodological Note: To ensure visual clarity, each publication is mapped to its single most dominant thematic keyword per SDG. The flow architecture above displays only the **top 20** most significant research corridors.


Peace & Justice (60)
Economic Growth (24)
Quality Education (22)
Good Health (14)
Reduced Inequalities (18)
Gender Equality (13)
Sustainable Cities (8)
No Poverty (7)
Innovation (7)
Responsible Consumption (4)
Islamic Studies (143)
Sociology (18)
Philosophy (8)
Law (3)
Education (3)
History (2)

Journal-wise Pakistan Vision 2035 Priorities Alignment Reports

Vision 2035 Priority Alignment Report - Overall Journal Profile

This comprehensive report analyzes the entire corpus of papers published in this journal to map their alignment with the strategic pillars of Pakistan Vision 2035.

Pakistan Vision 2035 & National Research Impact

This chapter evaluates the publication output within this journal cohort against the strategic pillars of the **Pakistan Vision 2035** national development agenda. Formally launched as the *Uraan Pakistan National Economic Transformation Plan*, Vision 2035 provides a comprehensive roadmap for addressing core socio-economic priorities.

By grouping scholarly publication metadata into these 5 strategic priorities, this report provides academic stakeholders with analytical insights to target public research grants (such as HEC and local agency funds), support public sector consultancy, and align research portfolios with regional policy targets.

Visit Planning Commission of Pakistan

Methodological Framework & Classification Protocol

Publications are classified under the 5 developmental pillars of Vision 2035 using a **Dictionary--Driven Mapping Algorithm**. This protocol utilizes semantic keywords and validated terminologies extracted from national planning commission policy documents. Publications are tracked dynamically over a 10-year period to compile **Year-over-Year Trajectory** indexes.

Analytical Limitations & Interpretive Parameters

Interpretive evaluation of this dataset should account for interdisciplinary overlay and terminology constraints. Aggregate pillar percentages may exceed 100% of the total raw publication count because policies are deeply interconnected.

Technical Glossary & Calculation Parameters

The following definitions are applied to the Vision 2035 datasets:

Absolute Alignment:	The total count of distinct scholarly publications mapped to a specific development Pillar.
National Portfolio Share:	The relative reach of a Pillar across total output. **Formula:** *(Pillar Papers / Total Papers) × 100.*

Vision 2035 Alignment Inventory

Developmental Pillar	Volume Visualization	Count
Pillar 5: Equity (Inclusive Growth)		**305** (76.8%)

Developmental Pillar	Volume Visualization	Count
Pillar 2: e-Pakistan (Digital-First & Tech Economies)		**15** (3.8%)
Pillar 1: Exports (Export-Led Growth)		**10** (2.5%)
Pillar 4: Environment (Climate Resilience)		**3** (0.8%)

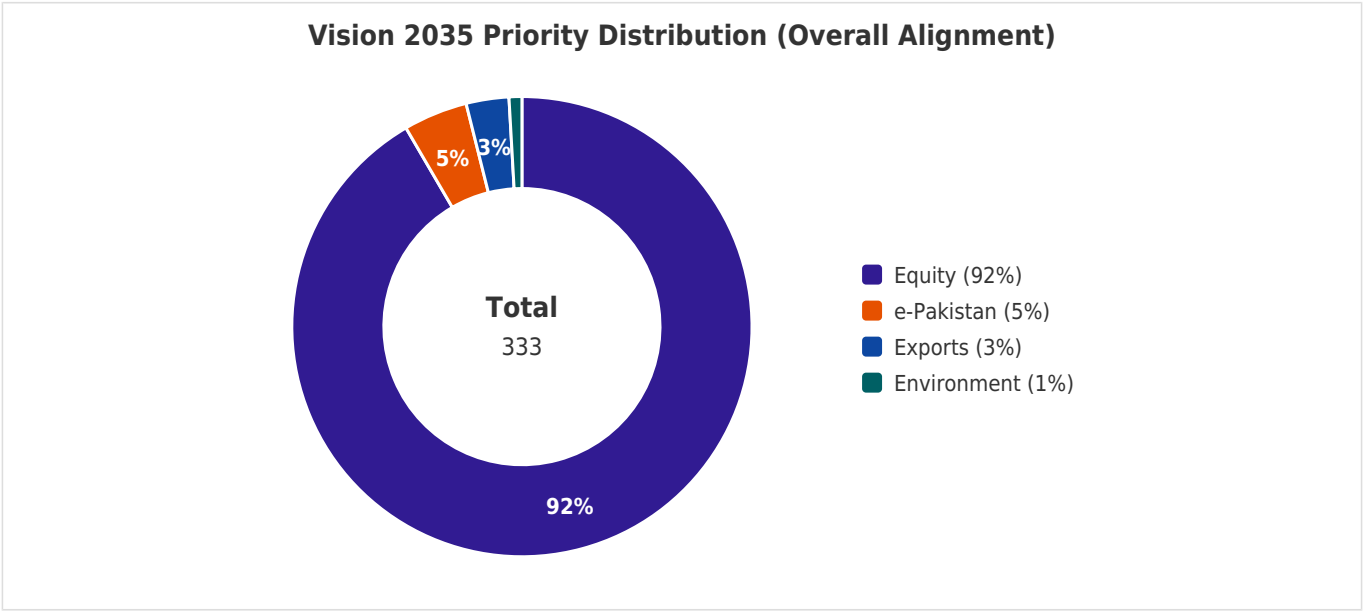
National Priority Output Analysis

*The tabular mapping above illustrates how the scholarly activities within this cohort align with the strategic targets of Pakistan Vision 2035. Out of the **397** publications evaluated, the primary research density resides under **Pillar 5: Equity (Inclusive Growth)** with **305** aligned papers (accounting for **76.8%** of the active portfolio). This indicates an advanced research capacity targeting this specific national priority corridor.*

Dominant Thematic Pillars

Strategic Portfolio Concentration

*The proportional distribution reveals specialized research clusters within the journal portfolio. Specifically, the top three development sectors (Equity, e-Pakistan, Exports) command a dominant share of **99.1%** of all prioritized research. Rather than dispersing scientific efforts too widely, this concentration of research activities demonstrates focused expertise capable of delivering structural, high-impact solutions for national development planning.*



Evolution of National Priority Research Over Time

The matrix below illustrates the temporal advancement of national-priority focused scholarship. Darker shading signifies a higher volume of academic output in a given year, allowing scholars to observe capacity building and historical shifts in research priorities.

Participation Heatmap

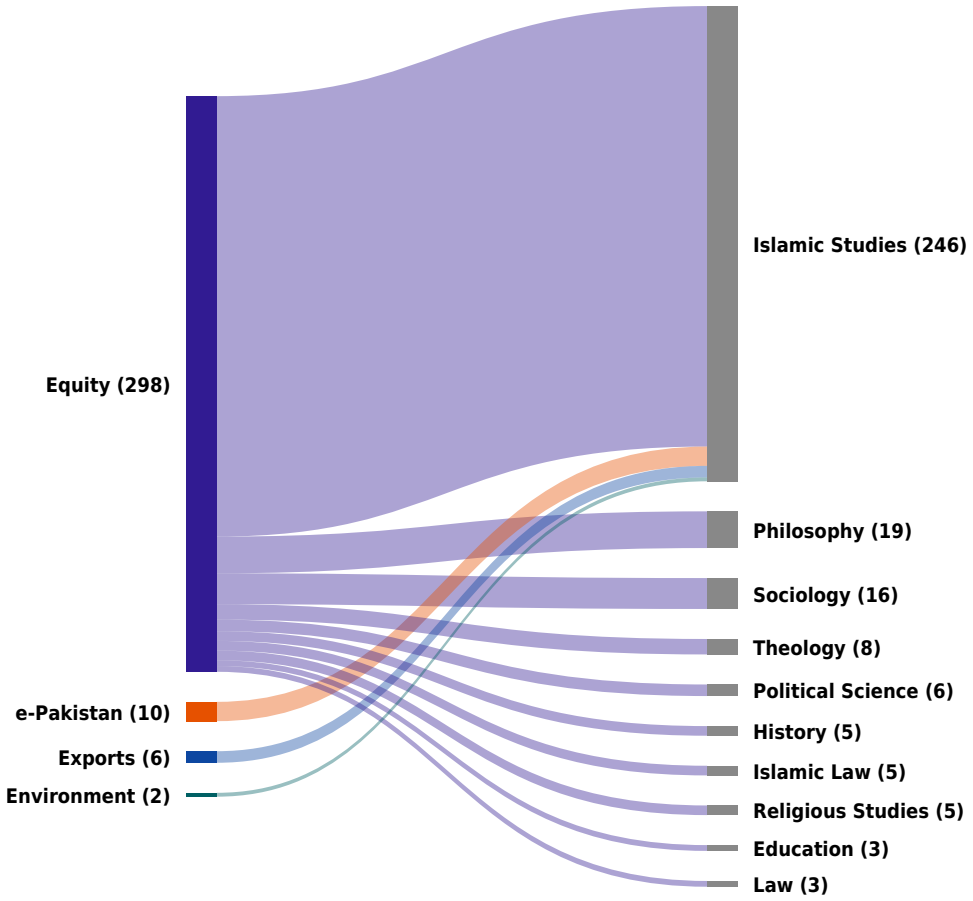
Developmental Pillar	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pillar 5: Equity (Inclusive Growth)	11	22	26	32	46	38	44	40
Pillar 2: e-Pakistan (Digital-First & Tech Economies)			2	1	4	1	4	1
Pillar 1: Exports (Export-Led Growth)	1	2		1			3	2
Pillar 4: Environment (Climate Resilience)				1		1		1

Year-over-Year Trajectory Analysis

*Evaluating the literature produced between **2017 and 2024** highlights shifts in national alignment trends. The most significant research acceleration occurred in **2021**, driven strongly by outputs mapped to **Pillar 5: Equity (Inclusive Growth)** (recording **46** publications). This tracking confirms how academic research output responds dynamically to public policy updates, development grants, and regional challenges.*

Conceptual Architecture: Mapping Pillars to Science

This diagram untangles overarching development goals into their constituent keywords.



*By deconstructing overarching pillars down into specific keywords, we trace the scientific inquiries driving strategic impact. For instance, alignment with **Equity** is heavily influenced by continuous investigations into "**Islamic Studies**", appearing as a primary focus in **228** distinct studies.*

Methodological Note: To ensure visual clarity, each publication is mapped to its single most dominant thematic keyword per developmental pillar. The flow architecture above displays only the **top 20** most significant research corridors.

Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report

Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Overall

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

Explanations

This table gives a year-wise breakdown of authorship and gender stats. Each column represents:

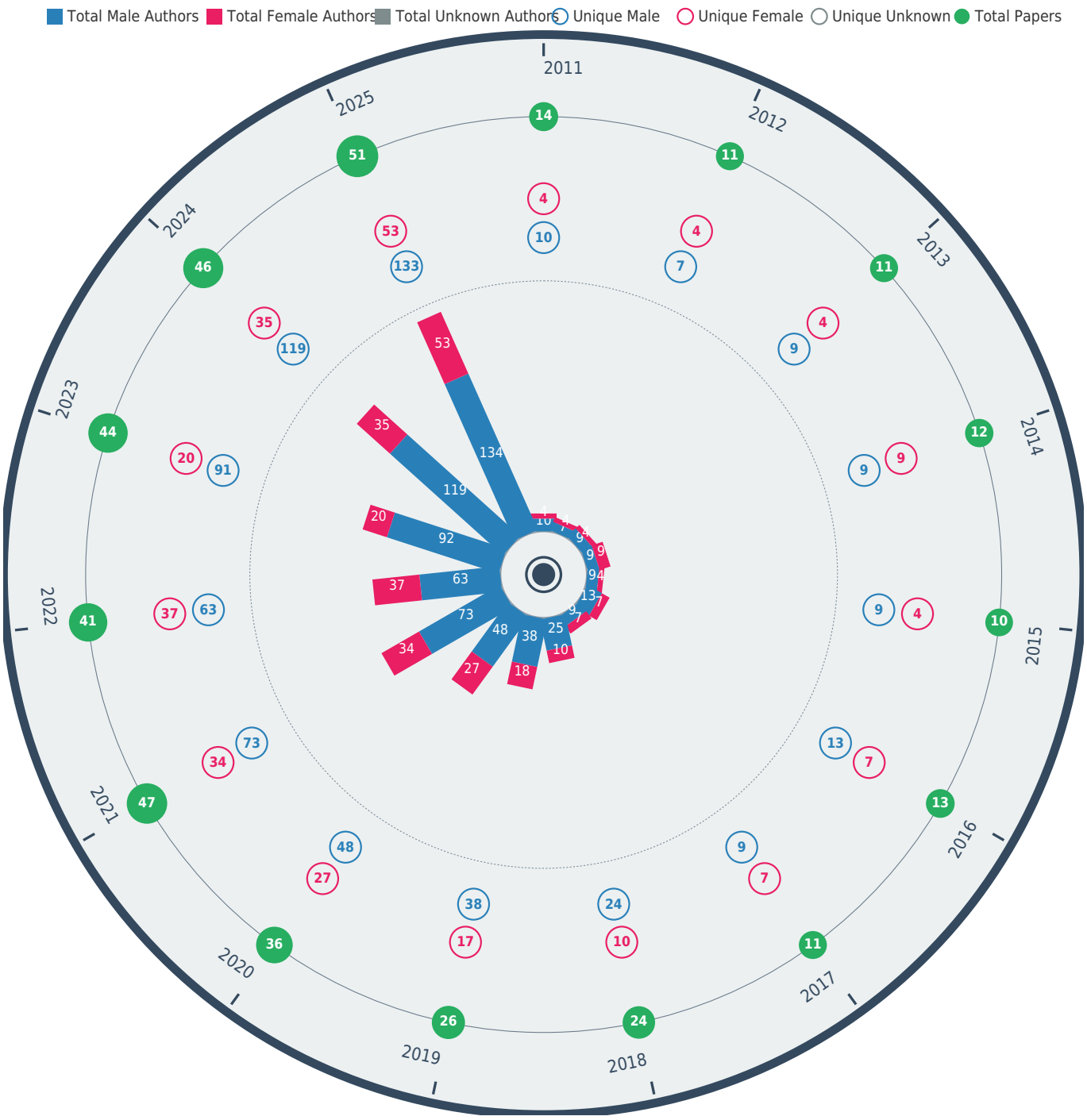
- **Year:** The publication year.
- **Total Papers:** Total papers published in that year.
- **Total Authors:** All contributing authors.
- **Male/Female/Unknown Authors:** Counts and percentages of male, female, and unknown-gender authors.
- **Unique Authors:** Count of unique authors (accounts for multiple papers by the same author).
- **Unique Male/Female/Unknown Authors:** Count and percentage of unique male, female, and unknown-gender authors.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2011	14	14	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	14 (100%)	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)
2012	11	11	7 (64%)	4 (36%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	7 (64%)	4 (36%)	0 (0%)
2013	11	13	9 (69%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)	9 (69%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)
2014	12	18	9 (50%)	9 (50%)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	9 (50%)	9 (50%)	0 (0%)
2015	10	13	9 (69%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)	9 (69%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)
2016	13	20	13 (65%)	7 (35%)	0 (0%)	20 (100%)	13 (65%)	7 (35%)	0 (0%)
2017	11	16	9 (56%)	7 (44%)	0 (0%)	16 (100%)	9 (56%)	7 (44%)	0 (0%)
2018	24	35	25 (71%)	10 (29%)	0 (0%)	34 (97%)	24 (71%)	10 (29%)	0 (0%)
2019	26	56	38 (68%)	18 (32%)	0 (0%)	55 (98%)	38 (69%)	17 (31%)	0 (0%)
2020	36	75	48 (64%)	27 (36%)	0 (0%)	75 (100%)	48 (64%)	27 (36%)	0 (0%)

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2021	47	107	73 (68%)	34 (32%)	0 (0%)	107 (100%)	73 (68%)	34 (32%)	0 (0%)
2022	41	100	63 (63%)	37 (37%)	0 (0%)	100 (100%)	63 (63%)	37 (37%)	0 (0%)
2023	44	112	92 (82%)	20 (18%)	0 (0%)	111 (99%)	91 (82%)	20 (18%)	0 (0%)
2024	46	154	119 (77%)	35 (23%)	0 (0%)	154 (100%)	119 (77%)	35 (23%)	0 (0%)
2025	51	187	134 (72%)	53 (28%)	0 (0%)	186 (99%)	133 (72%)	53 (28%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2011-2015 (5 years)
*This segment produced **58 papers** (average of 11.6 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.19 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **63.8% Male** / **36.2% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
*This segment produced **110 papers** (average of 22 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.84 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **66% Male** / **34% Female** / **0% Unknown** (89.7% change from previous period).*

Period 2021-2025 (5 years)
*This segment produced **229 papers** (average of 45.8 per year). Collaboration averaged **2.88 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **72.8% Male** / **27.2%***

Female* / *0% Unknown *(108.2% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2011**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2011 (Baseline): 14 papers*** *published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **71.4% male**, **28.6% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2012: 11 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **21.4%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **63.6% male**, **36.4% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2013: 11 papers*** *published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1.18 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **69.2% male**, **30.8% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2014: 12 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **9.1%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2015: 10 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **16.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.3 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **69.2% male**, **30.8% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016: 13 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **30.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.54 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **65% male**, **35% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2017: 11 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **15.4%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.45 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **56.3% male**, **43.8% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018: 24 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **118.2%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.46 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **70.6% male**, **29.4% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 26 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **8.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.15 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **69.1% male**, **30.9% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 36 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **38.5%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.08 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **64% male**, **36% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 47 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **30.6%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.28 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **68.2% male**, **31.8% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 41 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **12.8%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.44 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **63% male**, **37% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 44 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **7.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.55 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **82% male**, **18% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024: 46 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **4.5%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **3.35 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **77.3% male**, **22.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2025: 51 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **10.9%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **3.67 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **71.5% male**, **28.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2025** as the highest volume year, while **2015** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts

*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2011 to 3.67 in 2025**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of -0.1 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 28.6% in 2011 to 28.5% in 2025), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

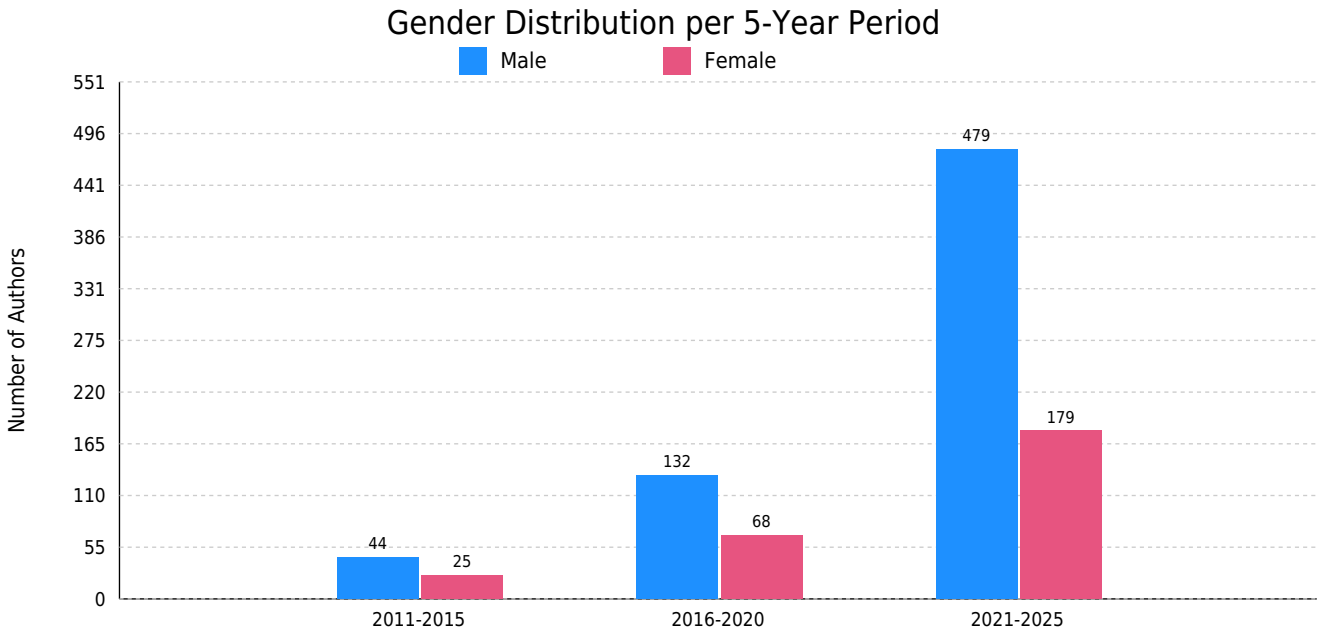
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2011–2017 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1.28 authors per paper** (based on 82 papers).*

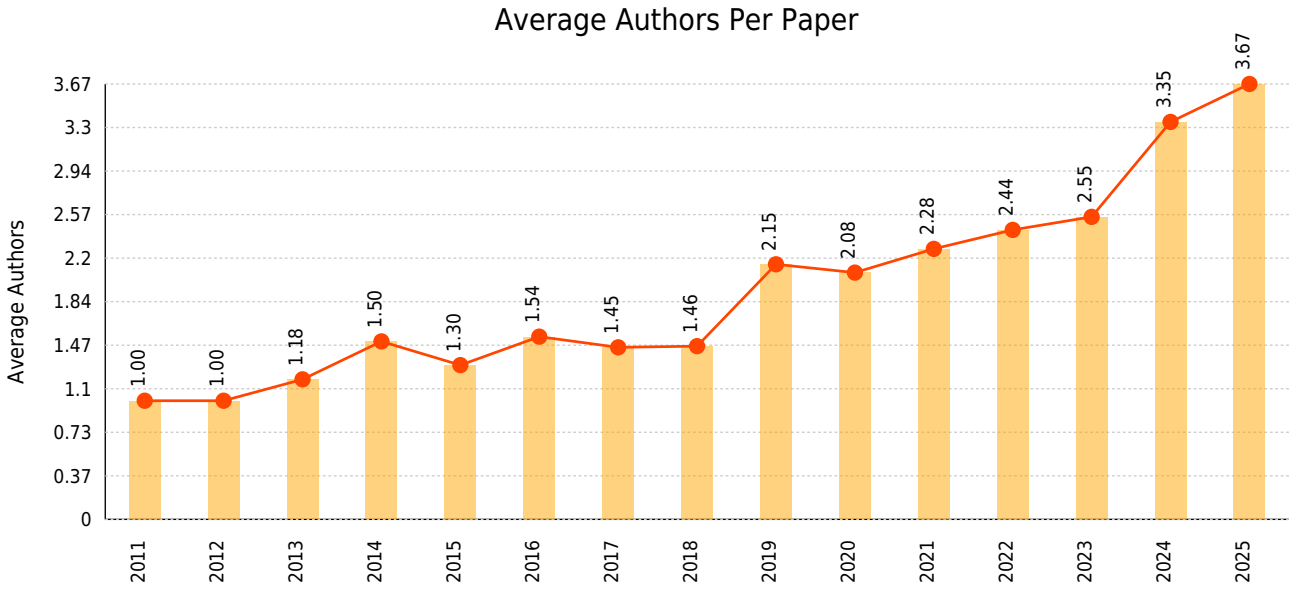
***2018–2025 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **2.62 authors per paper** (across 315 papers).*

Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2011–2017**), the representation was: **62.9% Male vs. 37.1% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2025**), the balance has adjusted to: **71.7% Male vs. 28.3% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*




Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
3.67
3.3
2.94
2.57
2.2
1.84
1.47
1.1
0.73
0.37
0
1.00
1.00
1.18
1.50
1.30
1.54
1.45
1.46
2.15
2.08
2.28
2.44
2.55
3.35
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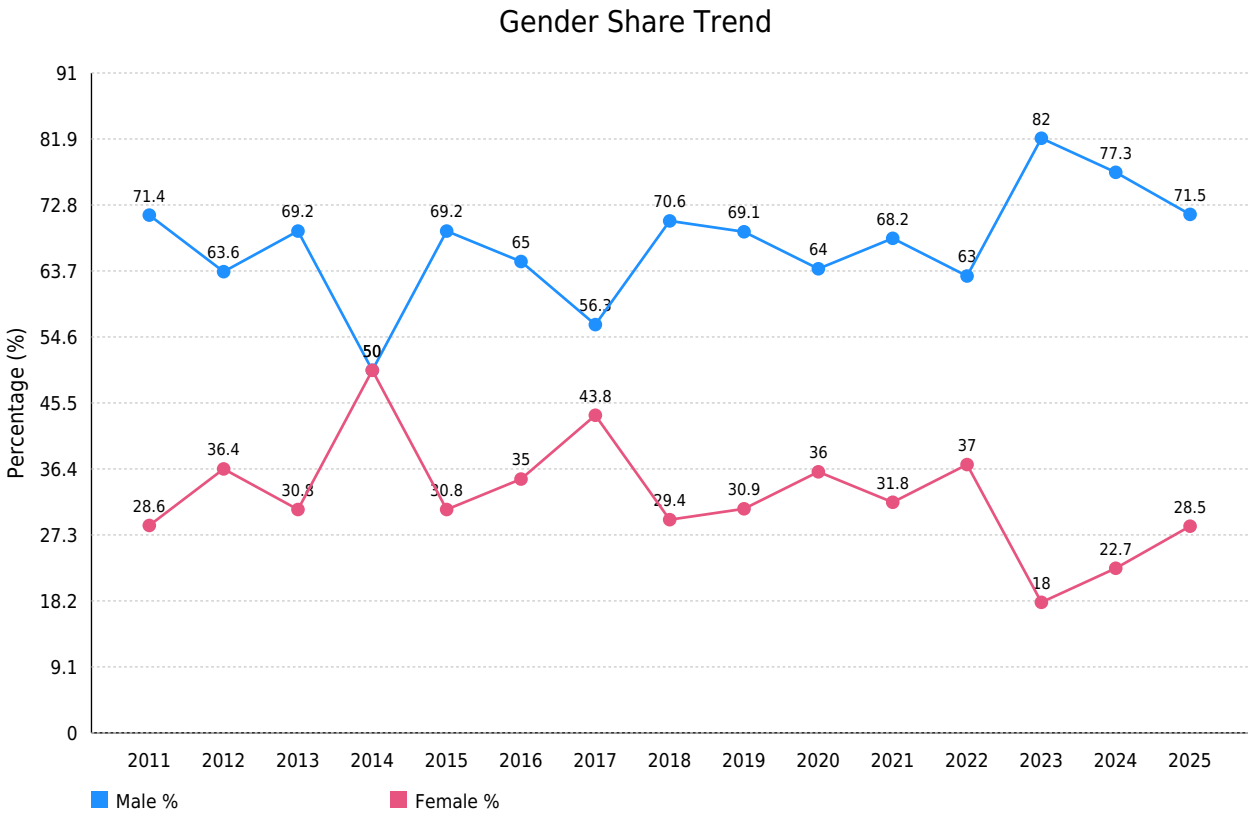

Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
91
81.9
72.8
63.7
54.6
45.5
36.4
27.3
18.2
9.1
0
71.4
63.6
69.2
50
69.2
65
56.3
70.6
69.1
64
68.2
63
82
77.3
71.5
28.6
36.4
30.8
50
30.8
35
43.8
29.4
30.9
36
31.8
37
18
22.7
28.5
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Male %
Female %

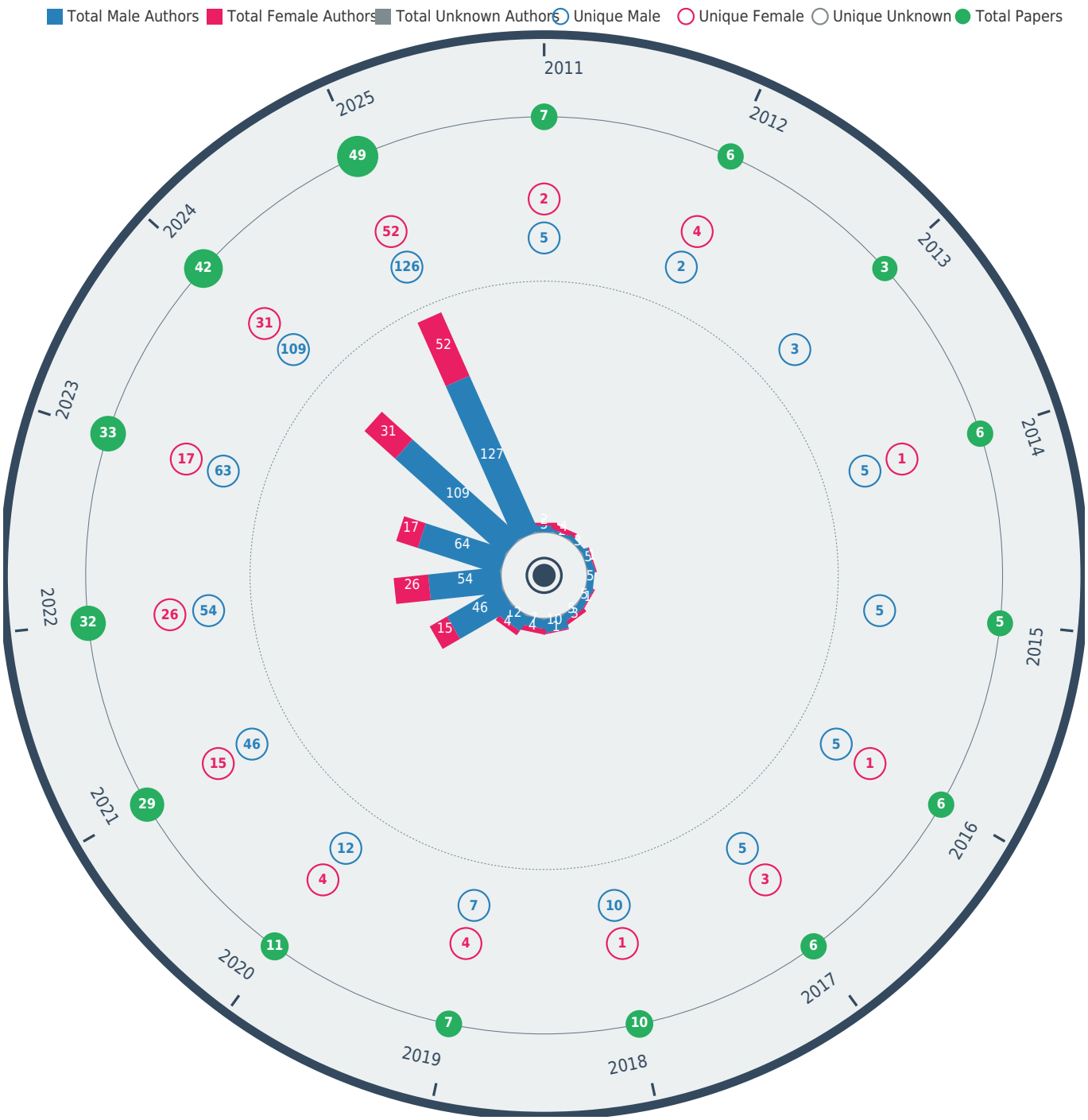
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - International

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2011	7	7	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)
2012	6	6	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)
2013	3	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2014	6	6	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
2015	5	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2016	6	6	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)
2017	6	8	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)
2018	10	11	10 (91%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	10 (91%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)
2019	7	11	7 (64%)	4 (36%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	7 (64%)	4 (36%)	0 (0%)
2020	11	16	12 (75%)	4 (25%)	0 (0%)	16 (100%)	12 (75%)	4 (25%)	0 (0%)
2021	29	61	46 (75%)	15 (25%)	0 (0%)	61 (100%)	46 (75%)	15 (25%)	0 (0%)
2022	32	80	54 (68%)	26 (33%)	0 (0%)	80 (100%)	54 (68%)	26 (33%)	0 (0%)
2023	33	81	64 (79%)	17 (21%)	0 (0%)	80 (99%)	63 (79%)	17 (21%)	0 (0%)
2024	42	140	109 (78%)	31 (22%)	0 (0%)	140 (100%)	109 (78%)	31 (22%)	0 (0%)
2025	49	179	127 (71%)	52 (29%)	0 (0%)	178 (99%)	126 (71%)	52 (29%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2011-2015 (5 years)
*This segment produced **27 papers** (average of 5.4 per year). Collaboration averaged **1 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **74.1% Male** / **25.9% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
*This segment produced **40 papers** (average of 8 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.3 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **75% Male** / **25% Female** / **0% Unknown** (48.1% change from previous period).*

Period 2021-2025 (5 years)
*This segment produced **185 papers** (average of 37 per year). Collaboration averaged **2.92 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **73.8% Male** / **26.2%***

Female* / *0% Unknown *(362.5% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2011**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2011 (Baseline): 7 papers*** *published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **71.4% male**, **28.6% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2012: 6 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **14.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **33.3% male**, **66.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2013: 3 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2014: 6 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **100.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **83.3% male**, **16.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2015: 5 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **16.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016: 6 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **20.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **83.3% male**, **16.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2017: 6 papers*** *published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **62.5% male**, **37.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018: 10 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **66.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **90.9% male**, **9.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 7 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **30.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.57 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **63.6% male**, **36.4% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 11 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **57.1%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.45 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **75% male**, **25% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 29 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **163.6%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **75.4% male**, **24.6% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 32 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **10.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **67.5% male**, **32.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 33 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **3.1%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.45 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **78.8% male**, **21.3% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024: 42 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **27.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **3.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **77.9% male**, **22.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2025: 49 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **16.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **3.65 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **70.8% male**, **29.2% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2025** as the highest volume year, while **2013** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts

*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2011 to 3.65 in 2025**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of 0.6 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 28.6% in 2011 to 29.2% in 2025), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

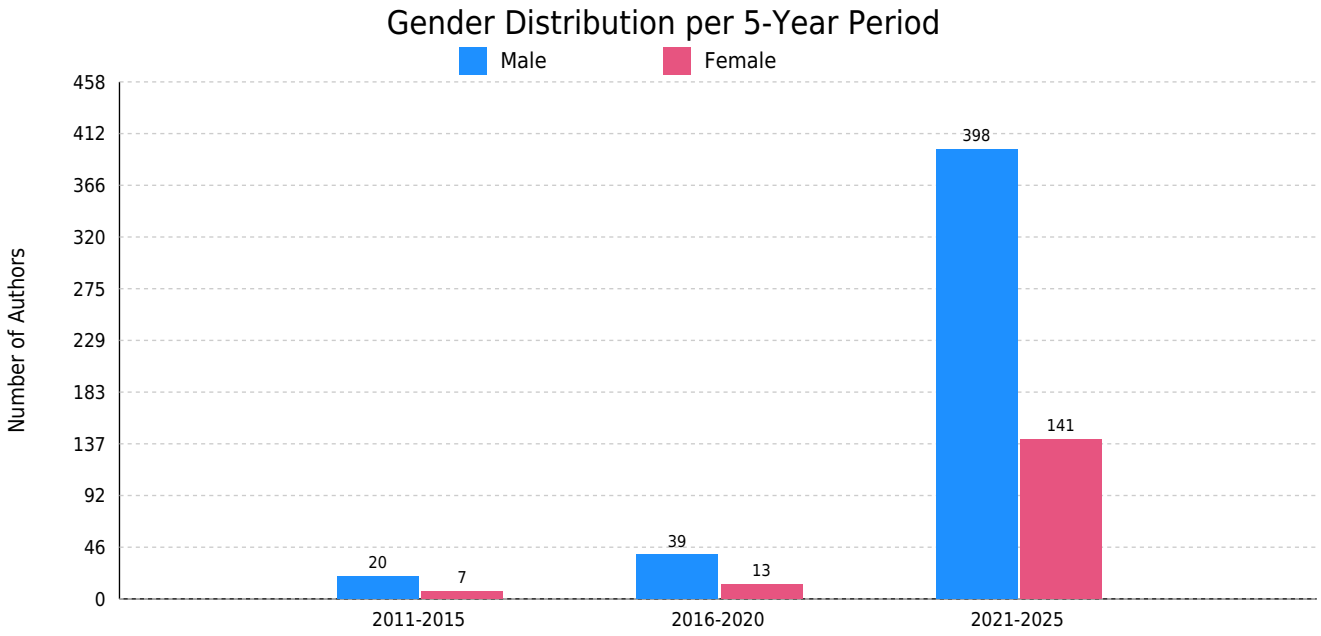
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2011–2017 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1.05 authors per paper** (based on 39 papers).*

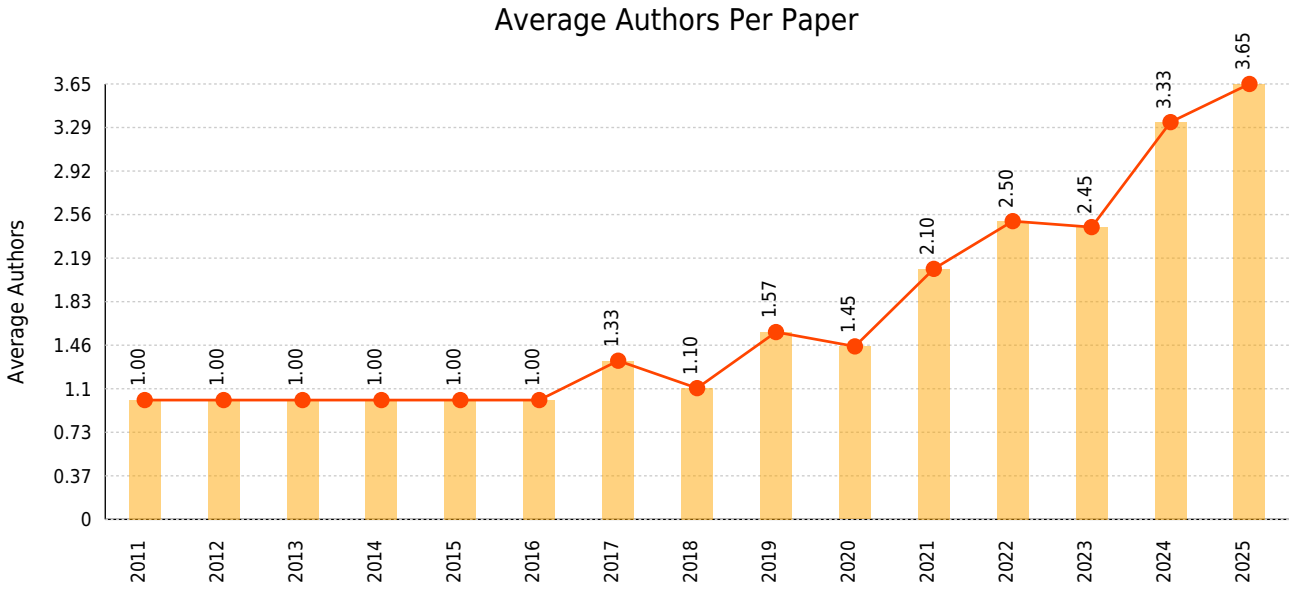
***2018–2025 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **2.72 authors per paper** (across 213 papers).*

Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2011–2017**), the representation was: **73.2% Male vs. 26.8% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2025**), the balance has adjusted to: **74% Male vs. 26% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*




Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
3.65
3.29
2.92
2.56
2.19
1.83
1.46
1.1
0.73
0.37
0
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.33
1.10
1.57
1.45
2.10
2.50
2.45
3.33
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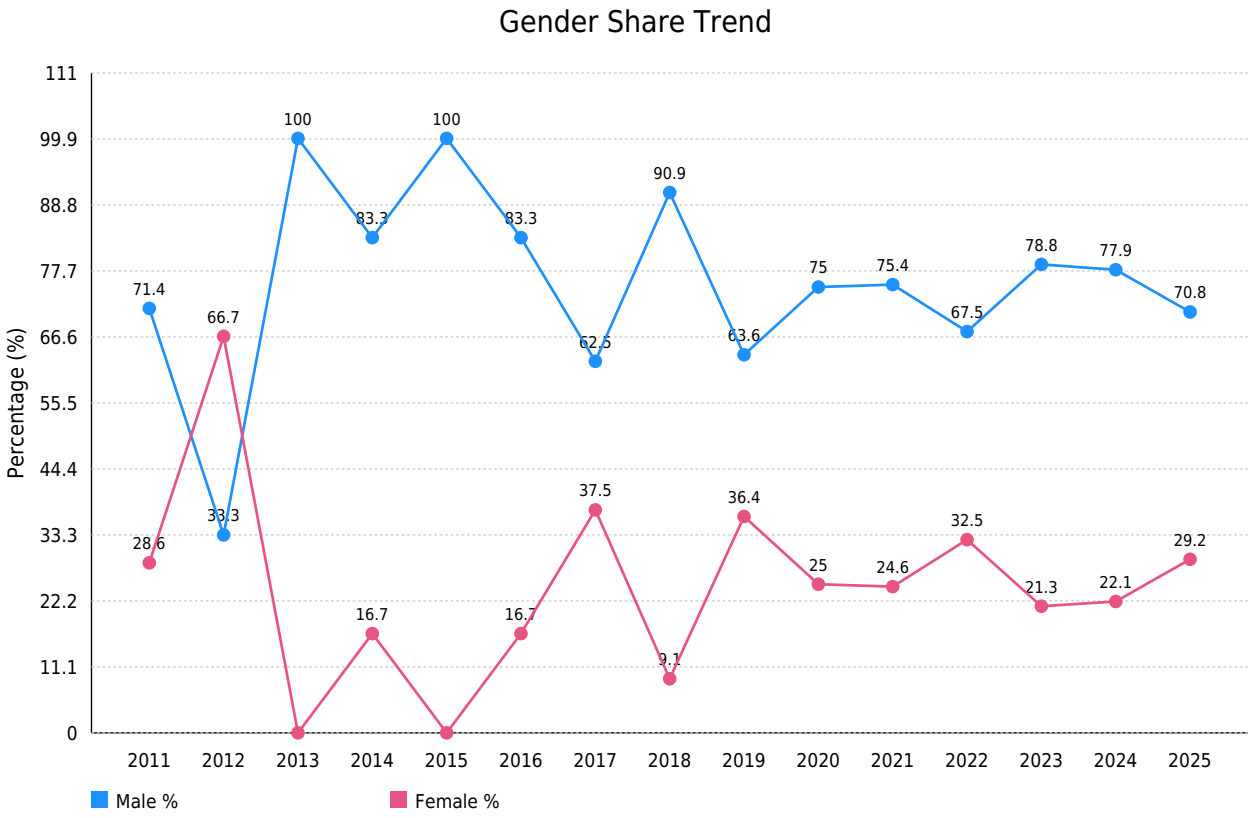
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025


Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
71.4
28.6
66.7
33.3
100
0
83.3
16.7
100
0
83.3
16.7
62.5
37.5
90.9
9.1
63.6
36.4
75
25
75.4
24.6
67.5
32.5
78.8
21.3
77.9
22.1
70.8
29.2
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Male %
Female %

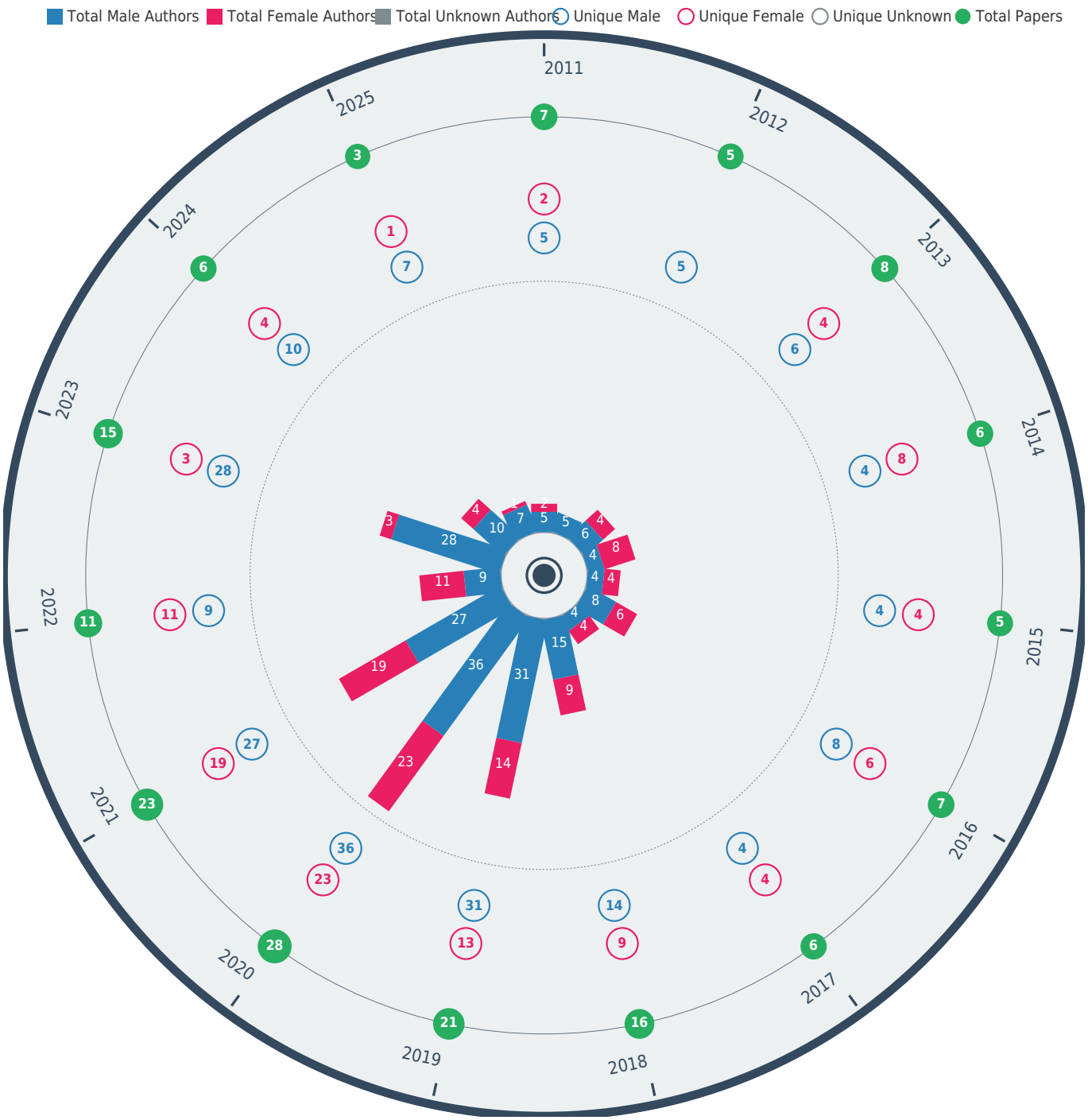
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2011	7	7	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)
2012	5	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2013	8	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)
2014	6	12	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)	12 (100%)	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)
2015	5	8	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)
2016	7	14	8 (57%)	6 (43%)	0 (0%)	14 (100%)	8 (57%)	6 (43%)	0 (0%)
2017	6	8	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)
2018	16	24	15 (63%)	9 (38%)	0 (0%)	23 (96%)	14 (61%)	9 (39%)	0 (0%)
2019	21	45	31 (69%)	14 (31%)	0 (0%)	44 (98%)	31 (70%)	13 (30%)	0 (0%)
2020	28	59	36 (61%)	23 (39%)	0 (0%)	59 (100%)	36 (61%)	23 (39%)	0 (0%)
2021	23	46	27 (59%)	19 (41%)	0 (0%)	46 (100%)	27 (59%)	19 (41%)	0 (0%)
2022	11	20	9 (45%)	11 (55%)	0 (0%)	20 (100%)	9 (45%)	11 (55%)	0 (0%)
2023	15	31	28 (90%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	31 (100%)	28 (90%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)
2024	6	14	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	14 (100%)	10 (71%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)
2025	3	8	7 (88%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	7 (88%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2011-2015 (5 years)
*This segment produced **31 papers** (average of 6.2 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.35 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **57.1% Male** / **42.9% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
*This segment produced **78 papers** (average of 15.6 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.92 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **62.8% Male** / **37.2% Female** / **0% Unknown** (151.6% change from previous period).*

Period 2021-2025 (5 years)
*This segment produced **58 papers** (average of 11.6 per year). Collaboration averaged **2.05 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **68.1% Male** / **31.9%*

***Female** / **0% Unknown** (-25.6% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2011**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2011 (Baseline): 7 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **71.4% male**, **28.6% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2012: 5 papers** published, representing a decrease of **28.6%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2013: 8 papers** published, representing a growth of **60.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.25 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **60% male**, **40% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2014: 6 papers** published, representing a decrease of **25.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **33.3% male**, **66.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2015: 5 papers** published, representing a decrease of **16.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.6 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016: 7 papers** published, representing a growth of **40.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **57.1% male**, **42.9% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2017: 6 papers** published, representing a decrease of **14.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018: 16 papers** published, representing a growth of **166.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **60.9% male**, **39.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 21 papers** published, representing a growth of **31.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.14 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **70.5% male**, **29.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 28 papers** published, representing a growth of **33.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.11 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **61% male**, **39% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 23 papers** published, representing a decrease of **17.9%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **58.7% male**, **41.3% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 11 papers** published, representing a decrease of **52.2%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.82 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **45% male**, **55% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 15 papers** published, representing a growth of **36.4%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.07 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **90.3% male**, **9.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024: 6 papers** published, representing a decrease of **60.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **71.4% male**, **28.6% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2025: 3 papers** published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.67 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **87.5% male**, **12.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2020** as the highest volume year, while **2025** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts

*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2011 to 2.67 in 2025**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of -16.1 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 28.6% in 2011 to 12.5% in 2025), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration

***2011–2017 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1.45 authors per paper** (based on 44 papers).*

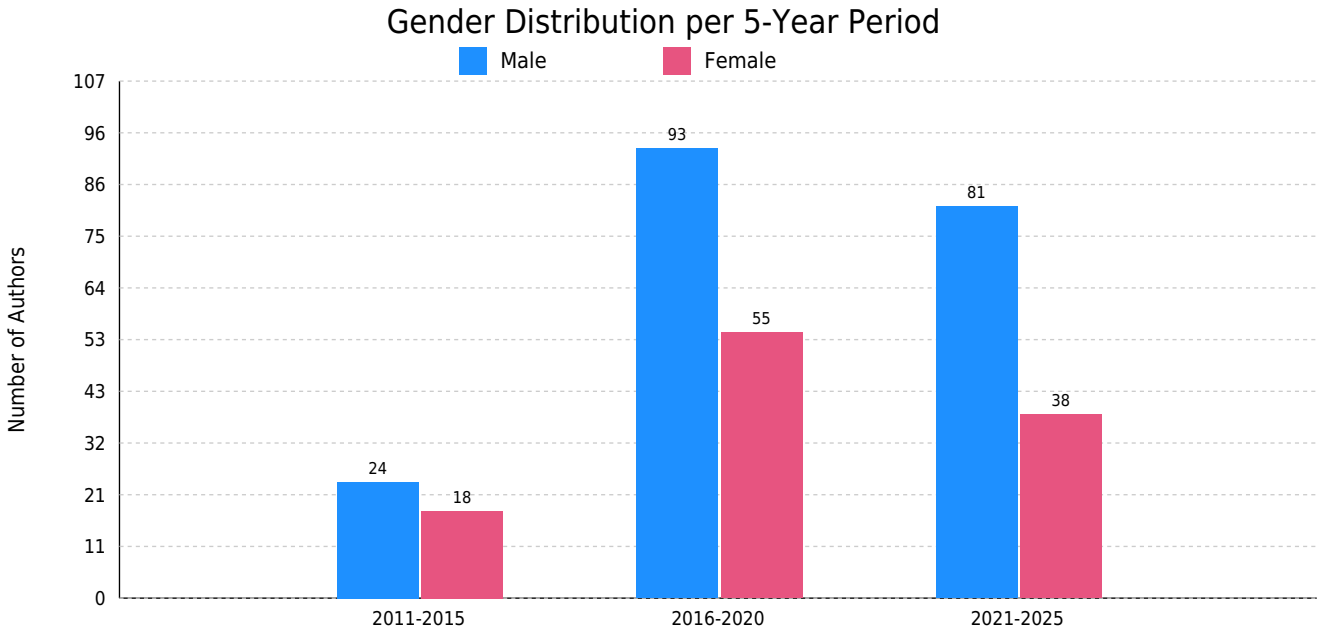
***2018–2025 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **2.01 authors per paper** (across 123 papers).*

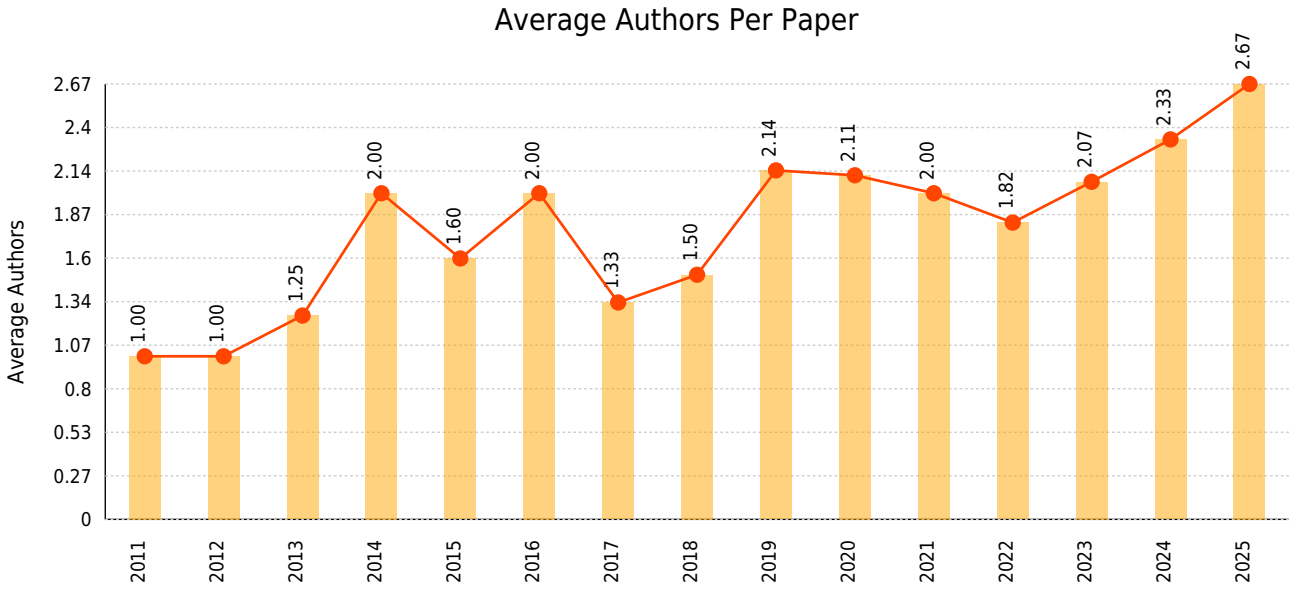
Demography & Gender Gap

***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2011–2017**), the representation was: **56.3% Male vs. 43.8% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2025**), the balance has adjusted to: **66.1% Male vs. 33.9% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*




Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
2.67
2.4
2.14
1.87
1.6
1.34
1.07
0.8
0.53
0.27
0
1.00
1.00
1.25
2.00
1.60
2.00
1.33
1.50
2.14
2.11
2.00
1.82
2.07
2.33
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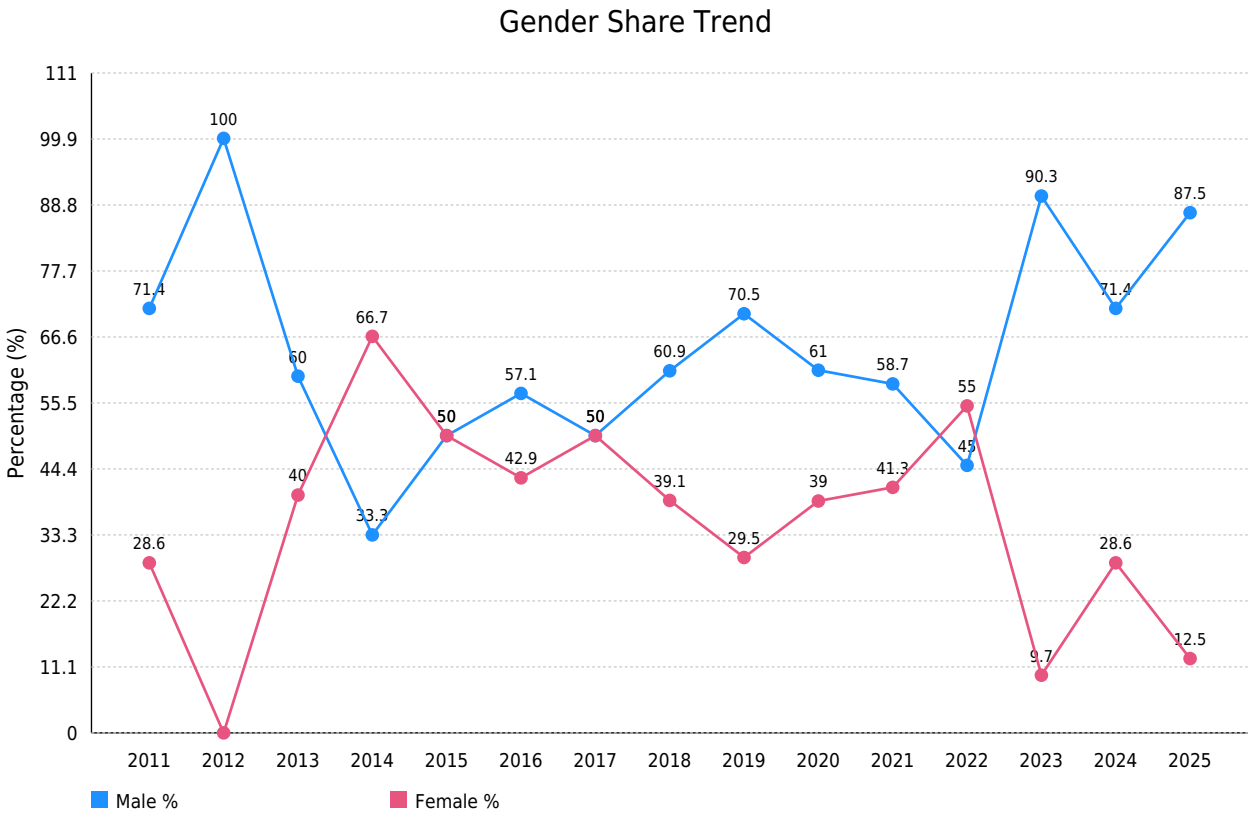
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025


Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
71.4
100
60
33.3
57.1
50
60.9
70.5
61
58.7
45
90.3
71.4
87.5
28.6
40
66.7
50
42.9
50
39.1
29.5
39
41.3
55
9.7
28.6
12.5
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Male %
Female %

Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

> This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

No data available to generate the statistics table.

No data available to generate charts and analysis for this author group.

Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Balochistan

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2020	1	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
2022	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five years of publication data is required to generate trend analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five years, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

> This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

No data available to generate the statistics table.

No data available to generate charts and analysis for this author group.

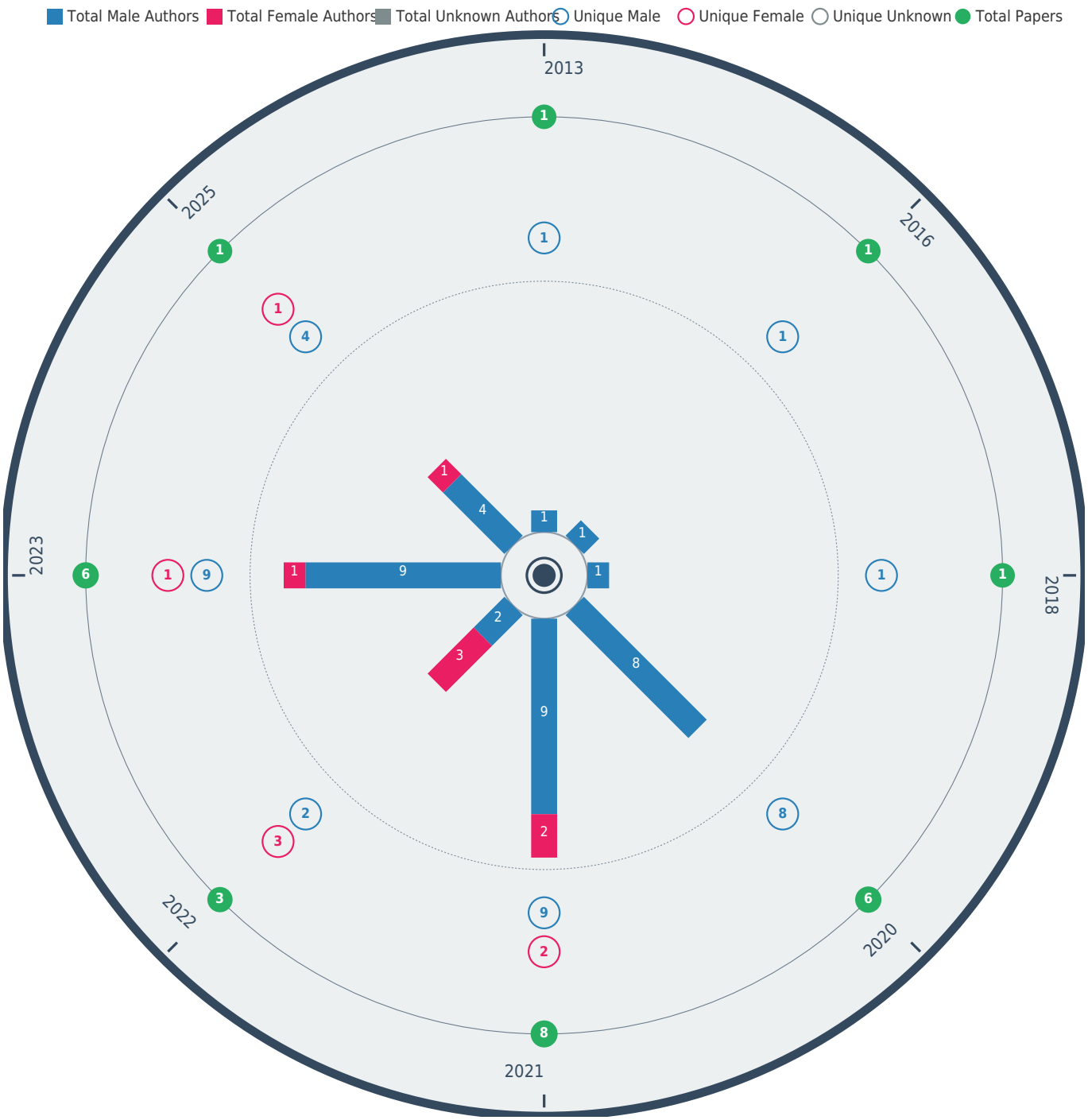
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Islamabad

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2013	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2016	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2018	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2020	6	8	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2021	8	11	9 (82%)	2 (18%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	9 (82%)	2 (18%)	0 (0%)
2022	3	5	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	2 (40%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)
2023	6	10	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	9 (90%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)
2025	1	5	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2013-2017 (5 years)
*This segment produced **2 papers** (average of 0.4 per year). Collaboration averaged **1 authors/-paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **100% Male** / **0% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2018-2022 (5 years)
*This segment produced **18 papers** (average of 3.6 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.39 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **80% Male** / **20% Female** / **0% Unknown** (800% change from previous period).*

Period 2023-2025 (3 years)
*This segment produced **7 papers** (average of 2.3 per year). Collaboration averaged **2.14 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **86.7% Male** / **13.3%***

Female* / *0% Unknown *(-61.1% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2013**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2013 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020 (Baseline): 6 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 8 papers** published, representing a growth of **33.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.38 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **81.8% male**, **18.2% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 3 papers** published, representing a decrease of **62.5%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.67 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **40% male**, **60% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 6 papers** published, representing a growth of **100.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.67 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **90% male**, **10% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2025 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **80% male**, **20% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2021** as the highest volume year, while **2013** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts
*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2013 to 5 in 2025**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of 20 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 0% in 2013 to 20% in 2025), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

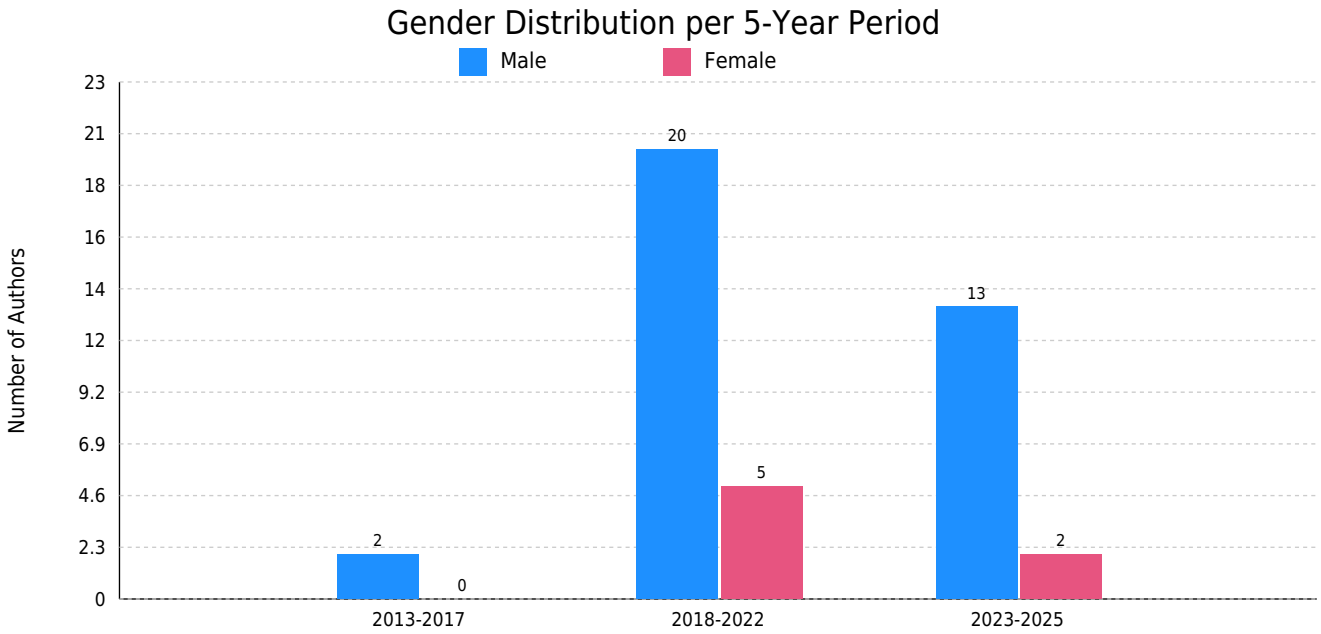
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2013–2016 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1 authors per paper** (based on 2 papers).*

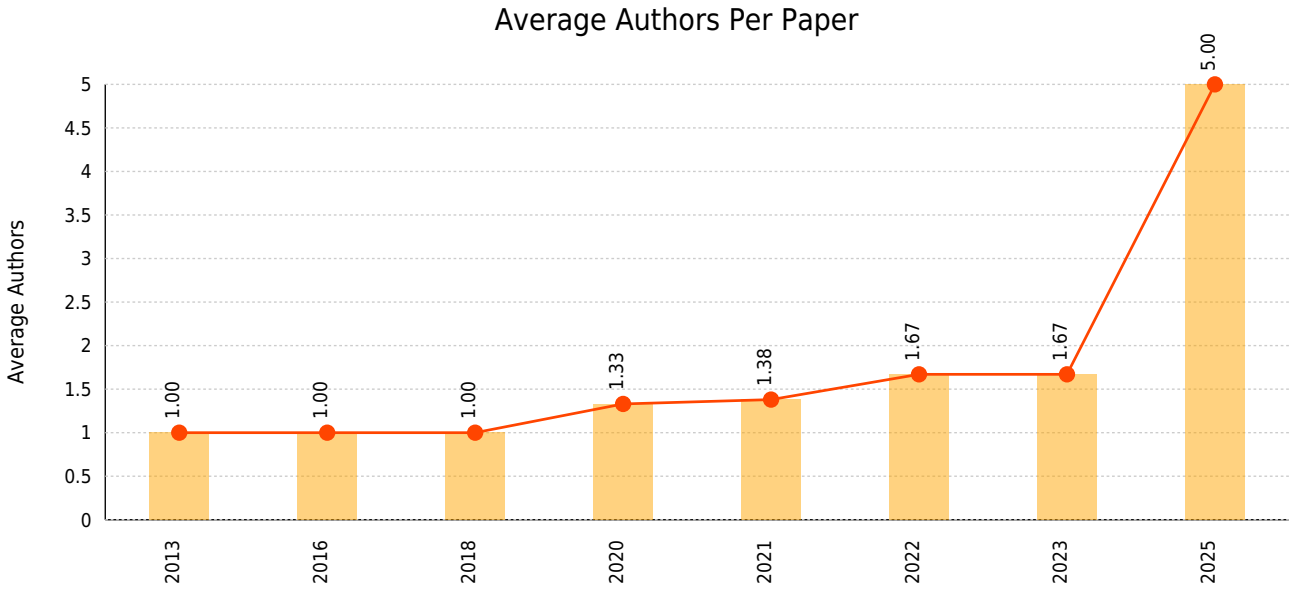
***2018–2025 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **1.6 authors per paper** (across 25 papers).*

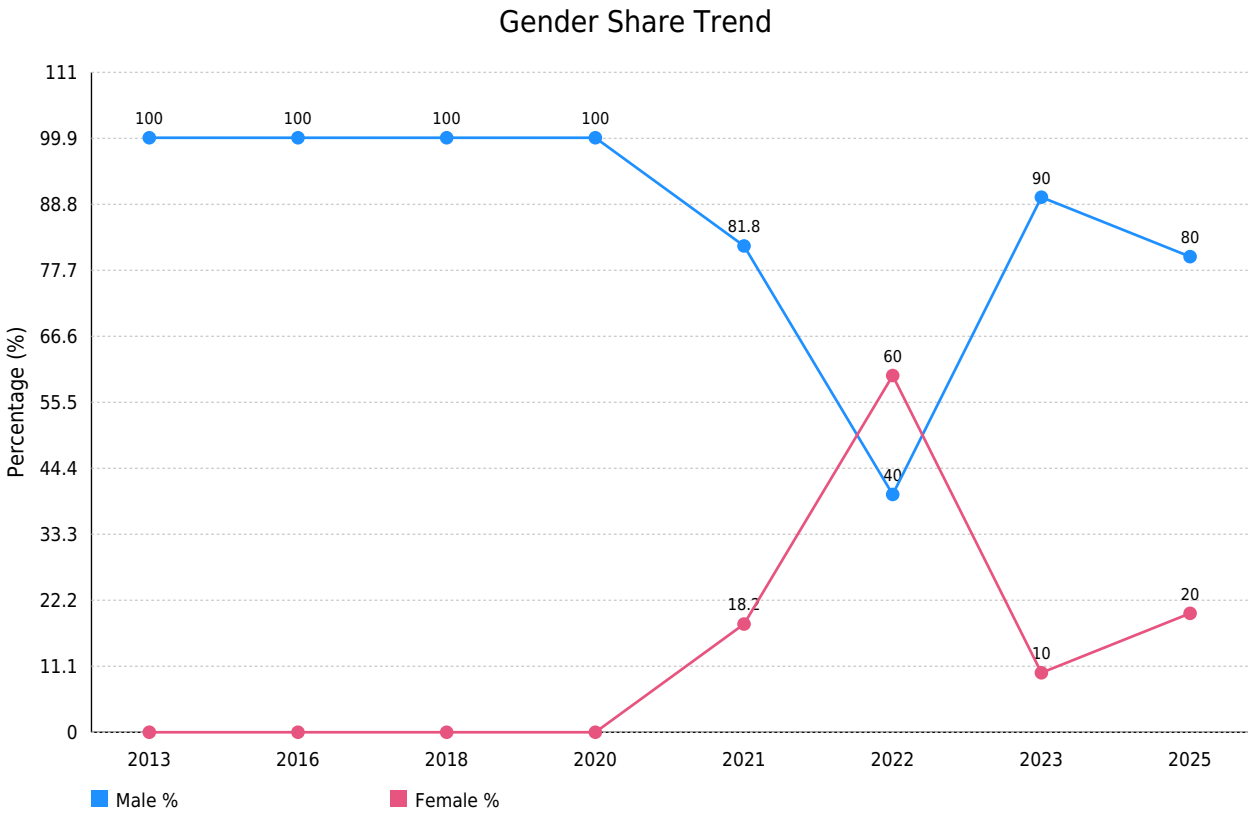
Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2013–2016**), the representation was: **100% Male vs. 0% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2025**), the balance has adjusted to: **82.5% Male vs. 17.5% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*


Gender Distribution per 5-Year Period
Male
Female
Number of Authors
23
21
18
16
14
12
9.2
6.9
4.6
2.3
0
2
0
20
5
13
2
2013-2017
2018-2022
2023-2025


Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
1.00
1.00
1.00
1.33
1.38
1.67
1.67
5.00
2013
2016
2018
2020
2021
2022
2023
2025


Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
100
100
100
100
81.8
40
90
80
18.2
60
10
20
2013
2016
2018
2020
2021
2022
2023
2025
Male %
Female %

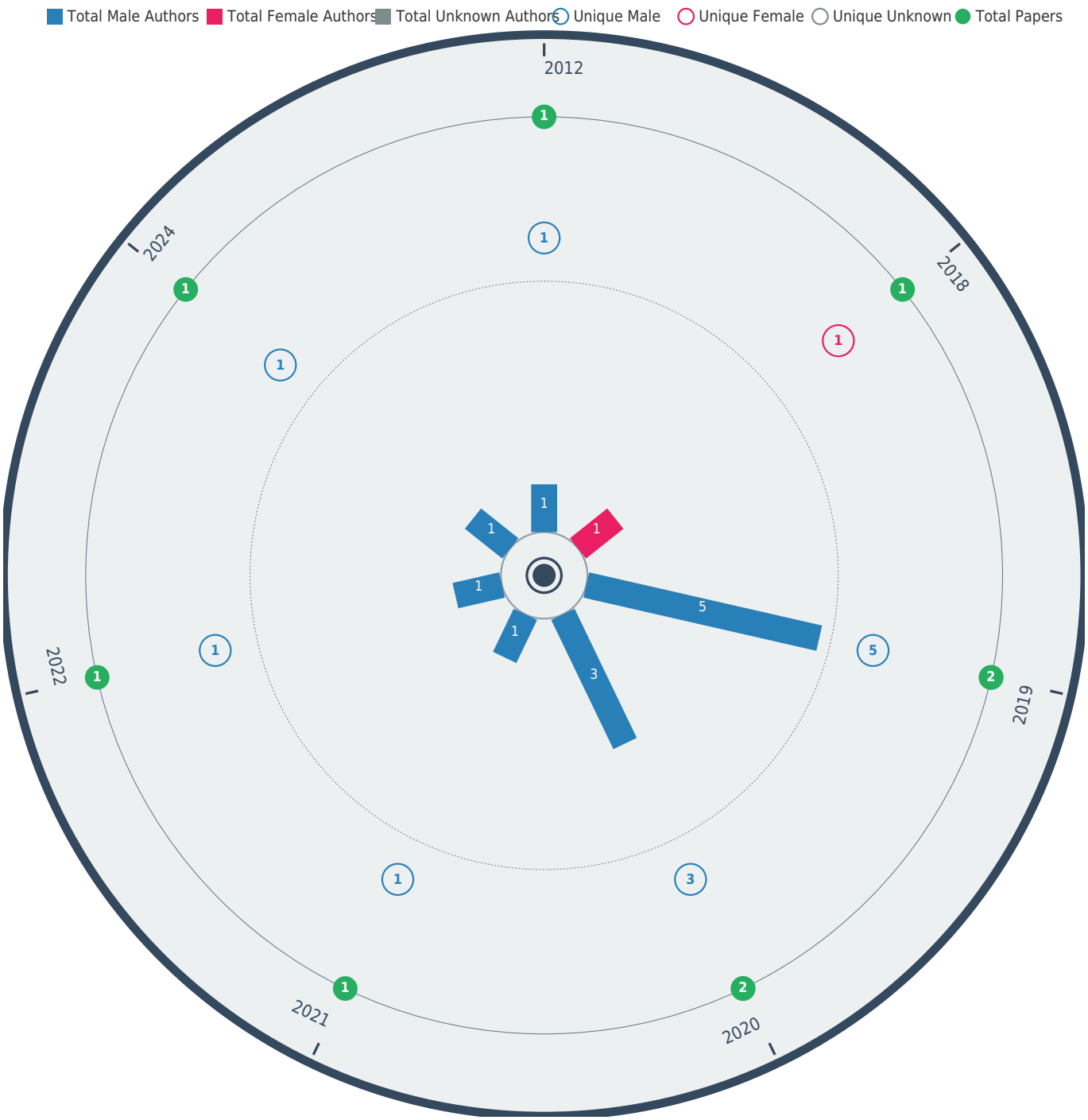
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2012	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2018	1	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
2019	2	5	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2020	2	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2021	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2022	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2024	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2012-2016 (5 years)
*This segment produced **1 papers** (average of 0.2 per year). Collaboration averaged **1 authors/-paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **100% Male** / **0% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2017-2021 (5 years)
*This segment produced **6 papers** (average of 1.2 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.67 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **90% Male** / **10% Female** / **0% Unknown** (500% change from previous period).*

Period 2022-2024 (3 years)
*This segment produced **2 papers** (average of 0.7 per year). Collaboration averaged **1 authors/-paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **100% Male** / **0% Female** /*

***0% Unknown** (-66.7% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2012**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2012 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **0% male**, **100% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 2 papers** published, representing a growth of **100.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 2 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 1 papers** published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 1 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2019** as the highest volume year, while **2012** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts
*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2012 to 1 in 2024**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of 0 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 0% in 2012 to 0% in 2024), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

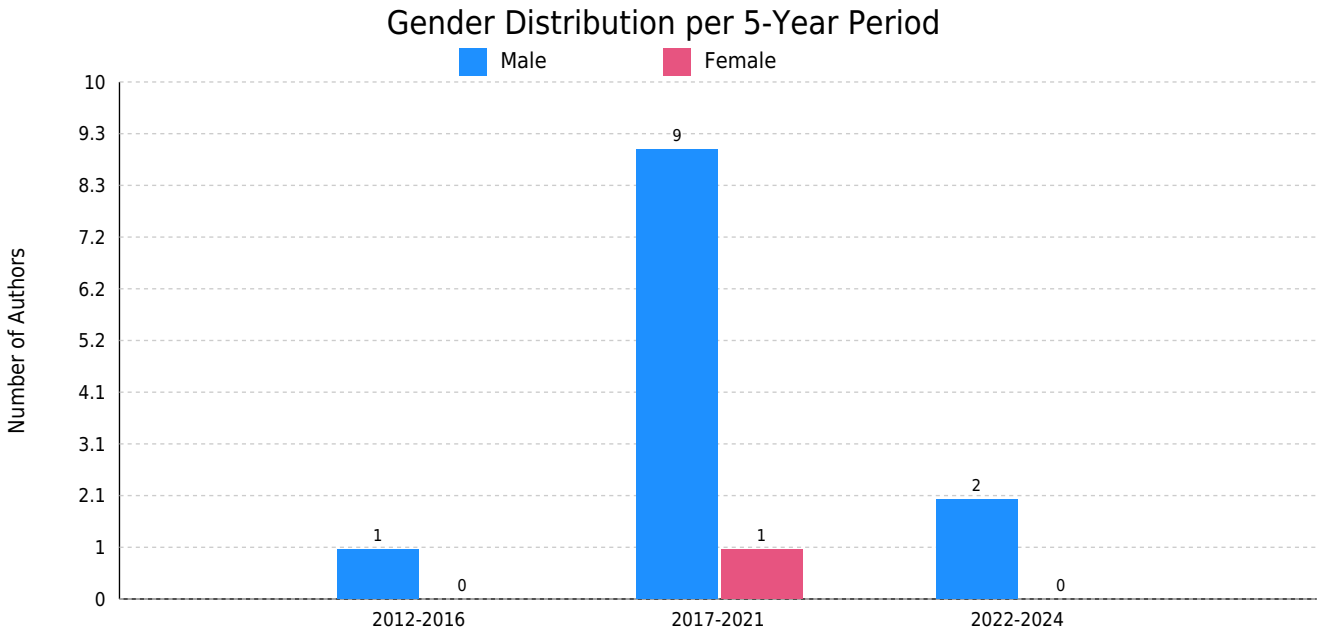
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2012–2012 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1 authors per paper** (based on 1 papers).*

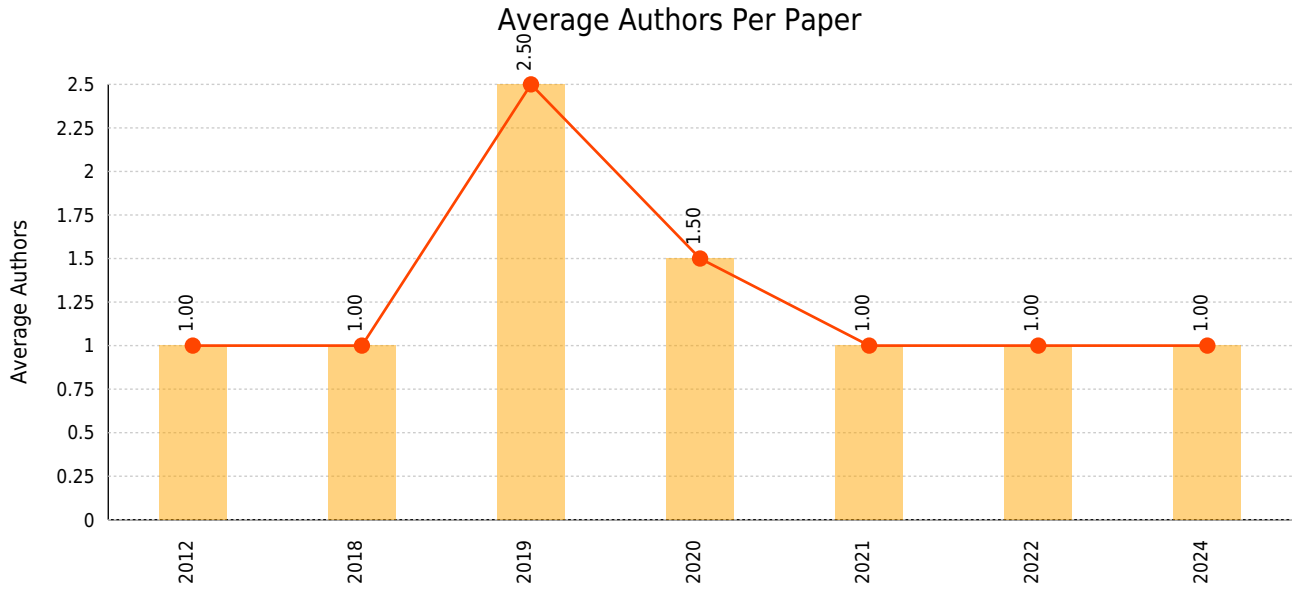
***2018–2024 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **1.5 authors per paper** (across 8 papers).*

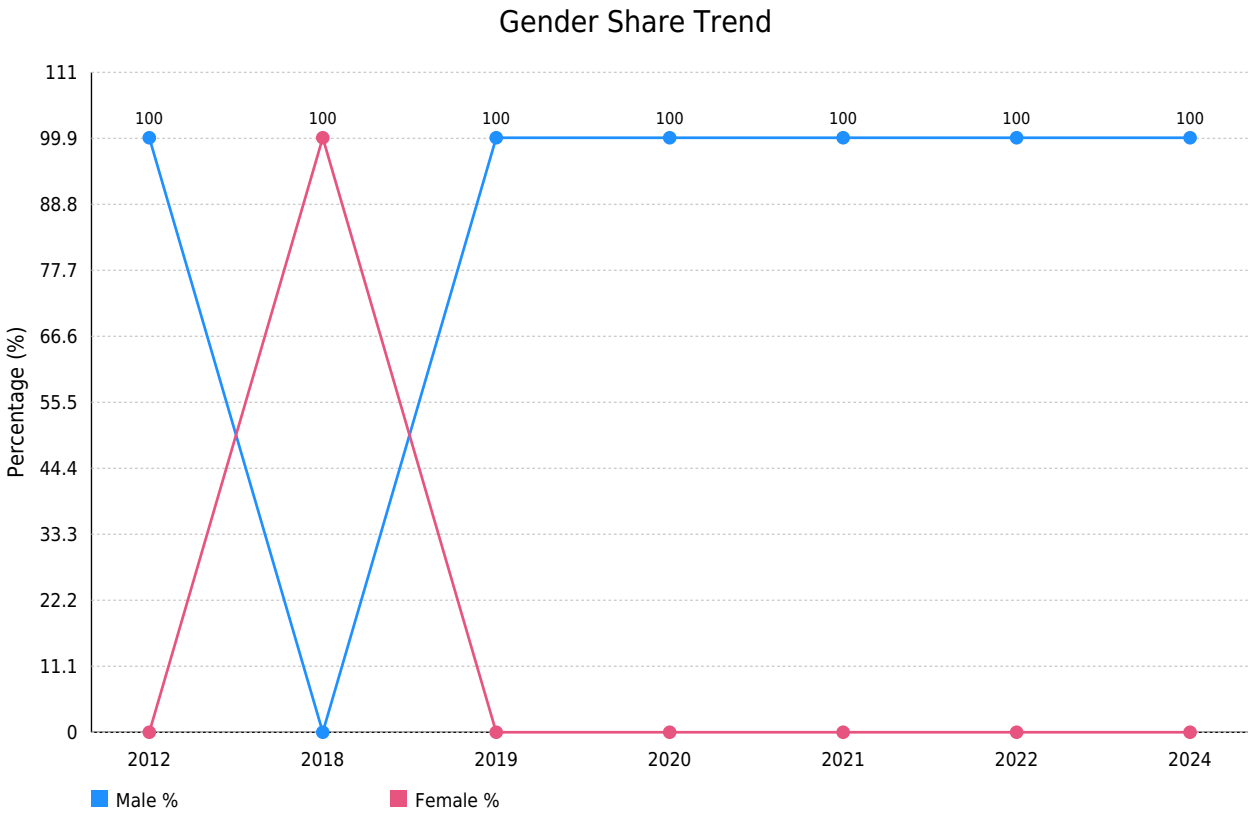
Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2012–2012**), the representation was: **100% Male vs. 0% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2024**), the balance has adjusted to: **91.7% Male vs. 8.3% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*


Gender Distribution per 5-Year Period
Male
Female
Number of Authors
10
9.3
8.3
7.2
6.2
5.2
4.1
3.1
2.1
1
0
1
0
9
1
2
0
2012-2016
2017-2021
2022-2024


Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
2.5
2.25
2
1.75
1.5
1.25
1
0.75
0.5
0.25
0
1.00
1.00
2.50
1.50
1.00
1.00
1.00
2012
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2024


Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
100
100
100
100
100
100
100
2012
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2024
Male %
Female %

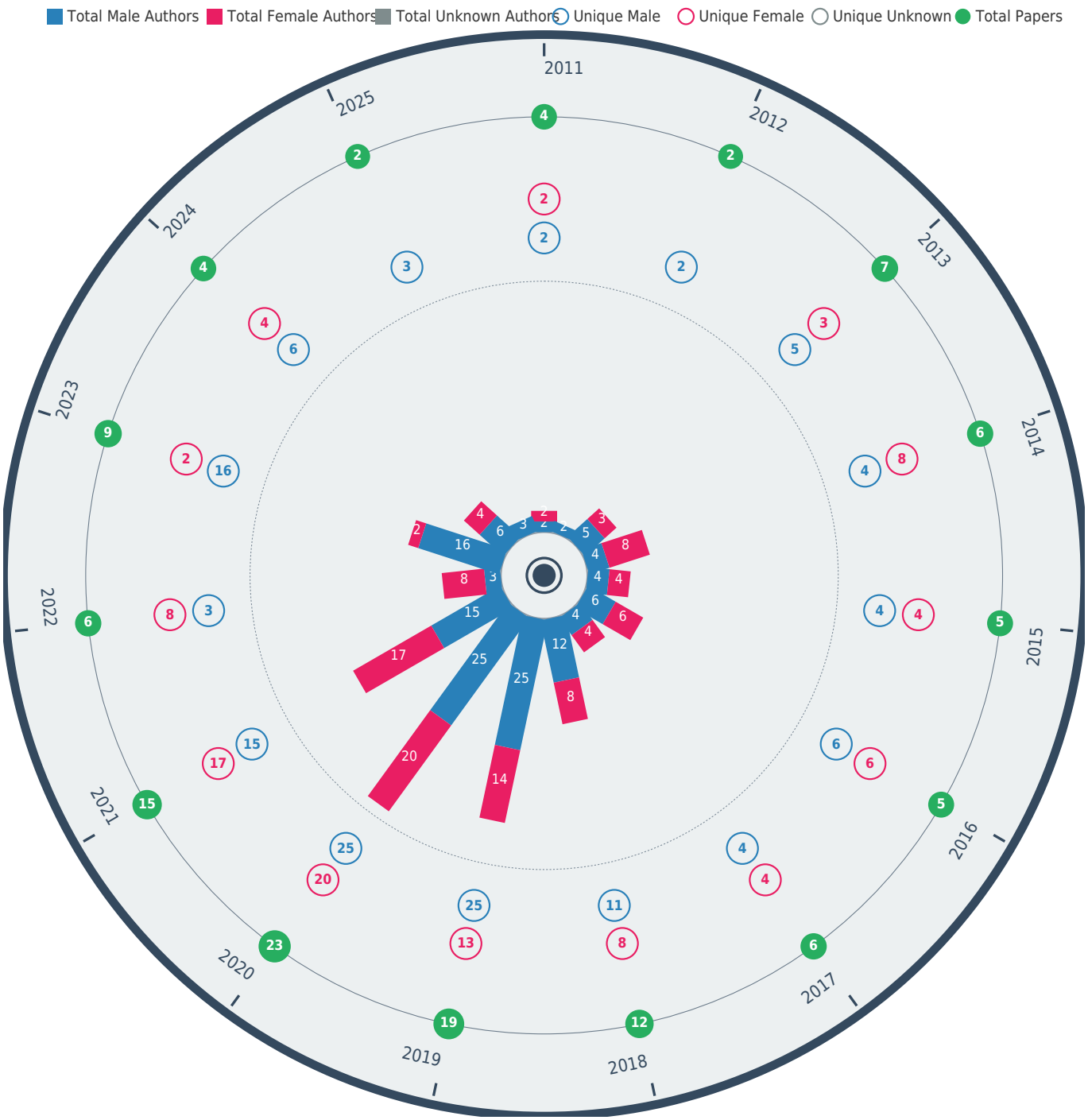
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Punjab

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2011	4	4	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)
2012	2	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2013	7	8	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)
2014	6	12	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)	12 (100%)	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)
2015	5	8	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)
2016	5	12	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	0 (0%)	12 (100%)	6 (50%)	6 (50%)	0 (0%)
2017	6	8	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)
2018	12	20	12 (60%)	8 (40%)	0 (0%)	19 (95%)	11 (58%)	8 (42%)	0 (0%)
2019	19	39	25 (64%)	14 (36%)	0 (0%)	38 (97%)	25 (66%)	13 (34%)	0 (0%)
2020	23	45	25 (56%)	20 (44%)	0 (0%)	45 (100%)	25 (56%)	20 (44%)	0 (0%)
2021	15	32	15 (47%)	17 (53%)	0 (0%)	32 (100%)	15 (47%)	17 (53%)	0 (0%)
2022	6	11	3 (27%)	8 (73%)	0 (0%)	11 (100%)	3 (27%)	8 (73%)	0 (0%)
2023	9	18	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)
2024	4	10	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)
2025	2	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2011-2015 (5 years)
*This segment produced **24 papers** (average of 4.8 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.42 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **50% Male** / **50% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
*This segment produced **65 papers** (average of 13 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.91 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **58.2% Male** / **41.8% Female** / **0% Unknown** (170.8% change from previous period).*

Period 2021-2025 (5 years)
*This segment produced **36 papers** (average of 7.2 per year). Collaboration averaged **2.06 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **58.1% Male** / **41.9%*

Female* / *0% Unknown *(-44.6% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2011**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2011 (Baseline): 4 papers*** *published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2012: 2 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2013: 7 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **250.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.14 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **62.5% male**, **37.5% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2014: 6 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **14.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **33.3% male**, **66.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2015: 5 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **16.7%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.6 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016: 5 papers*** *published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **2.4 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2017: 6 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **20.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.33 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **50% male**, **50% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018: 12 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **100.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.67 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **57.9% male**, **42.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 19 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **58.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.05 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **65.8% male**, **34.2% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 23 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **21.1%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.96 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **55.6% male**, **44.4% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 15 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **34.8%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.13 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **46.9% male**, **53.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 6 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **60.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.83 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **27.3% male**, **72.7% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 9 papers*** *published, representing a growth of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **88.9% male**, **11.1% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024: 4 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **55.6%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **2.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **60% male**, **40% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2025: 2 papers*** *published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2020** as the highest volume year, while **2012** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts

*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2011 to 1.5 in 2025**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of -50 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 50% in 2011 to 0% in 2025), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

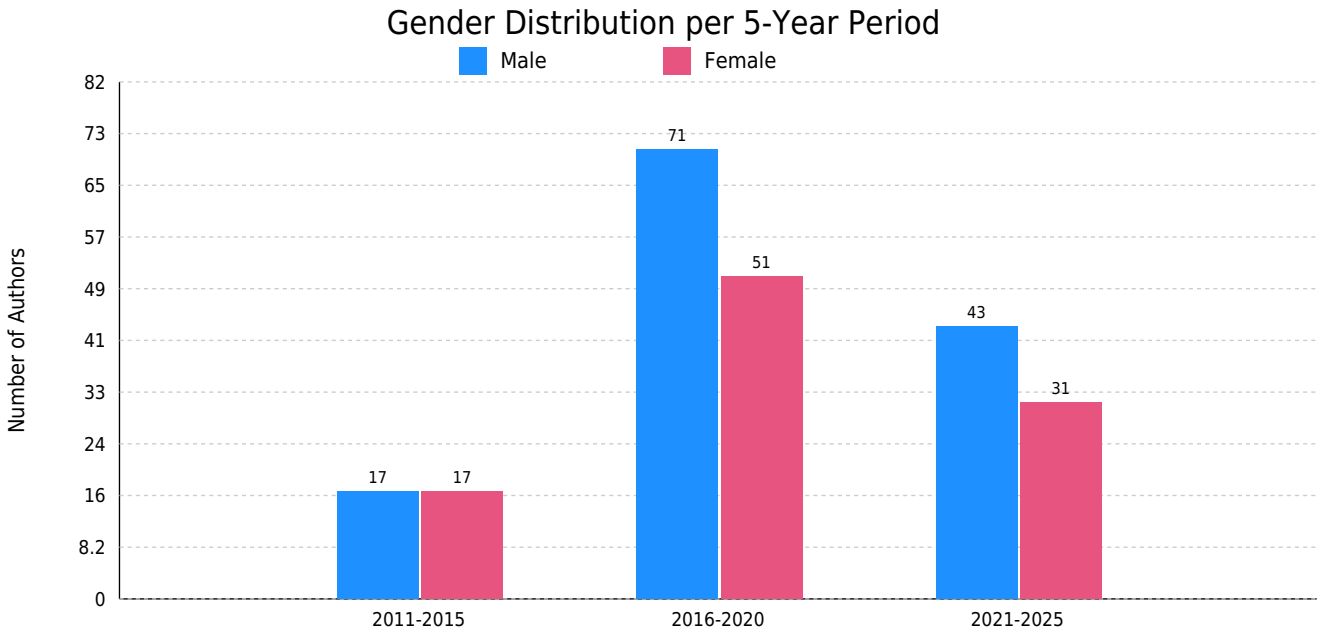
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2011–2017 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1.54 authors per paper** (based on 35 papers).*

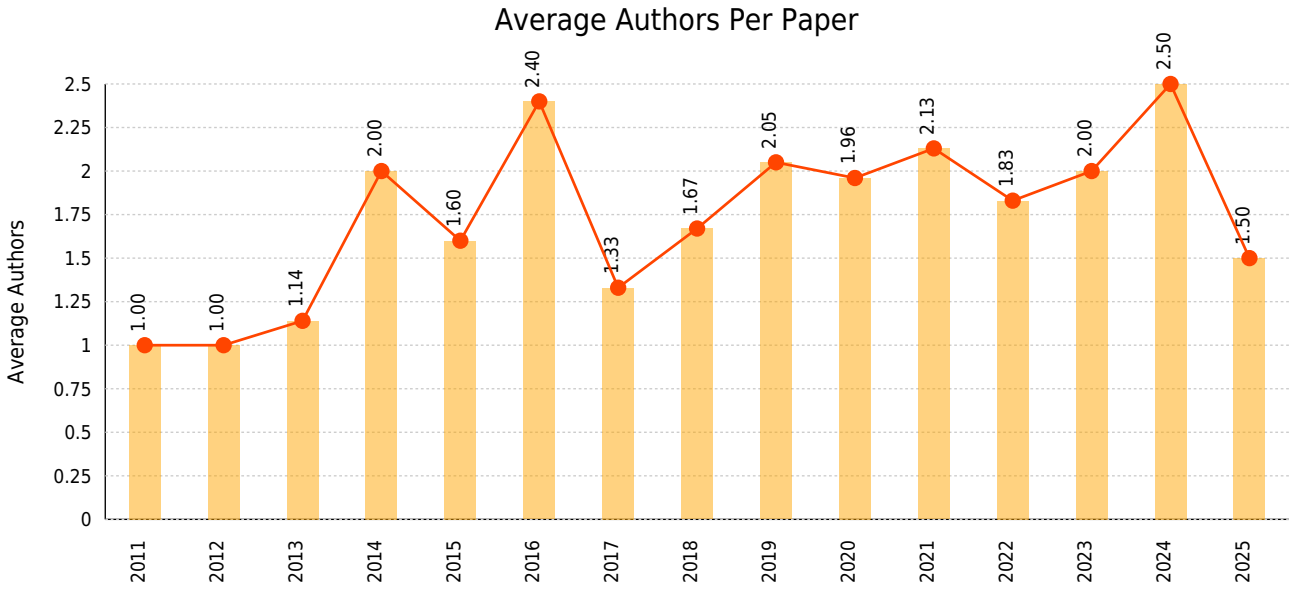
***2018–2025 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **1.98 authors per paper** (across 90 papers).*

Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2011–2017**), the representation was: **50% Male vs. 50% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2025**), the balance has adjusted to: **59.1% Male vs. 40.9% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*




Average Authors Per Paper
Average Authors
2.5
2.25
2
1.75
1.5
1.25
1
0.75
0.5
0.25
0
1.00
1.00
1.14
2.00
1.60
2.40
1.33
1.67
2.05
1.96
2.13
1.83
2.00
2.50
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2011
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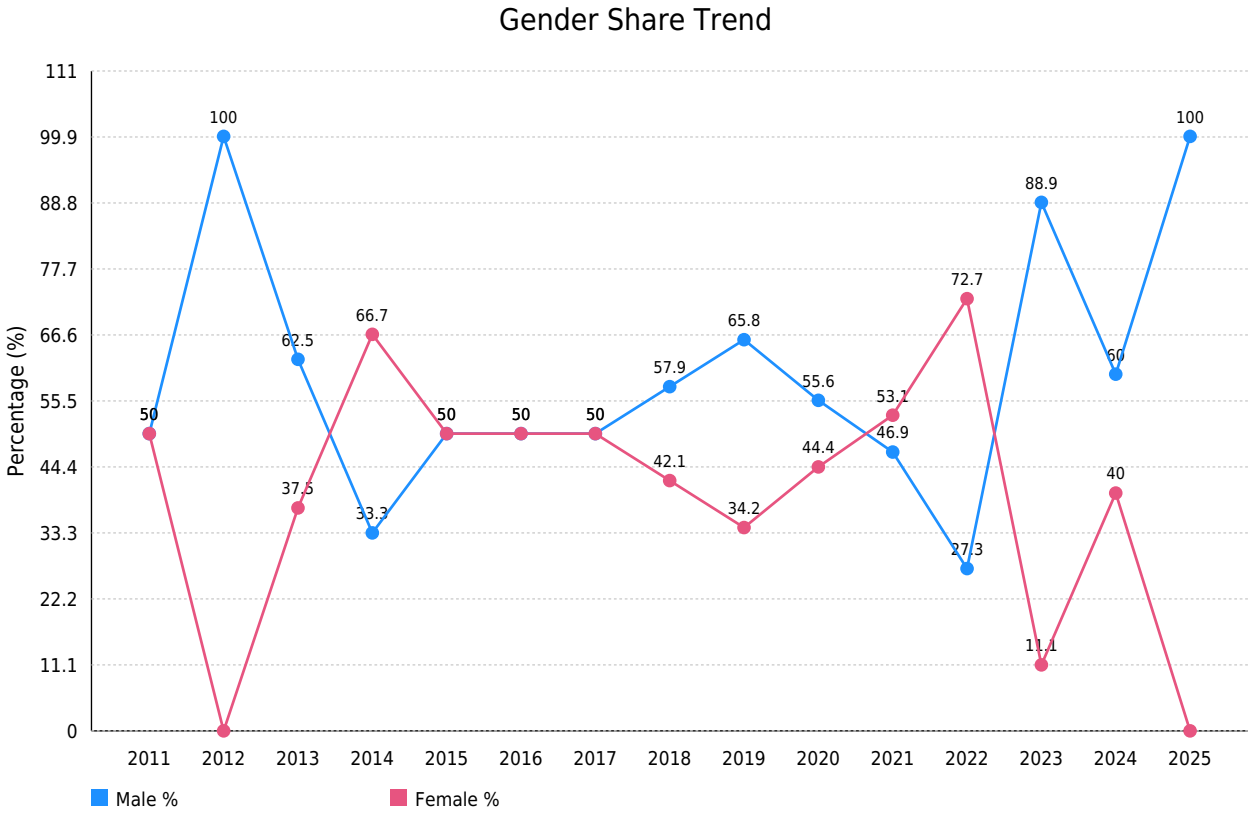
2024
2025


Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
100
50
62.5
37.5
66.7
33.3
50
50
50
57.9
42.1
65.8
34.2
55.6
44.4
53.1
46.9
72.7
27.3
88.9
11.1
60
40
100
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
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2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
Male %
Female %

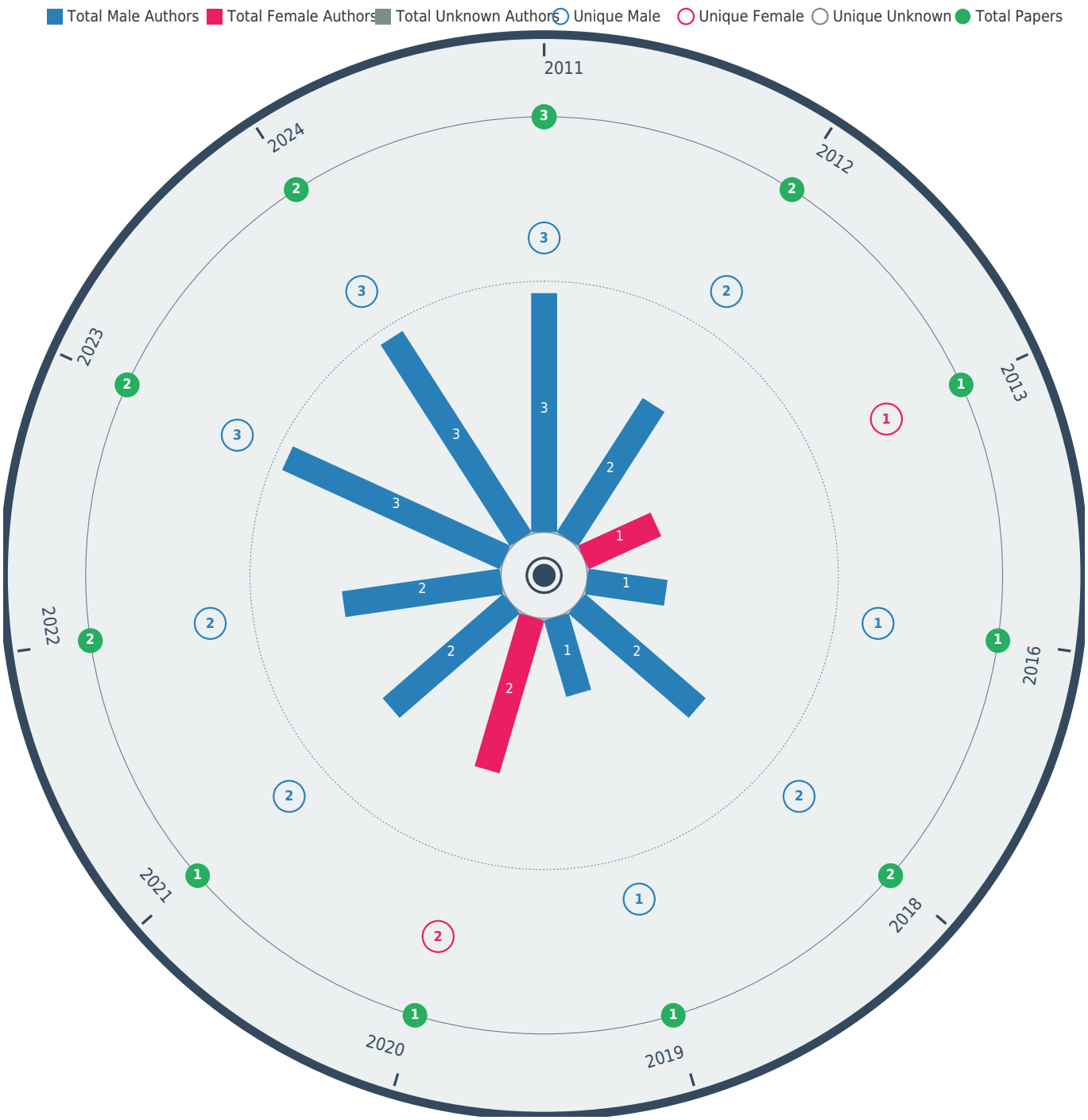
Year-wise Gender-Author Distribution Report - Sindh

This section provides a detailed analysis of author-gender statistics across years, offering insights into authorship patterns and gender distribution within the journal for the selected author cohort.

The table below shows total papers, total authors, male/female/unknown authors, unique authors, and unique male/female/unknown authors for each year.

Year	Total Papers	Total Authors	Male Authors	Female Authors	Unknown Authors	Unique Authors	Unique Male	Unique Female	Unique Unknown
2011	3	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2012	2	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2013	1	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
2016	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2018	2	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2019	1	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2020	1	2	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
2021	1	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2022	2	2	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2023	2	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
2024	2	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

Year-wise Radial Author Distribution



Analysis

Period 2011-2015 (5 years)
*This segment produced **6 papers** (average of 1.2 per year). Collaboration averaged **1 authors/-paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **83.3% Male** / **16.7% Female** / **0% Unknown**.*

Period 2016-2020 (5 years)
*This segment produced **5 papers** (average of 1 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.2 authors/-paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **66.7% Male** / **33.3% Female** / **0% Unknown** (-16.7% change from previous period).*

Period 2021-2024 (4 years)
*This segment produced **7 papers** (average of 1.8 per year). Collaboration averaged **1.43 authors/paper**. Demographic representation among unique authors was: **100% Male** / **0% Fe-*

***male** / **0% Unknown** (40% change from previous period).*

*The granular examination of year-over-year (YoY) productivity reveals the underlying dynamics shaping the journal's overall trend. The initial year, **2011**, serves as the baseline:*

- ***2011 (Baseline): 3 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2012: 2 papers** published, representing a decrease of **33.3%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2013: 1 papers** published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **0% male**, **100% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2016 (Baseline): 1 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2018 (Baseline): 2 papers** published. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2019: 1 papers** published, representing a decrease of **50.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2020: 1 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **0% male**, **100% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2021: 1 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **2 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2022: 2 papers** published, representing a growth of **100.0%** compared to the previous year. Collaboration index: **1 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2023: 2 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*
- ***2024: 2 papers** published, representing stability (0% change). Collaboration index: **1.5 authors per paper**. Gender distribution: **100% male**, **0% female**, **0% unknown**.*

*This chronological review identifies **2011** as the highest volume year, while **2013** marked the lowest output across the analyzed scope.*

Author Productivity and Demographic Shifts
*The average number of authors per paper transitioned from **1 in 2011 to 1.5 in 2024**. A significant divergence in this metric over time suggests shifting structural patterns in researcher collaboration.*

*Regarding gender representation among unique authors, the female share experienced a **change of 0 percentage points** over the journal's history (from 0% in 2011 to 0% in 2024), quantifying temporal demographic trends.*

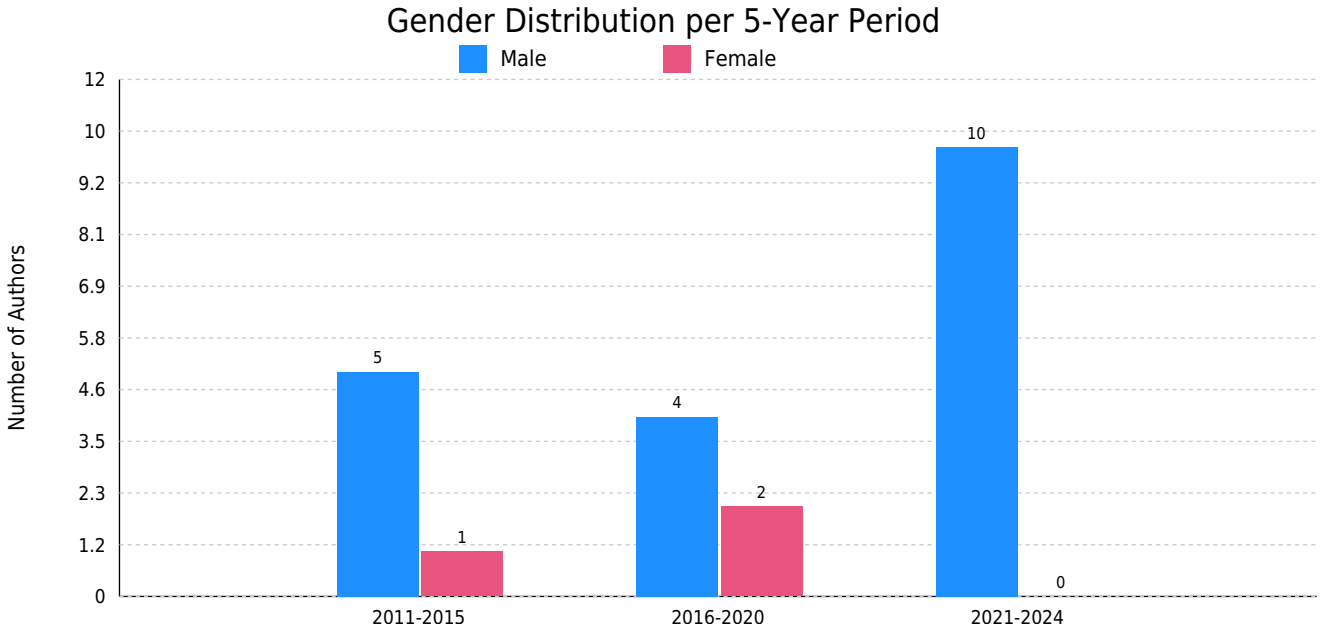
Key Period Benchmarks: Collaboration & Gender DistributionThe Rise of Collaboration
***2011–2016 (The "Solo" Era):** Analysis of this period shows an average of **1 authors per paper** (based on 7 papers).*

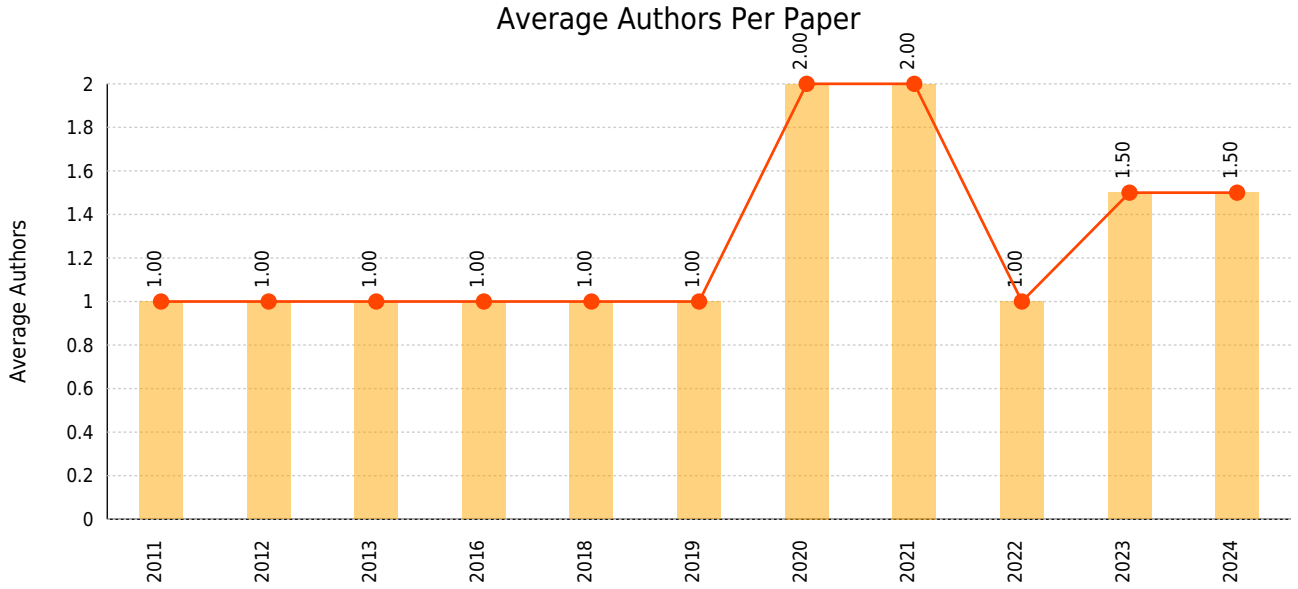
***2018–2024 (The "Team" Era):** Collaboration changed significantly, rising to an average of **1.36 authors per paper** (across 11 papers).*

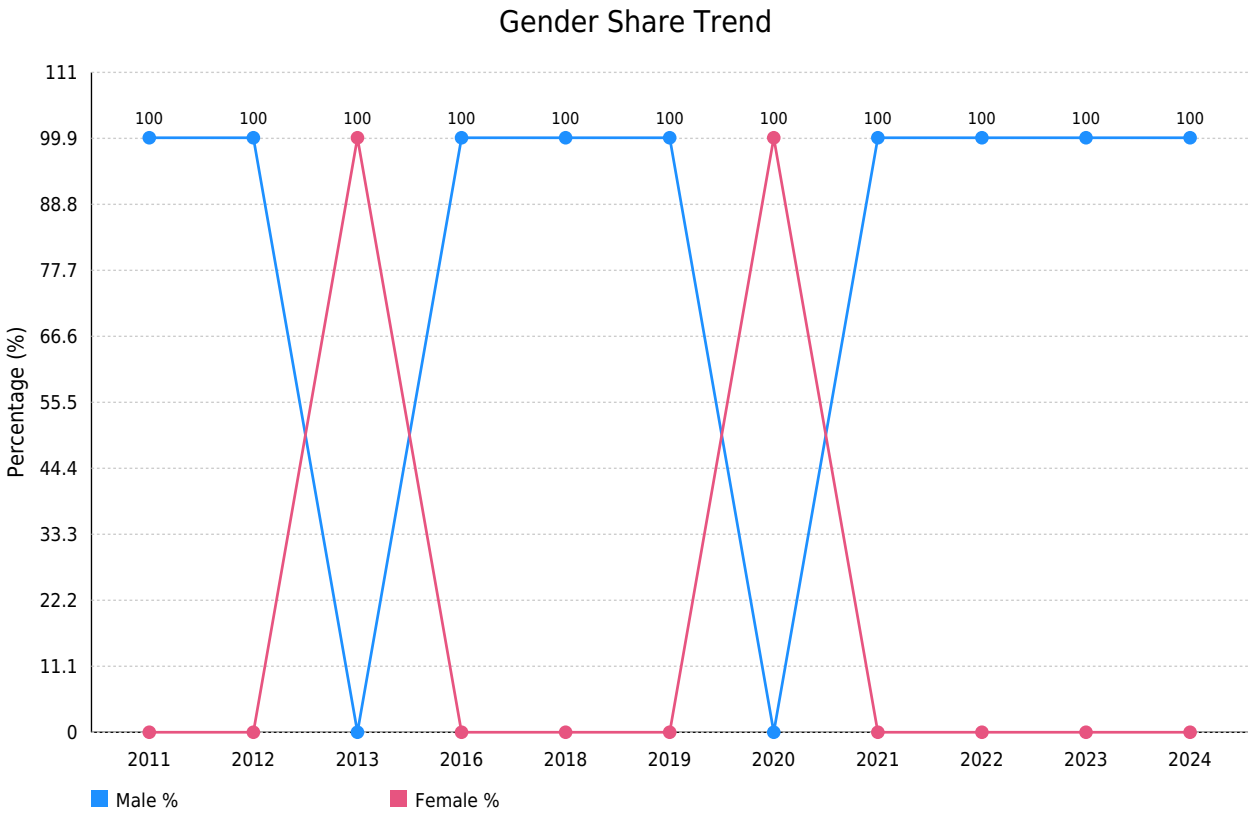
Demography & Gender Gap
***Gender Gap Evolution:** While the overall volume of submissions grew, the gender and demographic distribution also shifted.*

*In the early period (**2011–2016**), the representation was: **85.7% Male vs. 14.3% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*

*By the later period (**2018–2024**), the balance has adjusted to: **86.7% Male vs. 13.3% Female vs. 0% Unknown**.*






Gender Share Trend
Percentage (%)
111
99.9
88.8
77.7
66.6
55.5
44.4
33.3
22.2
11.1
0
100
2011
2012
2013
2016
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
Male %
Female %

Year-wise Top Contributors Report

Year-wise Top Contributors - Overall

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Overall** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Explanations

Below is an explanation of the table headers and analytical terms used in this report:

- **Year:** The publication year from which the author data is extracted.
- **Top Unique Authors:** The five most productive authors in that year, regardless of gender.
- **Top Unique Male Authors:** The five male authors with the highest paper counts in that year.
- **Top Unique Female Authors:** The five female authors with the highest paper counts in that year.
- **Top Unique Unknown Authors:** The five authors with unknown gender classifications who have the highest paper counts in that year.
- **TUA – Top Unique Authors:** Short form used for Top Unique Authors.
- **TUMA – Top Unique Male Authors:** Short form used for Top Unique Male Authors.
- **TUFA – Top Unique Female Authors:** Short form used for Top Unique Female Authors.
- **TUUA – Top Unique Unknown Authors:** Short form used for Top Unique Unknown Authors.
- **ACI – Author Concentration Index:** Indicates how often the same authors reappear in top lists across different years.
- **GBS – Gender Balance Stability:** Indicates how consistently male–female-unknown author representation changes (or stays stable) over time.
- **Recurring Contributors:** Authors who appear in top lists in two or more years, showing ongoing scholarly engagement.

Data Table

This table highlights the top five contributors identified in each year, based on their contribution:

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2011	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zora Hesova (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Suheyl Umar (1) Spahic Omer (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Suheyl Umar (1) Spahic Omer (1) S. M. Ghazanfar (1)	Zora Hesova (1) Sobia Tahir (1) Humaira Ahmad (1) Gillian Kennedy (1)	
2012	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zora Hesova (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1) Nurizal Ismail (1) Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1) Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1) Muhammad Amin (1) Mohammad Yusuf Siddiq (1)	Zora Hesova (1) Nurizal Ismail (1) Mavlyuda Yusupova (1) Maryam Sakeenah (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2013	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Nasir Nabi (1) Muhammad Shahid Habib (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1)	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Nasir Nabi (1) Muhammad Shahid Habib (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1)	Gull-i-Hina (1) Gul-i-Saba (1) Fatima Sajjad (1) Abida Khan (1)	
2014	Zubair Hamid (1) Usma Azhar (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Saima Gulzar (1)	Zubair Hamid (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Muhammad Yusuf Awan (1) Mirza Imran Baig (1)	Usma Azhar (1) Saima Gulzar (1) Sadia Riaz (1) Ramla Sadiq (1) Mahwish Zafar (1)	
2015	Tasnim Abdul Rahman (1) Spahic Omer (1) Showkat Ahmad Dar (1) Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) Ramla Sadiq (1)	Tasnim Abdul Rahman (1) Spahic Omer (1) Showkat Ahmad Dar (1) Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) MuhammadMasudur Rahman (1)	Ramla Sadiq (1) Neelam Bano (1) Hanna Kalbi (1) Afia Mushtaq (1)	
2016	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sartaj Ahmad Sofi (1) Sana Malik (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1)	Sartaj Ahmad Sofi (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1) Riffat Munawar (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1)	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sana Malik (1) Mamoona Rashid (1) Beenish Mujahid (1) Ayesha Mehmood Malik (1)	
2017	Tabasum Rasool (1) Sodiq Omoola Olalekan (1) Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Rozeen Shaukat (1)	Sodiq Omoola Olalekan (1) Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Riffat Iqbal (1) Muhammad Yaseen Naseem (1)	Tabasum Rasool (1) Rozeen Shaukat (1) Nurah Sabahiah Mohamed (1) Khatijah Othman (1) Fariha Tariq (1)	
2018	Farman Ali (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Stéphane Valter (1) Salman Ahmad Khan (1)	Farman Ali (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Stéphane Valter (1) Salman Ahmad Khan (1) Navin G. Haider Al (1)	Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Noor ul Ain (1) Mohsina Munir (1) Khadijha Tariq (1) Iram Rubab (1)	
2019	Humaira Ahmad (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tariq Hussain (1) Talat Hussain (1)	Humaira Ahmad (2) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shermeen Bano (1) Shamana Mudassir (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2020	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yasmin Roofi (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Wasim Khan (1)	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Wasim Khan (1) Sardaraz Khan (1)	Yasmin Roofi (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Talat Zubair (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shumaila Mazhar (1)	
2021	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zainun Mustafa (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Wang Xingang (1) Ummi Nadjwa Wahiyudin (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zainun Mustafa (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Wang Xingang (1) Taufik Hairudin (1)	Ummi Nadjwa Wahiyudin (1) Umbreen Samra (1) Syuhaida Ismail (1) Shazia Parveen (1) Shama Urooj (1)	
2022	Yusuf Budiana (1) Umma Farida (1) Tri bayu Purnama (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1)	Yusuf Budiana (1) Tri bayu Purnama (1) Suhaili Alma'amun (1) Sohayle Hadji Abdul Racman (1) Siavash Yari (1)	Umma Farida (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1) Shama Anbrine (1) Samina Batool Shah (1)	
2023	Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor (2) Zhanar Abildinova (1) Zatov Kairat (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yousef Mohammed Al-Shurman (1)	Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor (2) Zatov Kairat (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yousef Mohammed Al-Shurman (1) Youcef Benselah (1)	Zhanar Abildinova (1) Siti Sara Ibrahim (1) Shahida (1) Seifullina Galiya (1) Rihab A. BaniSaeed (1)	
2024	Zulkefli Aini (1) Zuhal Hussein (1) Zhazira Baisarina (1) Yurisna Tanjung (1) Yuary Farradia (1)	Zulkefli Aini (1) Yahya Abduladhim Hassanin (1) Usmanul Khakim (1) Theguh Saumantri (1) Taha Ibrahim Shabeeb (1)	Zuhal Hussein (1) Zhazira Baisarina (1) Yurisna Tanjung (1) Yuary Farradia (1) Umbreen Samra (1)	
2025	Zulfahmi Alwi (1) Zikwan (1) Zia ul Haq (1) Zharkynbek Abikenov (1) Zhanat Aldiyarova (1)	Zulfahmi Alwi (1) Zikwan (1) Zia ul Haq (1) Zharkynbek Abikenov (1) Zaprulkhan (1)	Zhanat Aldiyarova (1) Umi Masfiah (1) Susmihara (1) Supiana Supiana (1) Sumarsih Anwar (1)	

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Overall)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Overall** contributors observed within the 15-year span (2011 to 2025).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

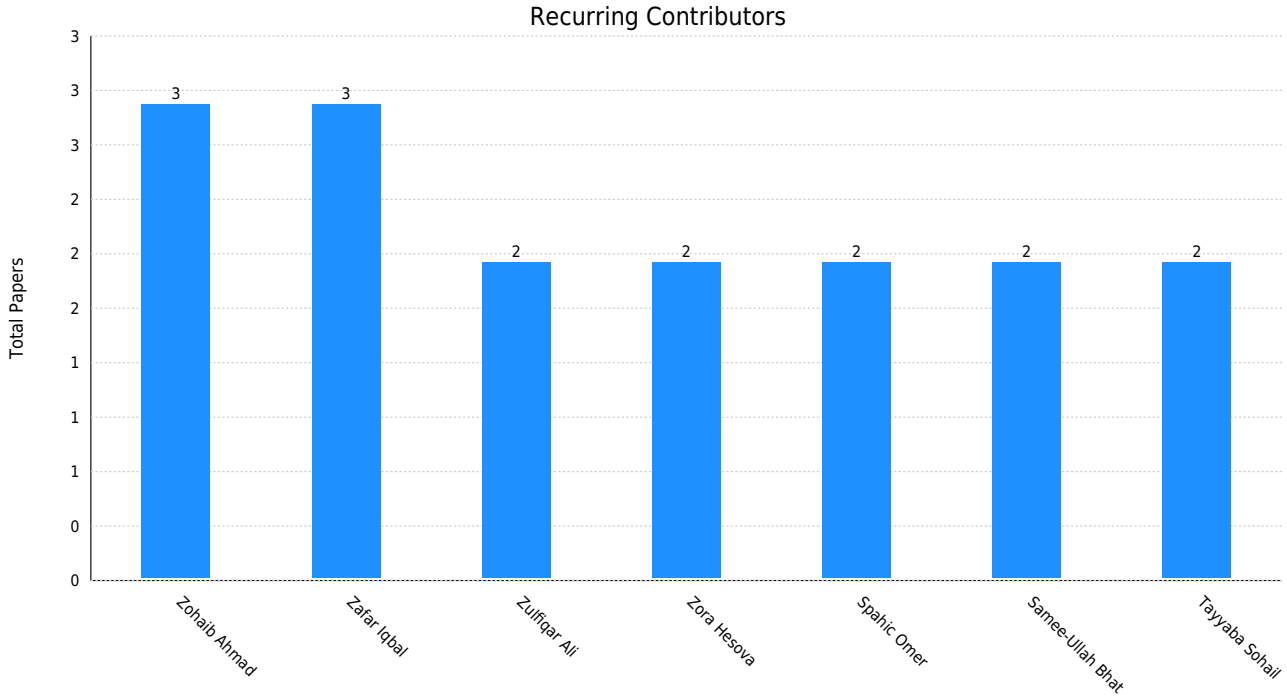
The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:*** *The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **5**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Overall scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

***7** authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.*

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Zohaib Ahmad	3	2018, 2019, 2021
Zafar Iqbal	3	2020, 2021, 2023
Zulfiqar Ali	2	2011, 2012
Zora Hesova	2	2011, 2012
Spahic Omer	2	2011, 2015



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **2.46 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 0 (**55.56%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 3 (**50%**).*

Year-wise Top Contributors - International

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **International** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2011	Zora Hesova (1) Spahic Omer (1) S. M. Ghazanfar (1) László Csicsmann (1) Gillian Kennedy (1)	Spahic Omer (1) S. M. Ghazanfar (1) László Csicsmann (1) Branislav Radelji (1) Adnan Aslan (1)	Zora Hesova (1) Gillian Kennedy (1)	
2012	Zora Hesova (1) Nurizal Ismail (1) Mehdi Rahimi (1) Mavlyuda Yusupova (1) Maryam Sakeenah (1)	Mehdi Rahimi (1) Abdulmumini A. Oba (1)	Zora Hesova (1) Nurizal Ismail (1) Mavlyuda Yusupova (1) Maryam Sakeenah (1)	
2013	Nasir Nabi (1) Mohammad Dawood Sofi (1) Ismael Saka Ismael (1)	Nasir Nabi (1) Mohammad Dawood Sofi (1) Ismael Saka Ismael (1)		
2014	Zubair Hamid (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Magomed Gizbulaev (1) Hidaya Abbas (1) Aijaz Ahmad Khan (1)	Zubair Hamid (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Magomed Gizbulaev (1) Aijaz Ahmad Khan (1) Abdelmahdi Alsoudi (1)	Hidaya Abbas (1)	
2015	Tasnim Abdul Rahman (1) Spahic Omer (1) Showkat Ahmad Dar (1) MuhammadMasudur Rahman (1) Abdul Majid Khan (1)	Tasnim Abdul Rahman (1) Spahic Omer (1) Showkat Ahmad Dar (1) MuhammadMasudur Rahman (1) Abdul Majid Khan (1)		
2016	Sartaj Ahmad Sofi (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Muhammad Yaseen Gada (1) Lukman Ayinla A (1) Badrane Benlahcene (1)	Sartaj Ahmad Sofi (1) Samee-Ullah Bhat (1) Muhammad Yaseen Gada (1) Lukman Ayinla A (1) Badrane Benlahcene (1)	Asma Kounsar (1)	
2017	Tabasum Rasool (1) Sodiq Omoola Olalekan (1) Nurah Sabahiah Mohamed (1) Muhammad Yaseen Naseem (1) Muhamadul Bakir (1)	Sodiq Omoola Olalekan (1) Muhammad Yaseen Naseem (1) Muhamadul Bakir (1) Gowhar Quadir Wani (1) Carimo Mohomed (1)	Tabasum Rasool (1) Nurah Sabahiah Mohamed (1) Khatijah Othman (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2018	Stéphane Valter (1) Muhammad Danyal Khan (1) Md. Thowhidul Islam (1) Joseph Alagha (1) Jonathan Zartman (1)	Stéphane Valter (1) Muhammad Danyal Khan (1) Md. Thowhidul Islam (1) Joseph Alagha (1) Jonathan Zartman (1)	Dina Abdul Rahman Hosni (1)	
2019	Saif Al Maawali (1) Muhammad Hakimi Muhammad Shafiai (1) Mohamad Sabri Haron (1) Jibrail Bin Yusuf (1) Hadi Gamshadzehirfar (1)	Saif Al Maawali (1) Muhammad Hakimi Muhammad Shafiai (1) Mohamad Sabri Haron (1) Jibrail Bin Yusuf (1) Hadi Gamshadzehirfar (1)	Gözde Özelce (1) Elmira Akhtmetova (1) Elmira Akhmetova (1) Adibah Abdul Rahim (1)	
2020	Roslan bin Ali (1) Osman Erdem Yapar (1) Nasruddin Subhi (1) Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao (1) Muhamad Mustaqim (1)	Roslan bin Ali (1) Osman Erdem Yapar (1) Nasruddin Subhi (1) Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao (1) Muhamad Mustaqim (1)	Mazlina Che Mustapa (1) Fauziah Ibrahim (1) Amilah binti Awang Abd Rahman (1) Adibah binti Abdul Rahim (1)	
2021	Zainun Mustafa (1) Wang Xingang (1) Ummi Nadjwa Wahiyudin (1) Taufik Hairudin (1) Taj Rijal Bin Muhamad Romli (1)	Zainun Mustafa (1) Wang Xingang (1) Taufik Hairudin (1) Taj Rijal Bin Muhamad Romli (1) Sohayle M. Hadji Abdul Racman (1)	Ummi Nadjwa Wahiyudin (1) Syuhaida Ismail (1) Salina Kassim (1) Rashidah binti Mamat (1) Putli Noor Asikin Datu Gulam (1)	
2022	Yusuf Budiana (1) Umma Farida (1) Tri bayu Purnama (1) Suhaili Alma'amun (1) Sohayle Hadji Abdul Racman (1)	Yusuf Budiana (1) Tri bayu Purnama (1) Suhaili Alma'amun (1) Sohayle Hadji Abdul Racman (1) Siavash Yari (1)	Umma Farida (1) Ridani Faulika Permana (1) Reni Ria Armayani Hasibuan (1) Ramsah Ali (1) Rahmah Bt. Ahmad H. Osman (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2023	Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor (2) Zhanar Abildinova (1) Zatov Kairat (1) Yousef Mohammed Al-Shurman (1) Youcef Benselah (1)	Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor (2) Zatov Kairat (1) Yousef Mohammed Al-Shurman (1) Youcef Benselah (1) Yerkin Aubakirov (1)	Zhanar Abildinova (1) Siti Sara Ibrahim (1) Shahida (1) Seifullina Galiya (1) Rihab A. BaniSaeed (1)	
2024	Zulkefli Aini (1) Zuhal Hussein (1) Zhazira Baisarina (1) Yurisna Tanjung (1) Yuary Farradia (1)	Zulkefli Aini (1) Yahya Abduladhim Hassanin (1) Usmanul Khakim (1) Theguh Saumantri (1) Taha Ibrahim Shabeeb (1)	Zuhal Hussein (1) Zhazira Baisarina (1) Yurisna Tanjung (1) Yuary Farradia (1) Tolganay Mustafina (1)	
2025	Zulfahmi Alwi (1) Zikwan (1) Zia ul Haq (1) Zharkynbek Abikenov (1) Zhanat Aldiyarova (1)	Zulfahmi Alwi (1) Zikwan (1) Zia ul Haq (1) Zharkynbek Abikenov (1) Zaprulkhan (1)	Zhanat Aldiyarova (1) Umi Masfiah (1) Susmihara (1) Supiana Supiana (1) Sumarsih Anwar (1)	

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (International)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **International** contributors observed within the 15-year span (2011 to 2025).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

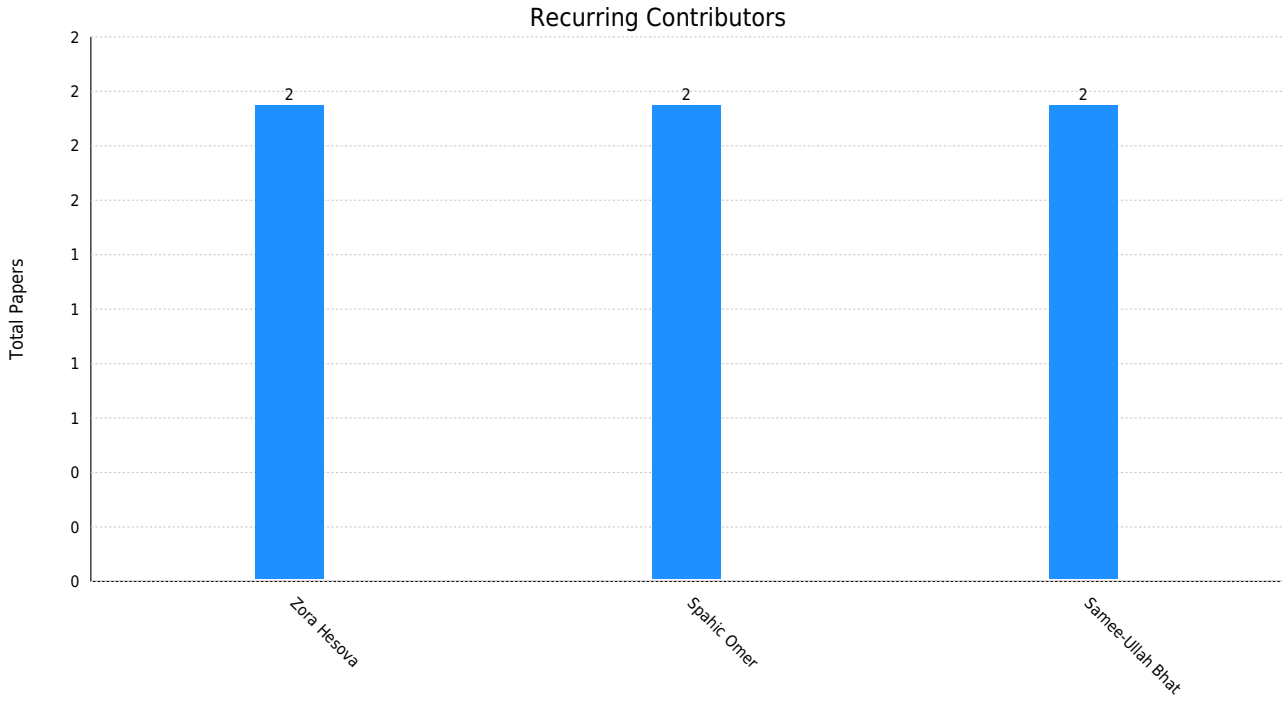
- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **4.87**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the International scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

***3** authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.*

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Zora Hesova	2	2011, 2012

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Spahic Omer	2	2011, 2015
Samee-Ullah Bhat	2	2014, 2016



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **19.68 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 2 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 1 (**33.33%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high-output author pool.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Pakistan

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Pakistan** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2011	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Suheyl Umar (1) Sobia Tahir (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Suheyl Umar (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1) Faraz Anjum (1)	Sobia Tahir (1) Humaira Ahmad (1)	
2012	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1) Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1) Muhammad Amin (1) Mohammad Yusuf Siddiq (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1) Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1) Muhammad Amin (1) Mohammad Yusuf Siddiq (1)		
2013	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Muhammad Shahid Habib (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1) Gull-i-Hina (1)	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Muhammad Shahid Habib (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1) Azher Hameed Qamar (1)	Gull-i-Hina (1) Gul-i-Saba (1) Fatima Sajjad (1) Abida Khan (1)	
2014	Usma Azhar (1) Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Saima Gulzar (1) Sadia Riaz (1) Ramla Sadiq (1)	Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Muhammad Yusuf Awan (1) Mirza Imran Baig (1) Farrukh Ijaz (1)	Usma Azhar (1) Saima Gulzar (1) Sadia Riaz (1) Ramla Sadiq (1) Mahwish Zafar (1)	
2015	Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) Ramla Sadiq (1) Neelam Bano (1) Muhammad Yousaf Jamil (1) Muhammad Asim (1)	Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) Muhammad Yousaf Jamil (1) Muhammad Asim (1) Muhammad Amin (1)	Ramla Sadiq (1) Neelam Bano (1) Hanna Kalbi (1) Afia Mushtaq (1)	
2016	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sana Malik (1) Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1) Riffat Munawar (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1)	Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1) Riffat Munawar (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Navin G. Haider Ali (1) Muhammad Tahir Mustafa (1)	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sana Malik (1) Mamoona Rashid (1) Beenish Mujahid (1) Ayesha Mehmood Malik (1)	
2017	Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Rozeen Shaukat (1) Riffat Iqbal (1) Fariha Tariq (1)	Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Riffat Iqbal (1) Abdul Rafay (1)	Rozeen Shaukat (1) Fariha Tariq (1) Faiqa Khilat (1) Andleeb Gul (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2018	Farman Ali (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Salman Ahmad Khan (1) Noor ul Ain (1)	Farman Ali (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Salman Ahmad Khan (1) Navin G. Haider Al (1) Muhammad Zaman Naz (1)	Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Noor ul Ain (1) Mohsina Munir (1) Khadijha Tariq (1) Iram Rubab (1)	
2019	Humaira Ahmad (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tariq Hussain (1) Talat Hussain (1)	Humaira Ahmad (2) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shermeen Bano (1) Shamana Mudassir (1)	
2020	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yasmin Roofi (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Wasim Khan (1)	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Wasim Khan (1) Sardaraz Khan (1)	Yasmin Roofi (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Talat Zubair (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shumaila Mazhar (1)	
2021	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Umbreen Samra (1) Shazia Parveen (1) Shama Urooj (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zafar Iqbal (1) Shahbaz Cheema (1) Saqib Muhammad Khan (1) Sajjad Hussain (1)	Umbreen Samra (1) Shazia Parveen (1) Shama Urooj (1) Savera Shami (1) Qudsia Kalsoom (1)	
2022	Tahira Basharat (1) Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1) Shama Anbrine (1) Samina Batool Shah (1) Salman Memon (1)	Salman Memon (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Raja Umair (1) Putra Apriadi Siregar (1) Omar Javaid (1)	Tahira Basharat (1) Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1) Shama Anbrine (1) Samina Batool Shah (1) Nasira Mehmood (1)	
2023	Zafar Iqbal (1) Sarfraz Zaman (1) Rafiullah Sheikh (1) Neelam Bano (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1)	Zafar Iqbal (1) Sarfraz Zaman (1) Rafiullah Sheikh (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1) Muhammad Zia Aslam (1)	Neelam Bano (1) Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain (1) Ambreen Salahuddin (1)	
2024	Umbreen Samra (1) Salman Bashir Memon (1) Nawar Khan (1) Naveed Ahmad (1) Muhammad Shah Nawaz (1)	Salman Bashir Memon (1) Nawar Khan (1) Naveed Ahmad (1) Muhammad Shah Nawaz (1) Muhammad Bilal Majid (1)	Umbreen Samra (1) Javaria Hassan (1) Chafika Saadi (1) Asma Rafique (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2025	Zain Razzaq (1) Zafar Iqbal Bhatti (1) Shehla Riaz (1) Rab Nawaz (1) Kamran Ahmed (1)	Zain Razzaq (1) Zafar Iqbal Bhatti (1) Rab Nawaz (1) Kamran Ahmed (1) Ikram ul Haq (1)	Shehla Riaz (1)	

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Pakistan)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Pakistan** contributors observed within the 15-year span (2011 to 2025).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

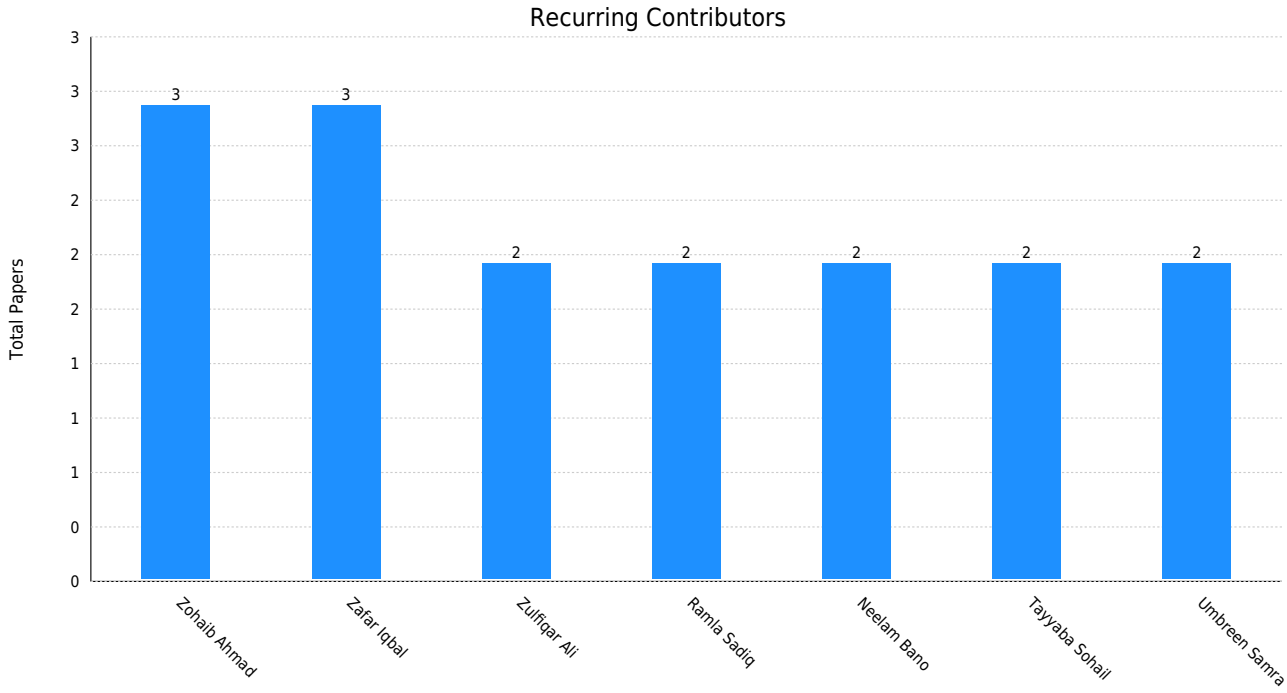
The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **5**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Pakistan scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

***7** authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.*

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Zohaib Ahmad	3	2018, 2019, 2021
Zafar Iqbal	3	2020, 2021, 2023
Zulfiqar Ali	2	2011, 2012
Ramla Sadiq	2	2014, 2015
Neelam Bano	2	2015, 2023



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **14.86 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 1 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 3 (**44.44%**).*

Year-wise Top Contributors - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

No contributor data found for this scope.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Balochistan

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Balochistan** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2020	Shumaila Mazhar (1)		Shumaila Mazhar (1)	
2022	Putra Apriadi Siregar (1)	Putra Apriadi Siregar (1)		

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Balochistan)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Balochistan** contributors observed within the 2-year span (2020 to 2022).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **1**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Balochistan scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

No authors were identified as recurring Top Contributors across multiple years for the Balochistan scope.

Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **50 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 1 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 0 (**0%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high-output author pool.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Gilgit-Baltistan

No contributor data found for this scope.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Islamabad

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Islamabad** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2013	Muhammad Shahid Habib (1)	Muhammad Shahid Habib (1)		
2016	Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1)	Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1)		
2018	Zohaib Ahmad (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1)		
2020	Zafar Iqbal (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Qari Abdul Basit (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1) Muhammad Junaid Ghauri (1)	Zafar Iqbal (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Qari Abdul Basit (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1) Muhammad Junaid Ghauri (1)		
2021	Zafar Iqbal (1) Saqib Muhammad Khan (1) Rooh ul Amin Khan (1) Naseem Razi (1) Muhammad Tariq (1)	Zafar Iqbal (1) Saqib Muhammad Khan (1) Rooh ul Amin Khan (1) Naseem Razi (1) Muhammad Tariq (1)	Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain (1) Asma Nasar Chattha (1)	
2022	Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1) Samina Batool Shah (1) Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Raja Umair (1) Faryal Umbreen (1)	Riaz Ahmad Saeed (1) Raja Umair (1)	Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht (1) Samina Batool Shah (1) Faryal Umbreen (1)	
2023	Zafar Iqbal (1) Rafiullah Sheikh (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1) Muhammad Tariq (1) Muhammad Riaz Mahmood (1)	Zafar Iqbal (1) Rafiullah Sheikh (1) Mujeeb Ahmad (1) Muhammad Tariq (1) Muhammad Riaz Mahmood (1)	Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain (1)	
2025	Shehla Riaz (1) Kamran Ahmed (1) Ikram ul Haq (1) Hafiz Waqas Khan (1) Farman Ali (1)	Kamran Ahmed (1) Ikram ul Haq (1) Hafiz Waqas Khan (1) Farman Ali (1)	Shehla Riaz (1)	

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Islamabad)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Islamabad** contributors observed within the 8-year span (2013 to 2025).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration In-

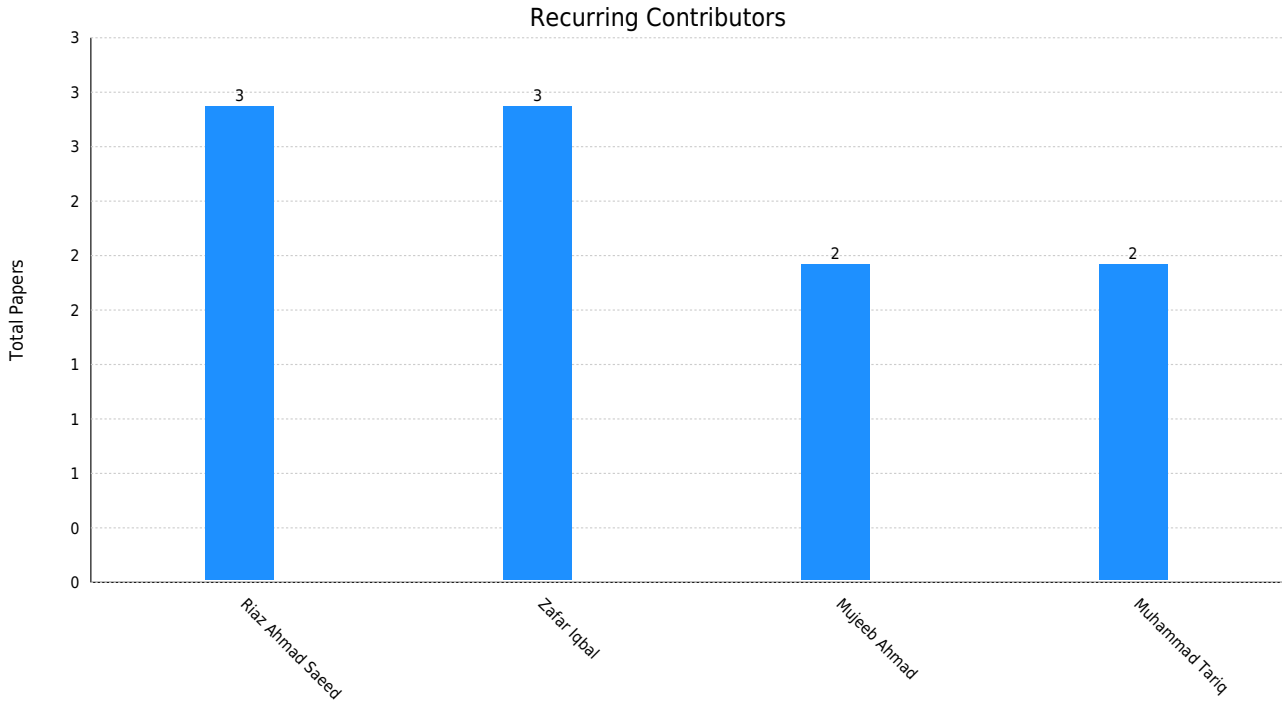
dex (ACI):

- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **3.5**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Islamabad scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

***4** authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.*

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3	2016, 2020, 2022
Zafar Iqbal	3	2020, 2021, 2023
Mujeeb Ahmad	2	2020, 2023
Muhammad Tariq	2	2021, 2023



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **19.79 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 0 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 5 (**40%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high-output author pool.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2012	Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1)	Muhammad Iqbal Majoka (1)		
2018	Arooj Zeb (1)		Arooj Zeb (1)	
2019	Ihsan Ullah Khan (1) Azmat Hayat (1) Azizullah Jan (1) Ashfaq U. Rehman (1) Ahmad Hassan Khattak (1)	Ihsan Ullah Khan (1) Azmat Hayat (1) Azizullah Jan (1) Ashfaq U. Rehman (1) Ahmad Hassan Khattak (1)		
2020	Wasim Khan (1) Sardaraz Khan (1) Salahuddin Khan (1)	Wasim Khan (1) Sardaraz Khan (1) Salahuddin Khan (1)		
2021	Jamal ud Din (1)	Jamal ud Din (1)		
2022	Salman Memon (1)	Salman Memon (1)		
2024	Salman Bashir Memon (1)	Salman Bashir Memon (1)		

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** contributors observed within the 7-year span (2012 to 2024).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **1.86**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

No authors were identified as recurring Top Contributors across multiple years for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa scope.

Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **34.99 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation*

across the analyzed timeline.

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 0 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 1 (**0%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high--output author pool.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Punjab

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Punjab** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2011	Suheyl Umar (1) Sobia Tahir (1) Humaira Ahmad (1) Faraz Anjum (1)	Suheyl Umar (1) Faraz Anjum (1)	Sobia Tahir (1) Humaira Ahmad (1)	
2012	Muhammad Amin (1) Mohammad Yusuf Siddiq (1)	Muhammad Amin (1) Mohammad Yusuf Siddiq (1)		
2013	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1) Gull-i-Hina (1) Fatima Sajjad (1)	Usman Khalil (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Muhammad Feyyaz (1) Azher Hameed Qamar (1) Ahmed F. Siddiqi (1)	Gull-i-Hina (1) Fatima Sajjad (1) Abida Khan (1)	
2014	Usma Azhar (1) Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Saima Gulzar (1) Sadia Riaz (1) Ramla Sadiq (1)	Sajid Shahbaz Khan (1) Muhammad Yusuf Awan (1) Mirza Imran Baig (1) Farrukh Ijaz (1)	Usma Azhar (1) Saima Gulzar (1) Sadia Riaz (1) Ramla Sadiq (1) Mahwish Zafar (1)	
2015	Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) Ramla Sadiq (1) Neelam Bano (1) Muhammad Yousaf Jamil (1) Muhammad Asim (1)	Rummana Khan Sherwani (1) Muhammad Yousaf Jamil (1) Muhammad Asim (1) Muhammad Amin (1)	Ramla Sadiq (1) Neelam Bano (1) Hanna Kalbi (1) Afia Mushtaq (1)	
2016	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sana Malik (1) Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1) Riffat Munawar (1) Muhammad Tahir Mustafa (1)	Sajid Iqbal Sheikh (1) Riffat Munawar (1) Muhammad Tahir Mustafa (1) Inam ul Haq (1) Hassan Sultan (1)	Tayyaba Sohail (1) Sana Malik (1) Mamoona Rashid (1) Beenish Mujahid (1) Ayesha Mehmood Malik (1)	
2017	Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Rozeen Shaukat (1) Riffat Iqbal (1) Fariha Tariq (1)	Saqib Farid (1) Samraiz Hafeez (1) Riffat Iqbal (1) Abdul Rafay (1)	Rozeen Shaukat (1) Fariha Tariq (1) Faiqa Khilat (1) Andleeb Gul (1)	
2018	Farman Ali (2) Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Salman Ahmad Khan (1) Noor ul Ain (1) Muhammad Zaman Naz (1)	Farman Ali (2) Salman Ahmad Khan (1) Muhammad Zaman Naz (1) Mohammad Ayaz (1) Mian Muhammad Rafi (1)	Tahira Abdul Quddus (1) Noor ul Ain (1) Mohsina Munir (1) Khadijha Tariq (1) Iram Rubab (1)	

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2019	Humaira Ahmad (2) Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Zamin Abbas (1) Zahoor Ullah Al-Azhari (1) Tariq Hussain (1) Talat Hussain (1)	Humaira Ahmad (2) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shermeen Bano (1) Shamana Mudassir (1)	
2020	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Yasmin Roofi (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Tahira Basharat (1)	Zahid Tauqeer Ahmad (1) Yaar Muhammad (1) Sajid Masood (1) Naveed Yazdani (1) Muzammil Khurshid (1)	Yasmin Roofi (1) Tayyaba Sohail (1) Tahira Basharat (1) Shumaila Majeed (1) Shahzadi Pakeeza (1)	
2021	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Umbreen Samra (1) Shazia Parveen (1) Shama Urooj (1) Shahbaz Cheema (1)	Zohaib Ahmad (1) Shahbaz Cheema (1) Sajjad Hussain (1) Muzammil Saeed (1) Muhammad Saad Siddiqui (1)	Umbreen Samra (1) Shazia Parveen (1) Shama Urooj (1) Savera Shami (1) Qudsia Kalsoom (1)	
2022	Tahira Basharat (1) Shama Anbrine (1) Nasira Mehmood (1) Muniba Tariq (1) Mansoor Ahmed (1)	Mansoor Ahmed (1) Hafiz Sajid Iqbal Shaikh (1) Hafiz Hassan Madni (1)	Tahira Basharat (1) Shama Anbrine (1) Nasira Mehmood (1) Muniba Tariq (1) Manahil Yaqoob (1)	
2023	Sarfraz Zaman (1) Neelam Bano (1) Muhammad Zia Aslam (1) Muhammad Waqas Gujjar (1) Muhammad Rasheed Arshad (1)	Sarfraz Zaman (1) Muhammad Zia Aslam (1) Muhammad Waqas Gujjar (1) Muhammad Rasheed Arshad (1) Muhammad Mumtaz ul Hassan (1)	Neelam Bano (1) Ambreen Salahuddin (1)	
2024	Umbreen Samra (1) Nawar Khan (1) Naveed Ahmad (1) Muhammad Shah Nawaz (1) Muhammad Bilal Majid (1)	Nawar Khan (1) Naveed Ahmad (1) Muhammad Shah Nawaz (1) Muhammad Bilal Majid (1) Irfan Sabir (1)	Umbreen Samra (1) Javaria Hassan (1) Chafika Saadi (1) Asma Rafique (1)	
2025	Zain Razzaq (1) Zafar Iqbal Bhatti (1) Rab Nawaz (1)	Zain Razzaq (1) Zafar Iqbal Bhatti (1) Rab Nawaz (1)		

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Punjab)

> *This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Punjab** contributors observed within the 15-year span (2011 to 2025).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

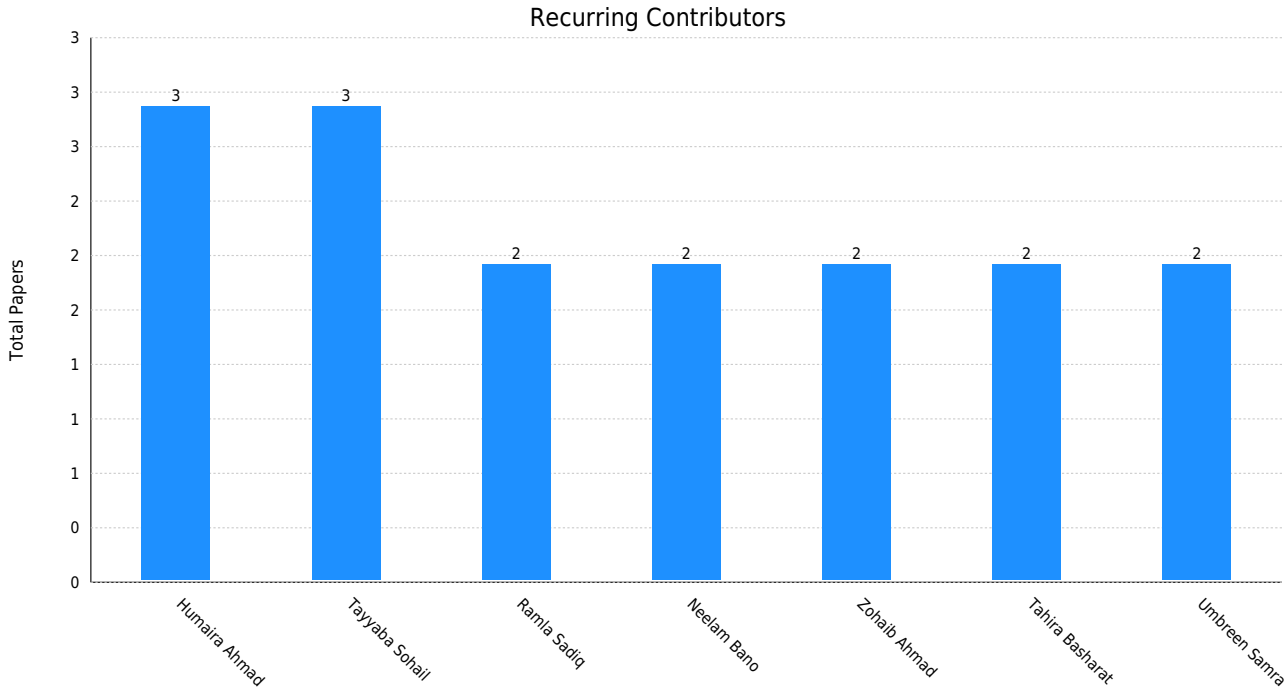
The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:*** *The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is* ***4.6****. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Punjab scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

7 *authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.*

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Humaira Ahmad	3	2011, 2019
Tayyaba Sohail	3	2016, 2019, 2020
Ramla Sadiq	2	2014, 2015
Neelam Bano	2	2015, 2023
Zohaib Ahmad	2	2019, 2021



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):*** *The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is* ***17.98 points****. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation*

across the analyzed timeline.

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 1 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 11 (**37.5%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high-output author pool.

Year-wise Top Contributors - Sindh

This section provides a descriptive overview of the journal's most prominent authors for the **Sindh** scope, segmented by overall, male, female, and unknown gender contributions.

Year	Top Unique Authors	Top Unique Male Authors	Top Unique Female Authors	Top Unique Unknown Authors
2011	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahid Siddique (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1)		
2012	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1)	Zulfiqar Ali (1) Zahoor H. Baber (1)		
2013	Gul-i-Saba (1)		Gul-i-Saba (1)	
2016	Navin G. Haider Ali (1)	Navin G. Haider Ali (1)		
2018	Navin G. Haider Al (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1)	Navin G. Haider Al (1) Iftikhar Shafi (1)		
2019	Farid Bin Masood (1)	Farid Bin Masood (1)		
2020	Talat Zubair (1) Amana Raquib (1)		Talat Zubair (1) Amana Raquib (1)	
2021	Qari Abdul Basit (1) Hafiz Abdul Rashid (1)	Qari Abdul Basit (1) Hafiz Abdul Rashid (1)		
2022	Omar Javaid (1) Muhammad Awais Shaukat (1)	Omar Javaid (1) Muhammad Awais Shaukat (1)		
2023	Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao (1) Muhammad Akhtar (1) Farid Bin Masood (1)	Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao (1) Muhammad Akhtar (1) Farid Bin Masood (1)		
2024	Muhammad Awais Shaukat (1) Irfan Muhammad (1) Asad Shahzad (1)	Muhammad Awais Shaukat (1) Irfan Muhammad (1) Asad Shahzad (1)		

Scholarly Dynamics Analysis (Sindh)

*This section provides an assessment of authorship patterns for **Sindh** contributors observed within the 11-year span (2011 to 2024).*

Structural Stability of Elite Contributors

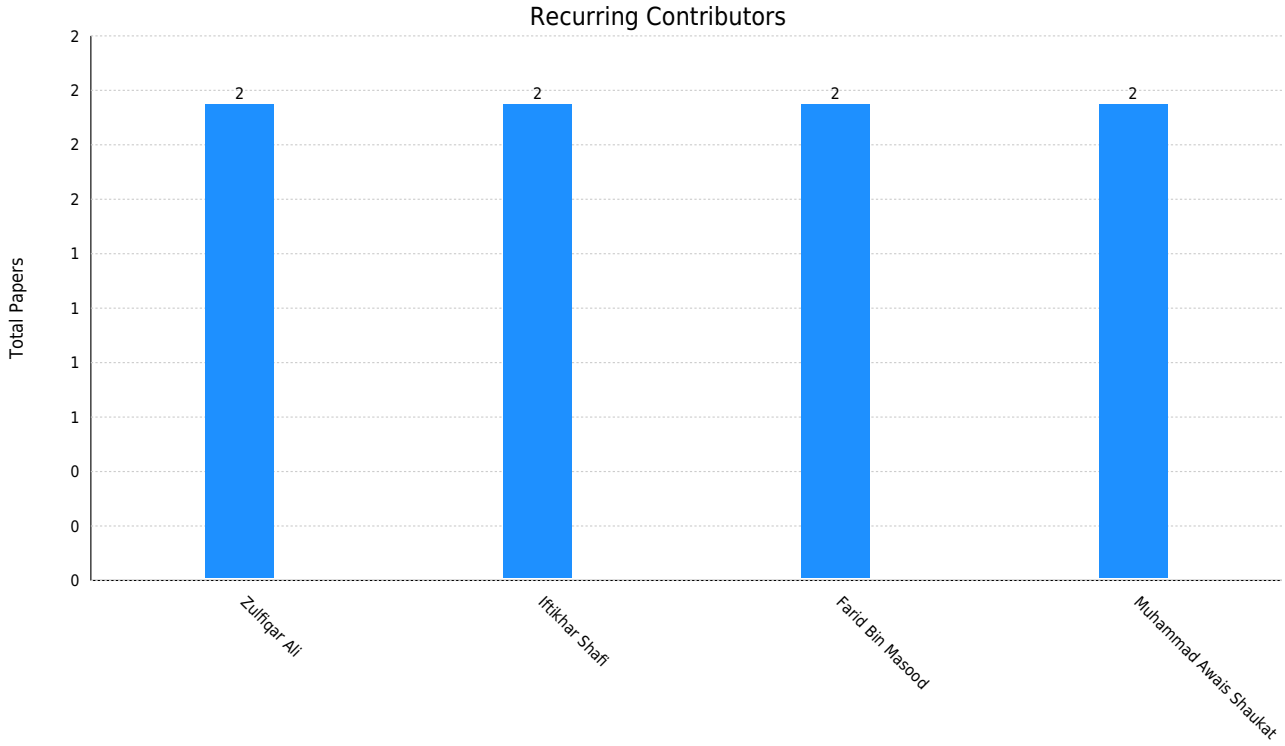
The continuity of recognition among top authors is analyzed using the Author Concentration Index (ACI):

- ***ACI:** The mean number of Top 5 mentions per year is **2**. This metric suggests the degree to which the journal relies on a consistent group of highly visible authors within the Sindh scope.*

Recurring Contributors (Sustained Engagement)

__4__ authors demonstrated sustained engagement by appearing in the Top 5 list in multiple distinct years.

Author	Total Papers (in Top N lists)	Years Active in Top N
Zulfiqar Ali	2	2011, 2012
Iftikhar Shafi	2	2011, 2018
Farid Bin Masood	2	2019, 2023
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	2	2022, 2024



Gender Participation Dynamics

Analysis of the gender composition within the recognized Top 5 contributors highlights temporal shifts in representation:

- ***Gender Balance Stability (GBS):** The standard deviation of the yearly male contribution percentage is **38.57 points**. This value quantifies the volatility of gender representation across the analyzed timeline.*

The distribution within the Top Contributors set varied significantly over time:

- *Highest Male Recognition: Occurred in 0 (**100%**).*
- *Lowest Male Recognition: Occurred in 2 (**0%**).*

The high volatility in gender balance (GBS > 15) warrants investigation into specific annual calls for papers or thematic issues that may temporarily skew gender demographics within the high-

> *-output author pool.*

Authors' Geographical & Institutional Distribution Report

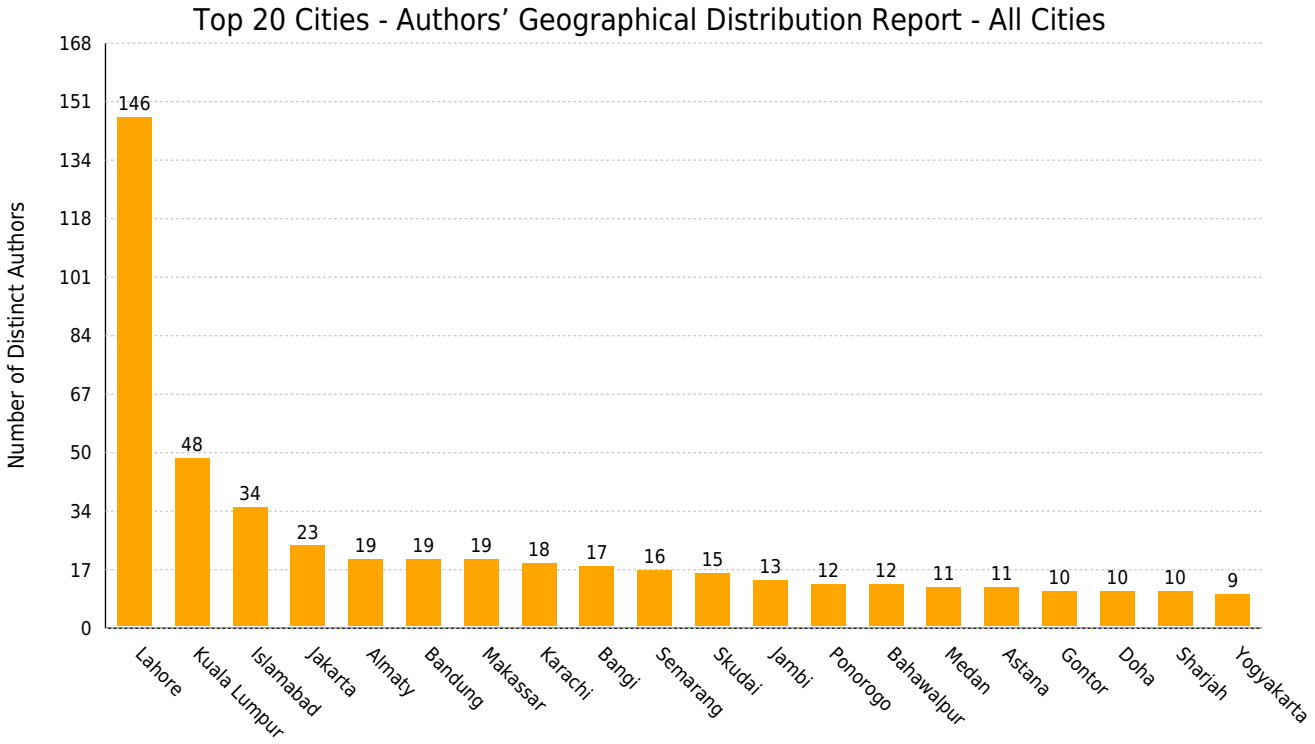
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - All Cities

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Lahore	146
Kuala Lumpur	48
Islamabad	34
Jakarta	23
Almaty	19
Bandung	19
Makassar	19
Karachi	18
Bangi	17
Semarang	16
Skudai	15
Jambi	13
Ponorogo	12
Bahawalpur	12
Medan	11
Astana	11
Gontor	10
Doha	10
Sharjah	10
Yogyakarta	9



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top cities. The leading city(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Lahore**, contributing **146** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Yogyakarta**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Cities

*Based on the top 20 cities analyzed: The top 5 cities collectively account for **270** distinct authors, representing **57.2%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading cities.*

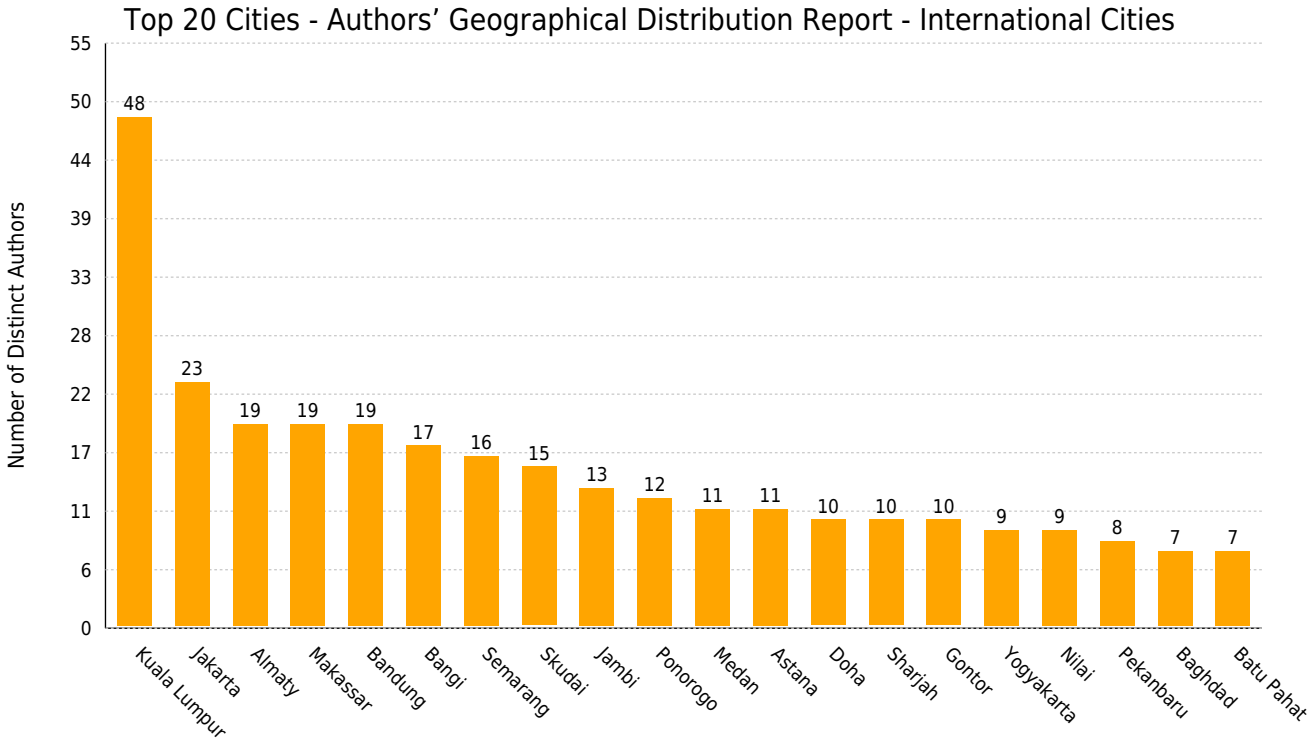
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - International Cities

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Kuala Lumpur	48
Jakarta	23
Almaty	19
Makassar	19
Bandung	19
Bangi	17
Semarang	16
Skudai	15
Jambi	13
Ponorogo	12
Medan	11
Astana	11
Doha	10
Sharjah	10
Gontor	10
Yogyakarta	9
Nilai	9
Pekanbaru	8
Baghdad	7
Batu Pahat	7



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top cities. The leading city(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Kuala Lumpur**, contributing **48** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Baghdad and Batu Pahat**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Cities

*Based on the top 20 cities analyzed: The top 5 cities collectively account for **128** distinct authors, representing **43.69%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading cities.*

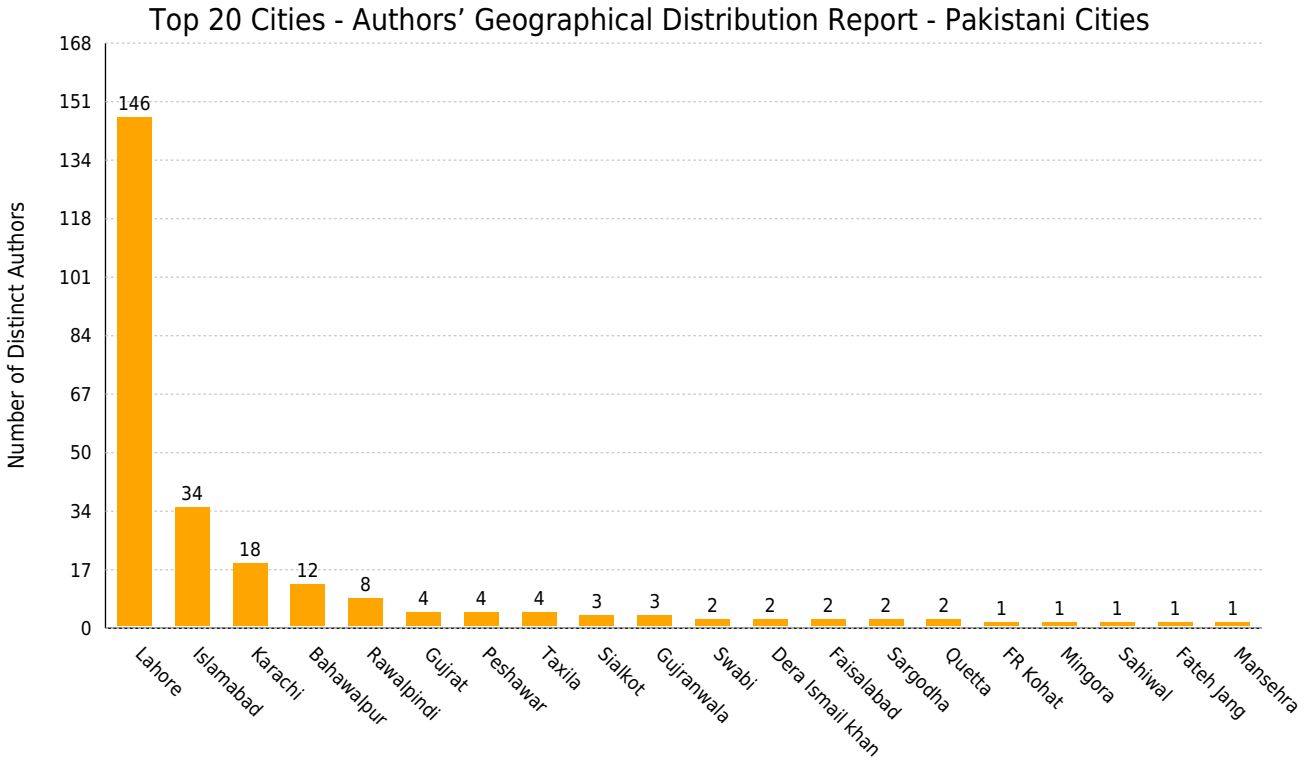
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Pakistani Cities

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Lahore	146
Islamabad	34
Karachi	18
Bahawalpur	12
Rawalpindi	8
Gujrat	4
Peshawar	4
Taxila	4
Sialkot	3
Gujranwala	3
Swabi	2
Dera Ismail khan	2
Faisalabad	2
Sargodha	2
Quetta	2
FR Kohat	1
Mingora	1
Sahiwal	1
Fateh Jang	1
Mansehra	1



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top cities. The leading city(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Lahore**, contributing **146** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **FR Kohat and Mingora and Sahiwal and Fateh Jang and Mansehra**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Cities

*Based on the top 20 cities analyzed: The top 5 cities collectively account for **218** distinct authors, representing **86.85%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading cities.*

Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

No city data available for this specific report.

Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Balochistan

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Quetta	2

Insufficient data for chart and analysis.

Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

No city data available for this specific report.

Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Islamabad

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Islamabad	34

Insufficient data for chart and analysis.

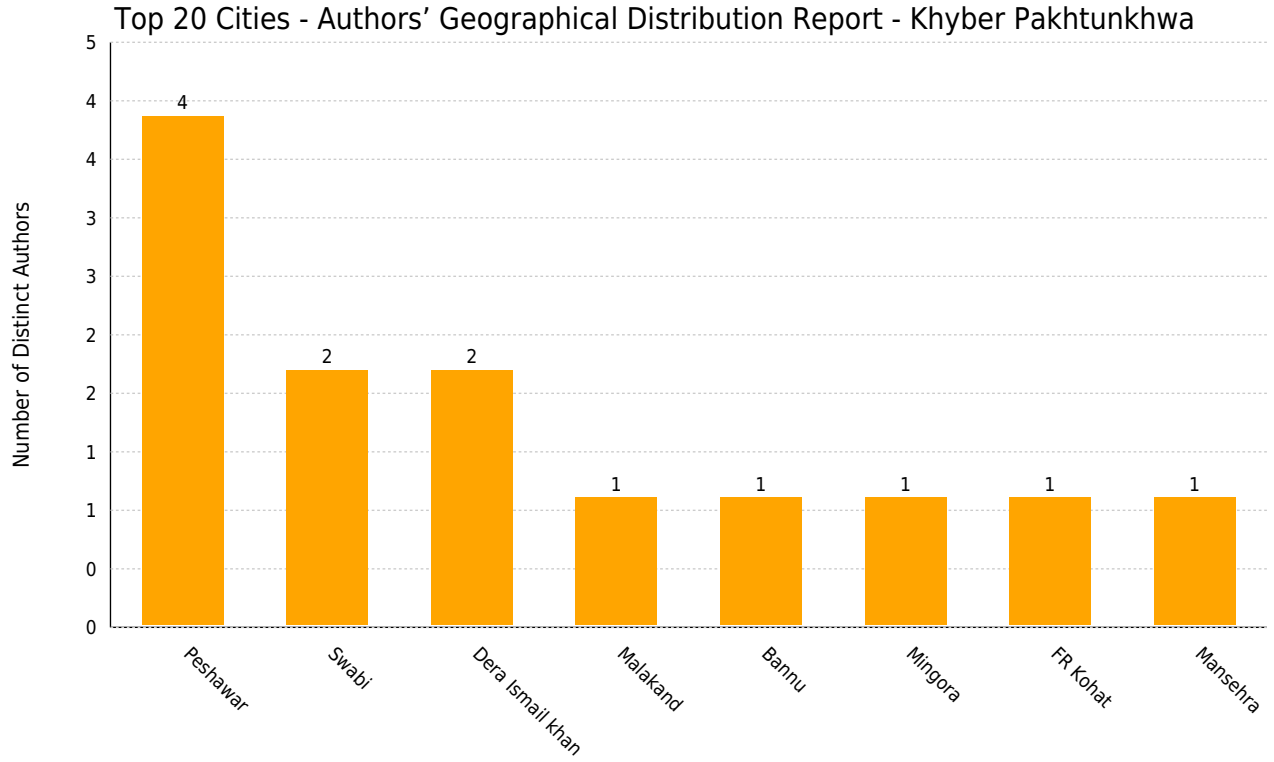
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Peshawar	4
Swabi	2
Dera Ismail khan	2
Malakand	1
Bannu	1
Mingora	1
FR Kohat	1
Mansehra	1



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top cities. The leading city(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Peshawar**, contributing **4** distinct*

authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Malakand and Bannu and Mingora and FR Kohat and Mansehra**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Cities

*Based on the top 20 cities analyzed: The top 5 cities collectively account for **10** distinct authors, representing **76.92%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading cities.*

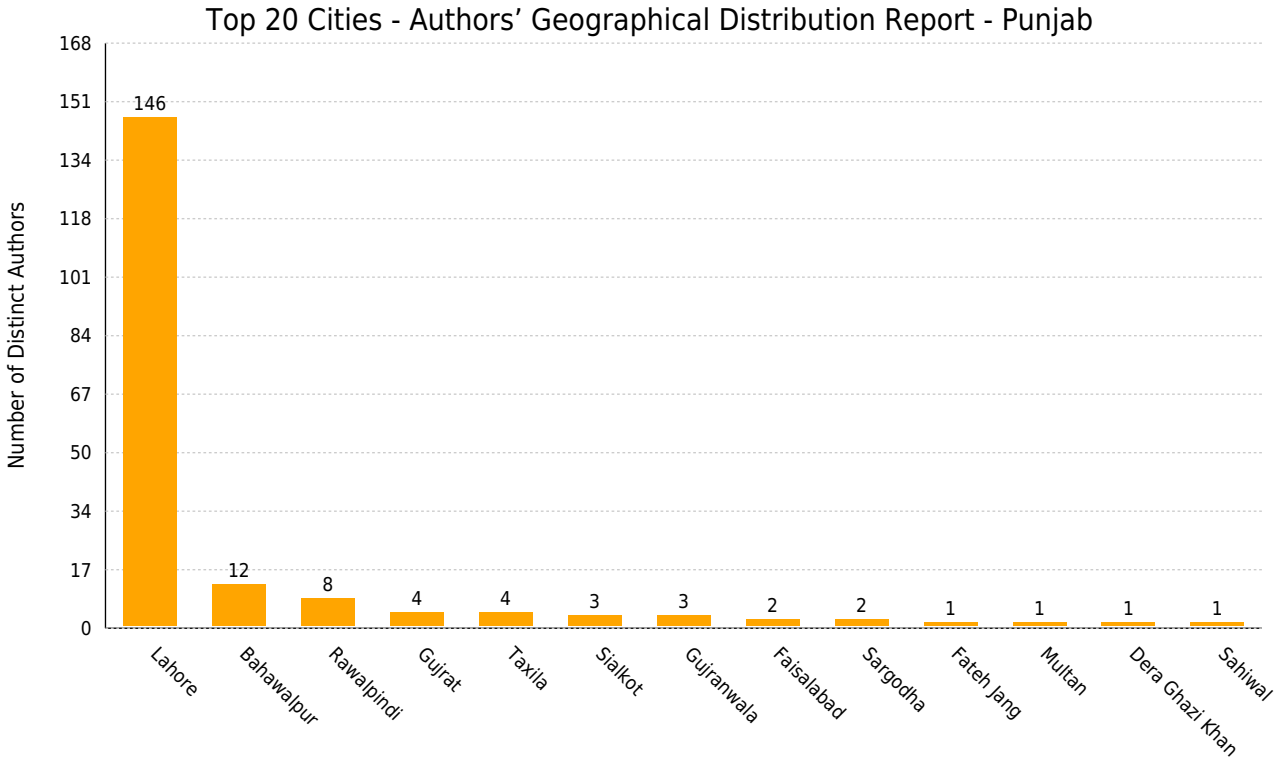
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Punjab

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Lahore	146
Bahawalpur	12
Rawalpindi	8
Gujrat	4
Taxila	4
Sialkot	3
Gujranwala	3
Faisalabad	2
Sargodha	2
Fateh Jang	1
Multan	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	1
Sahiwal	1



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top cities. The leading city(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Lahore**, contributing **146** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Fateh Jang and Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan and Sahiwal**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Cities

*Based on the top 20 cities analyzed: The top 5 cities collectively account for **174** distinct authors, representing **92.55%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading cities.*

Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Sindh

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific city found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Cities by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring cities where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

City	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Karachi	18

Insufficient data for chart and analysis.

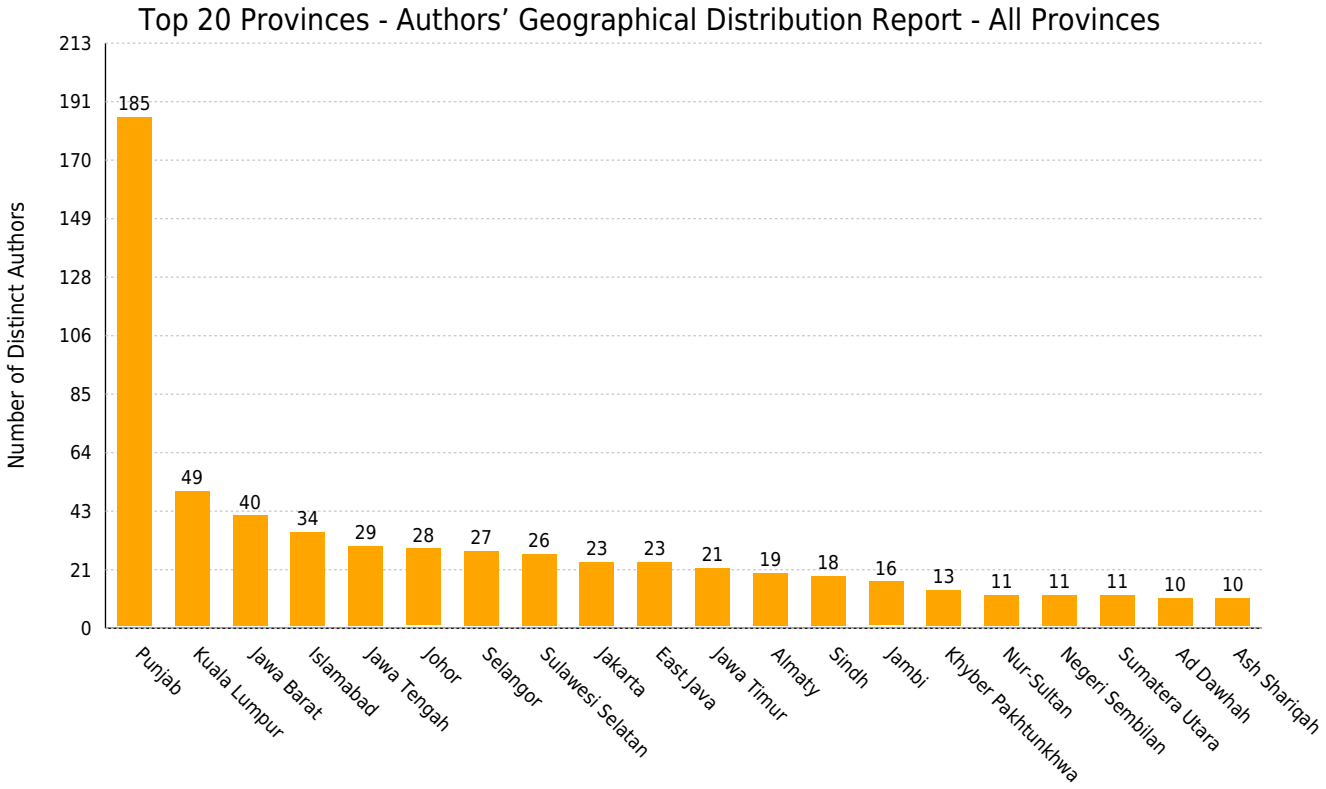
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - All Provinces

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific province found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Provinces by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring provinces where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Province	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Punjab	185
Kuala Lumpur	49
Jawa Barat	40
Islamabad	34
Jawa Tengah	29
Johor	28
Selangor	27
Sulawesi Selatan	26
Jakarta	23
East Java	23
Jawa Timur	21
Almaty	19
Sindh	18
Jambi	16
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13
Nur-Sultan	11
Negeri Sembilan	11
Sumatera Utara	11
Ad Dawhah	10
Ash Shariqah	10



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top provinces. The leading province(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Punjab**, contributing **185** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Ad Dawhah and Ash Shariqah**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Provinces

*Based on the top 20 provinces analyzed: The top 5 provinces collectively account for **337** distinct authors, representing **55.79%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading provinces.*

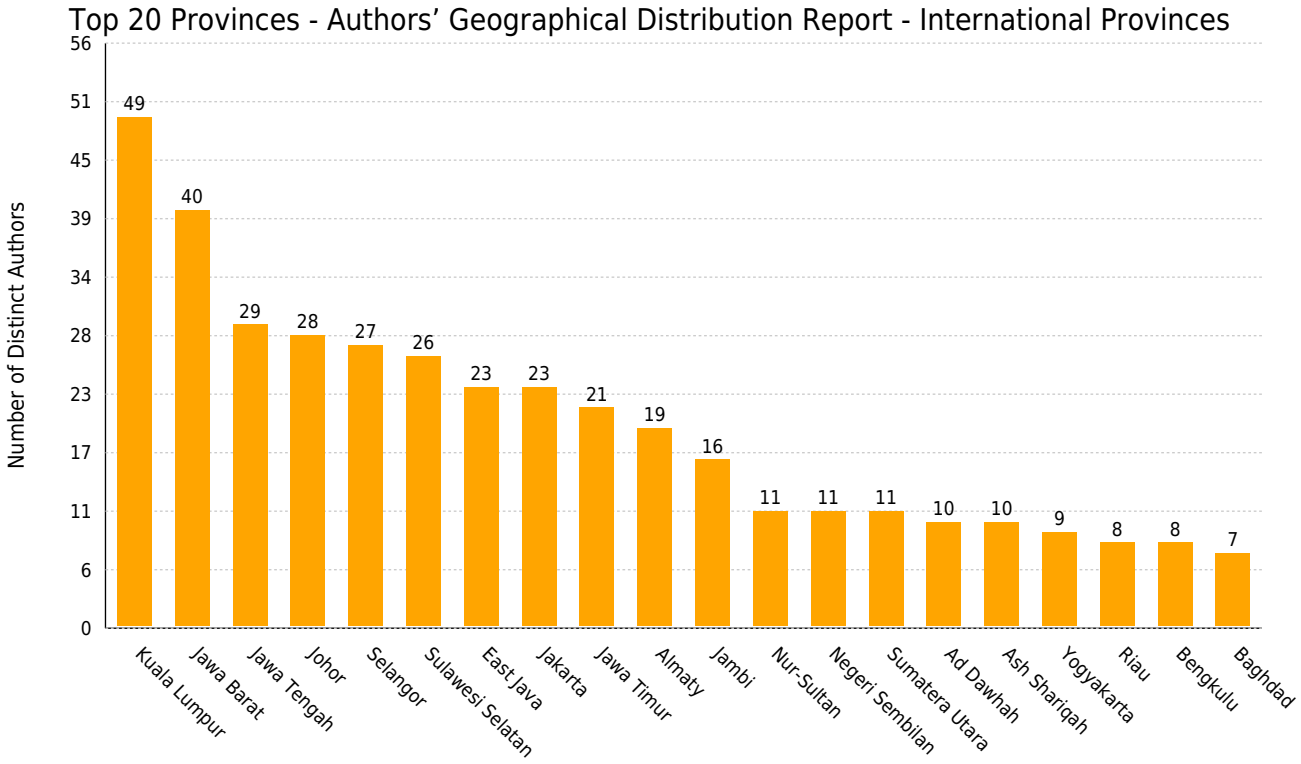
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - International Provinces

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific province found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Provinces by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring provinces where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Province	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Kuala Lumpur	49
Jawa Barat	40
Jawa Tengah	29
Johor	28
Selangor	27
Sulawesi Selatan	26
East Java	23
Jakarta	23
Jawa Timur	21
Almaty	19
Jambi	16
Nur-Sultan	11
Negeri Sembilan	11
Sumatera Utara	11
Ad Dawhah	10
Ash Shariqah	10
Yogyakarta	9
Riau	8
Bengkulu	8
Baghdad	7



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top provinces. The leading province(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Kuala Lumpur**, contributing **49** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Baghdad**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Provinces

*Based on the top 20 provinces analyzed: The top 5 provinces collectively account for **173** distinct authors, representing **44.82%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading provinces.*

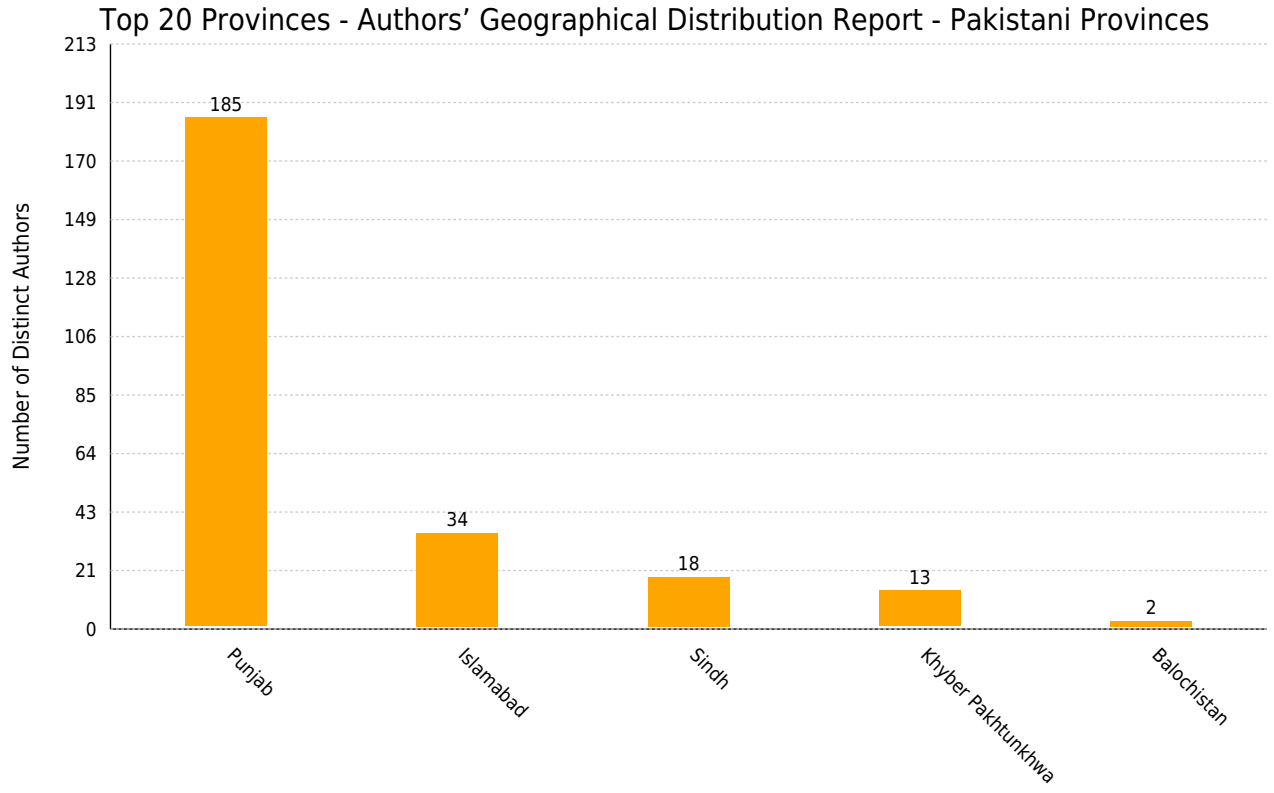
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - Pakistani Provinces

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific province found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Provinces by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring provinces where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Province	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Punjab	185
Islamabad	34
Sindh	18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	13
Balochistan	2



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top provinces. The leading province(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Punjab**, contributing **185** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Balochistan**,*

> *representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Provinces

> *Based on the top 20 provinces analyzed: The top 5 provinces collectively account for **252** distinct authors, representing **100%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading provinces.*

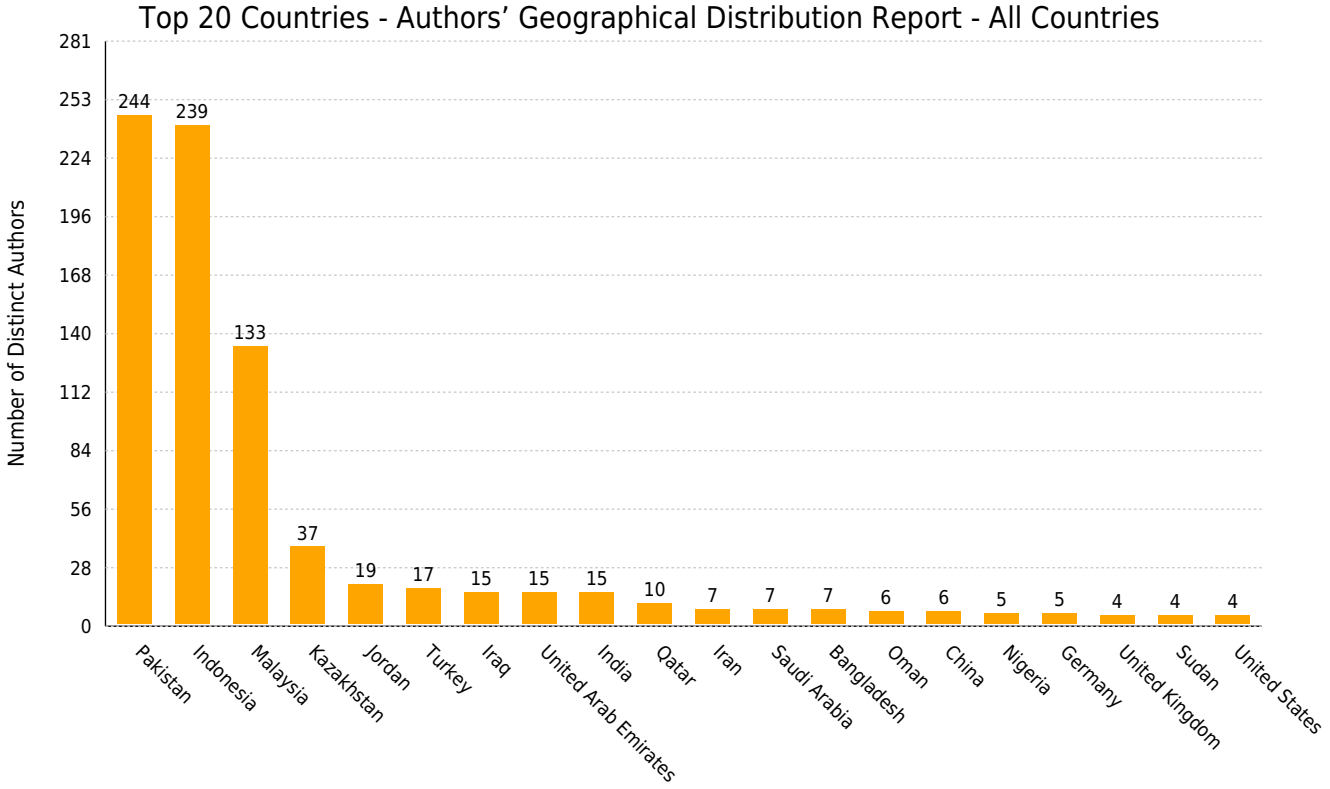
Authors' Geographical Distribution Report - All Countries

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific country found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Countries by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring countries where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Country	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Pakistan	244
Indonesia	239
Malaysia	133
Kazakhstan	37
Jordan	19
Turkey	17
Iraq	15
United Arab Emirates	15
India	15
Qatar	10
Iran	7
Saudi Arabia	7
Bangladesh	7
Oman	6
China	6
Nigeria	5
Germany	5
United Kingdom	4
Sudan	4
United States	4



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top countries. The leading country(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Pakistan**, contributing **244** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **United Kingdom and Sudan and United States**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Countries

*Based on the top 20 countries analyzed: The top 5 countries collectively account for **672** distinct authors, representing **84.11%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading countries.*

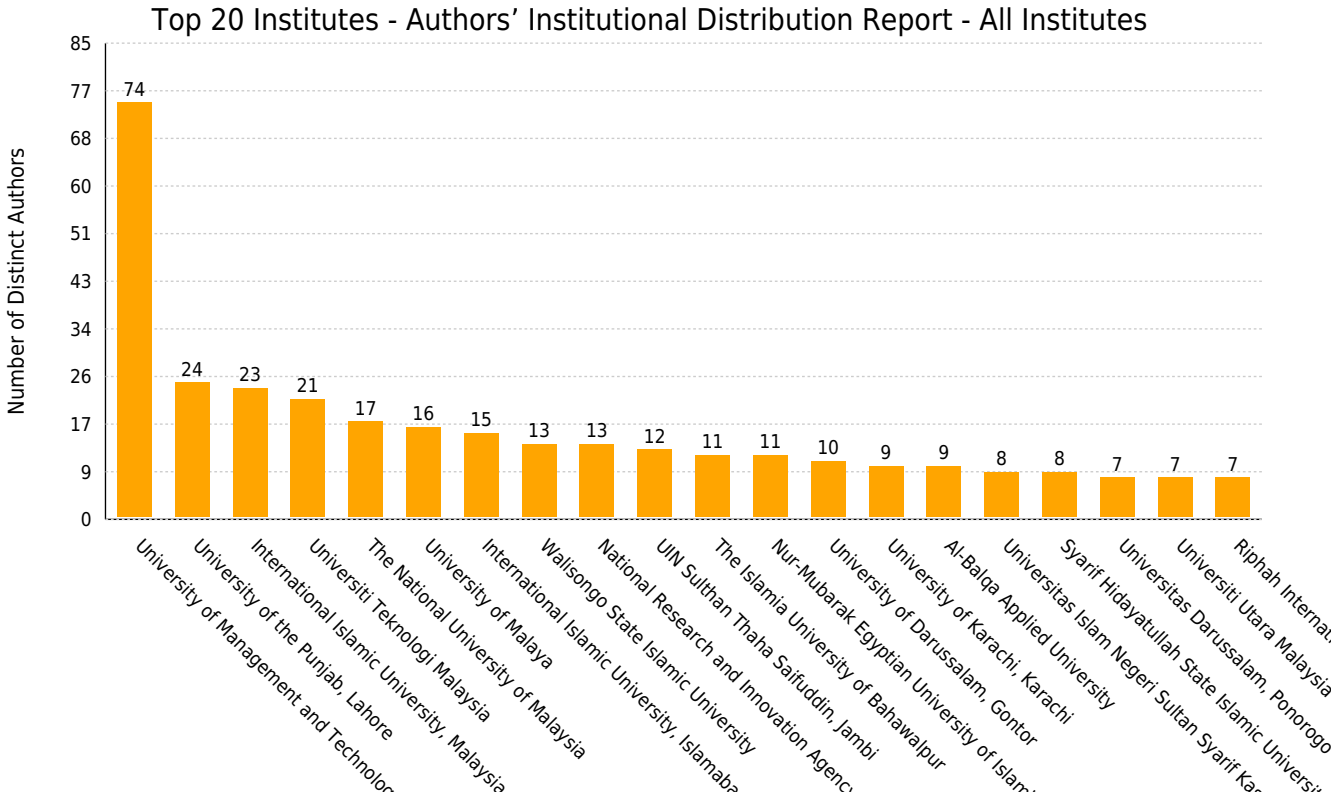
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - All Institutes

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
University of Management and Technology	74
University of the Punjab, Lahore	24
International Islamic University, Malaysia	23
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	21
The National University of Malaysia	17
University of Malaya	16
International Islamic University, Islamabad	15
Walisongo State Islamic University	13
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta	13
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi	12
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	11
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture	11
University of Darussalam, Gontor	10
University of Karachi, Karachi	9
Al-Balqa Applied University	9
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	8
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta	8
Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo	7
Universiti Utara Malaysia	7
Riphah International University, Islamabad	7



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **University of Management and Technology**, contributing **74** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo and Universiti Utara Malaysia and Riphah International University, Islamabad**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **159** distinct authors, representing **50.48%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

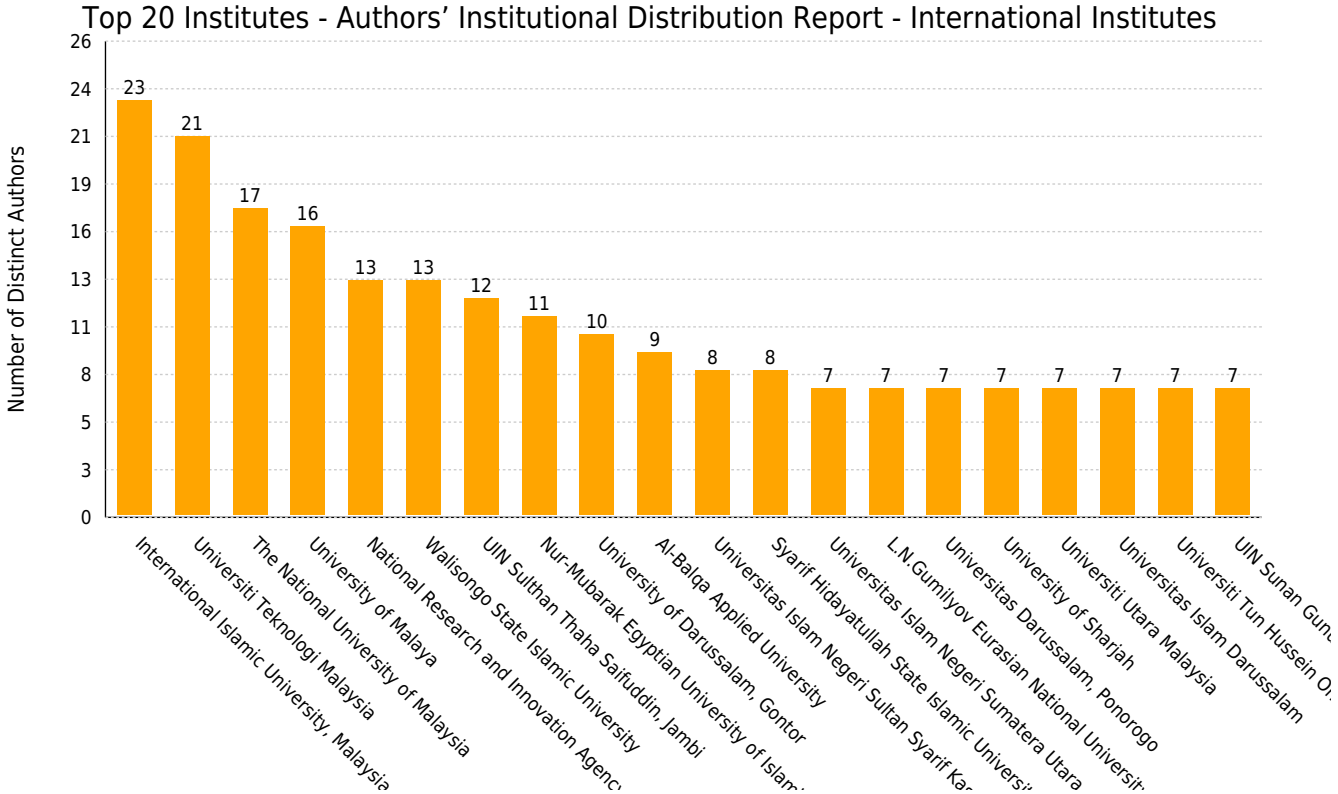
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - International Institutes

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
International Islamic University, Malaysia	23
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	21
The National University of Malaysia	17
University of Malaya	16
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta	13
Walisongo State Islamic University	13
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi	12
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture	11
University of Darussalam, Gontor	10
Al-Balqa Applied University	9
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	8
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta	8
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara	7
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University	7
Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo	7
University of Sharjah	7
Universiti Utara Malaysia	7
Universitas Islam Darussalam	7
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn	7
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung	7



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **International Islamic University, Malaysia**, contributing **23** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara and L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University and Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo and University of Sharjah and Universiti Utara Malaysia and Universitas Islam Darussalam and Universiti Tun Hussein Onn and UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **90** distinct authors, representing **41.47%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

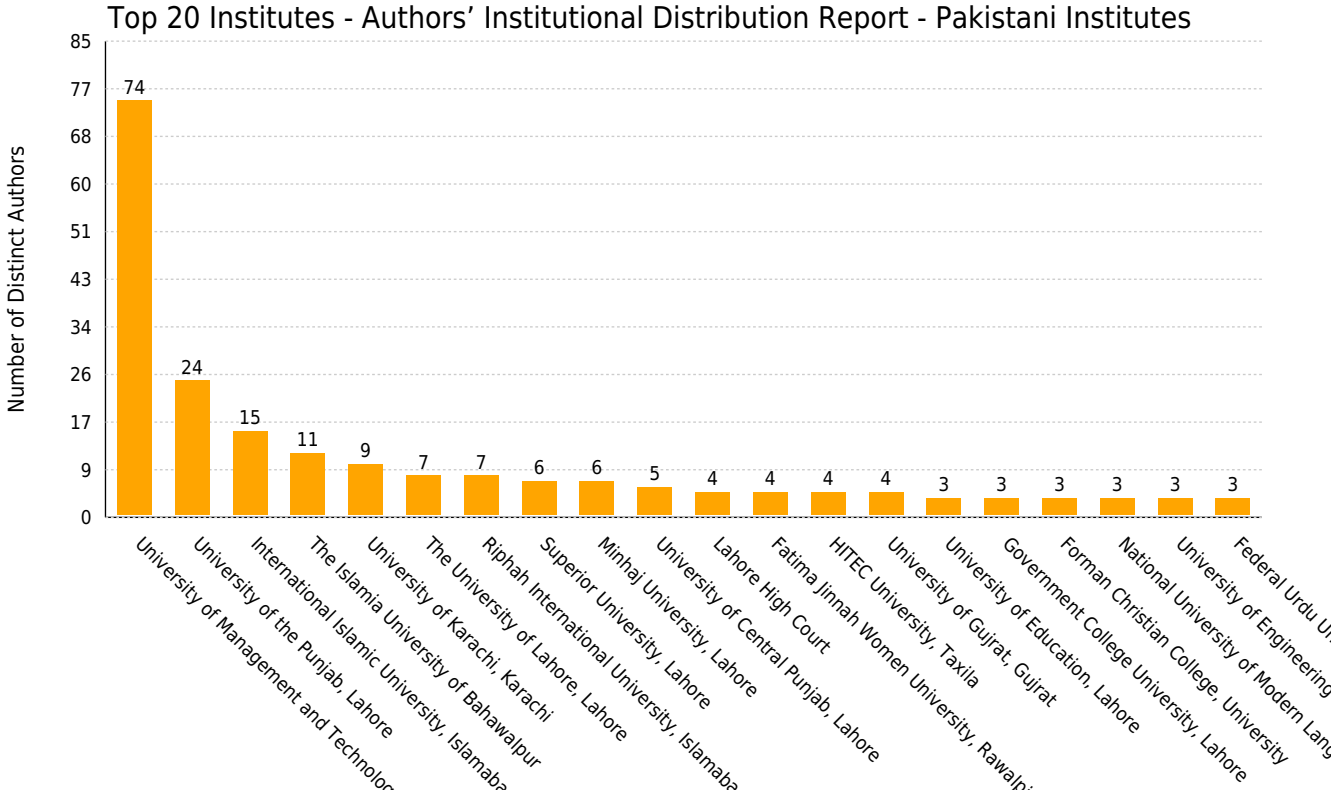
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Pakistani Institutes

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
University of Management and Technology	74
University of the Punjab, Lahore	24
International Islamic University, Islamabad	15
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	11
University of Karachi, Karachi	9
The University of Lahore, Lahore	7
Riphah International University, Islamabad	7
Superior University, Lahore	6
Minhaj University, Lahore	6
University of Central Punjab, Lahore	5
Lahore High Court	4
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	4
HITEC University, Taxila	4
University of Gujrat, Gujrat	4
University of Education, Lahore	3
Government College University, Lahore	3
Forman Christian College, University	3
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	3
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	3
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad	3



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **University of Management and Technology**, contributing **74** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **University of Education, Lahore and Government College University, Lahore and Forman Christian College, University and National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad and University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore and Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **133** distinct authors, representing **67.17%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

No institute data available for this specific report.

Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Balochistan

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
University of Balochistan	1
Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta	1

Insufficient data for chart and analysis.

Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

No institute data available for this specific report.

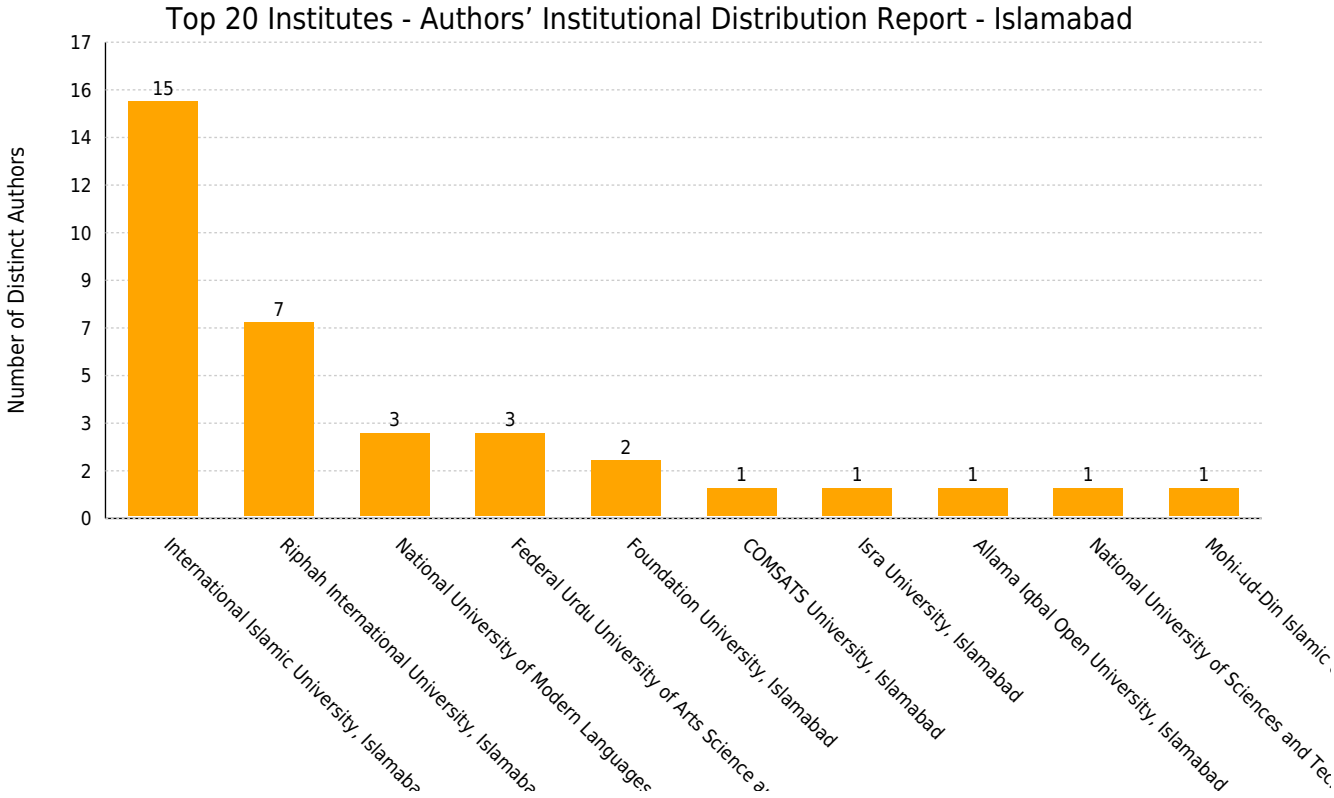
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Islamabad

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
International Islamic University, Islamabad	15
Riphah International University, Islamabad	7
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	3
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad	3
Foundation University, Islamabad	2
COMSATS University, Islamabad	1
Isra University, Islamabad	1
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	1
National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad	1
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK	1



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **International Islamic University, Islamabad**, contributing **15** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **COMSATS University, Islamabad and Isra University, Islamabad and Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad and National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad and Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **30** distinct authors, representing **85.71%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

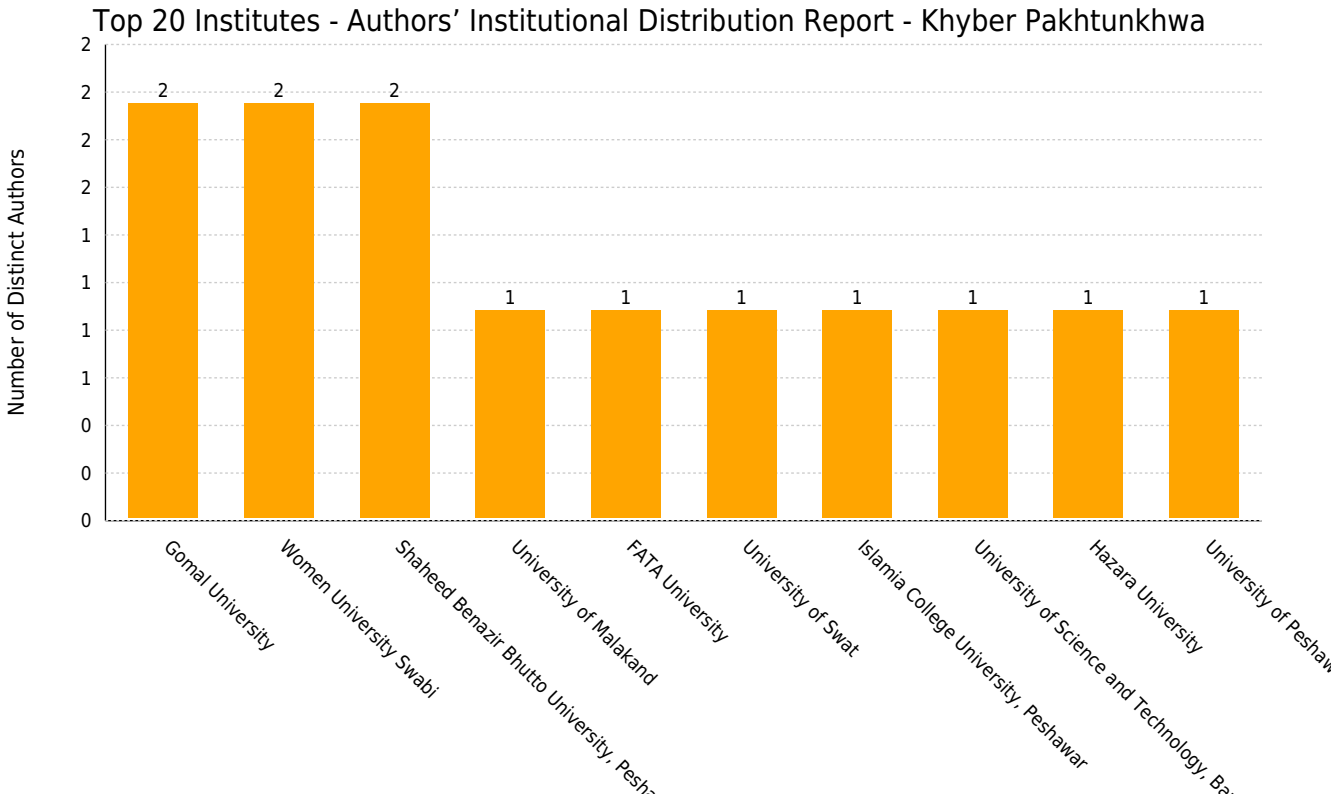
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
Gomal University	2
Women University Swabi	2
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar	2
University of Malakand	1
FATA University	1
University of Swat	1
Islamia College University, Peshawar	1
University of Science and Technology, Bannu	1
Hazara University	1
University of Peshawar, Peshawar	1



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **Gomal University and Women University Swabi and Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar**, contributing **2** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **University of Malakand and FATA University and University of Swat and Islamia College University, Peshawar and University of Science and Technology, Bannu and Hazara University and University of Peshawar, Peshawar**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **8** distinct authors, representing **61.54%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

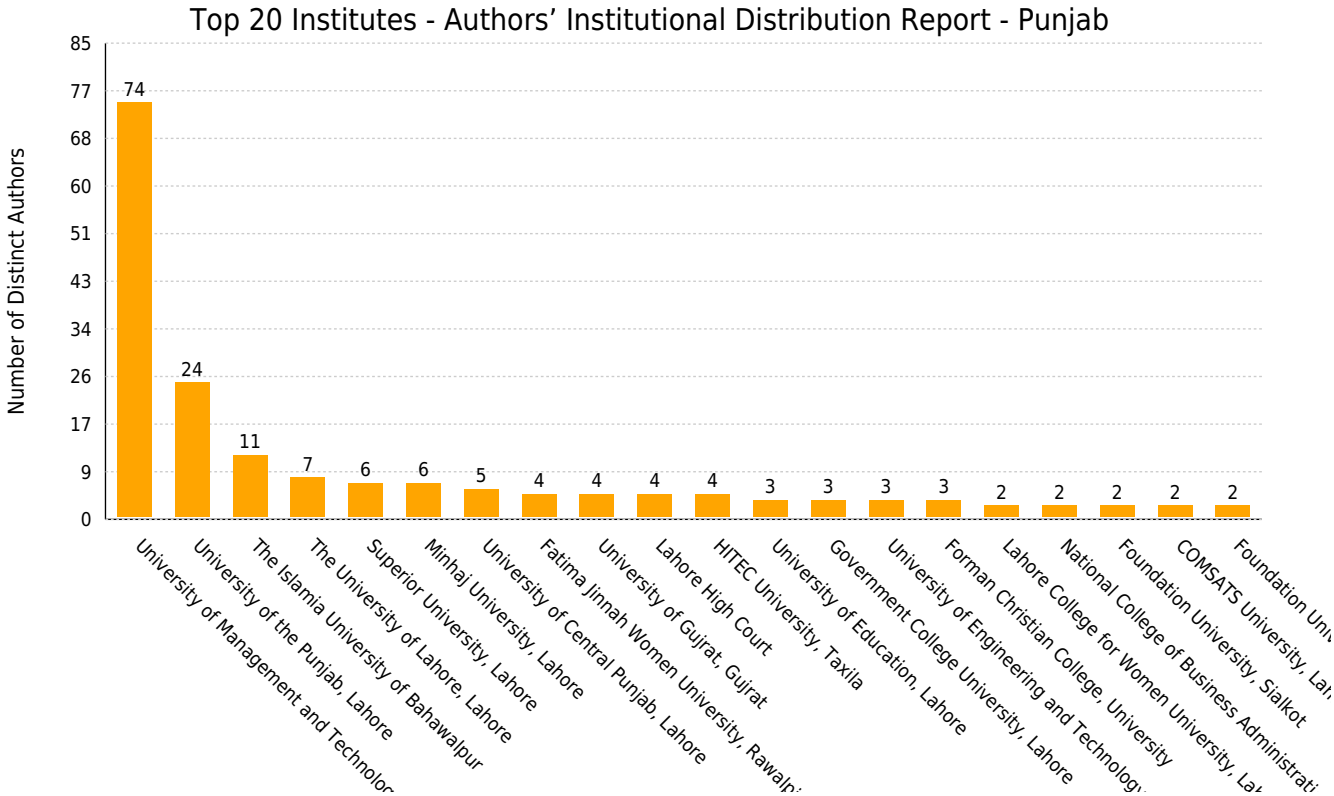
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Punjab

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
University of Management and Technology	74
University of the Punjab, Lahore	24
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	11
The University of Lahore, Lahore	7
Superior University, Lahore	6
Minhaj University, Lahore	6
University of Central Punjab, Lahore	5
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	4
University of Gujrat, Gujrat	4
Lahore High Court	4
HITEC University, Taxila	4
University of Education, Lahore	3
Government College University, Lahore	3
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	3
Forman Christian College, University	3
Lahore College for Women University, Lahore	2
National College of Business Administration and Economics	2
Foundation University, Sialkot	2
COMSATS University, Lahore	2
Foundation University, Rawalpindi	2



Dominance

*The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading institute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **University of Management and Technology**, contributing **74** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **Lahore College for Women University, Lahore and National College of Business Administration and Economics and Foundation University, Sialkot and COMSATS University, Lahore and Foundation University, Rawalpindi**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **122** distinct authors, representing **71.35%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

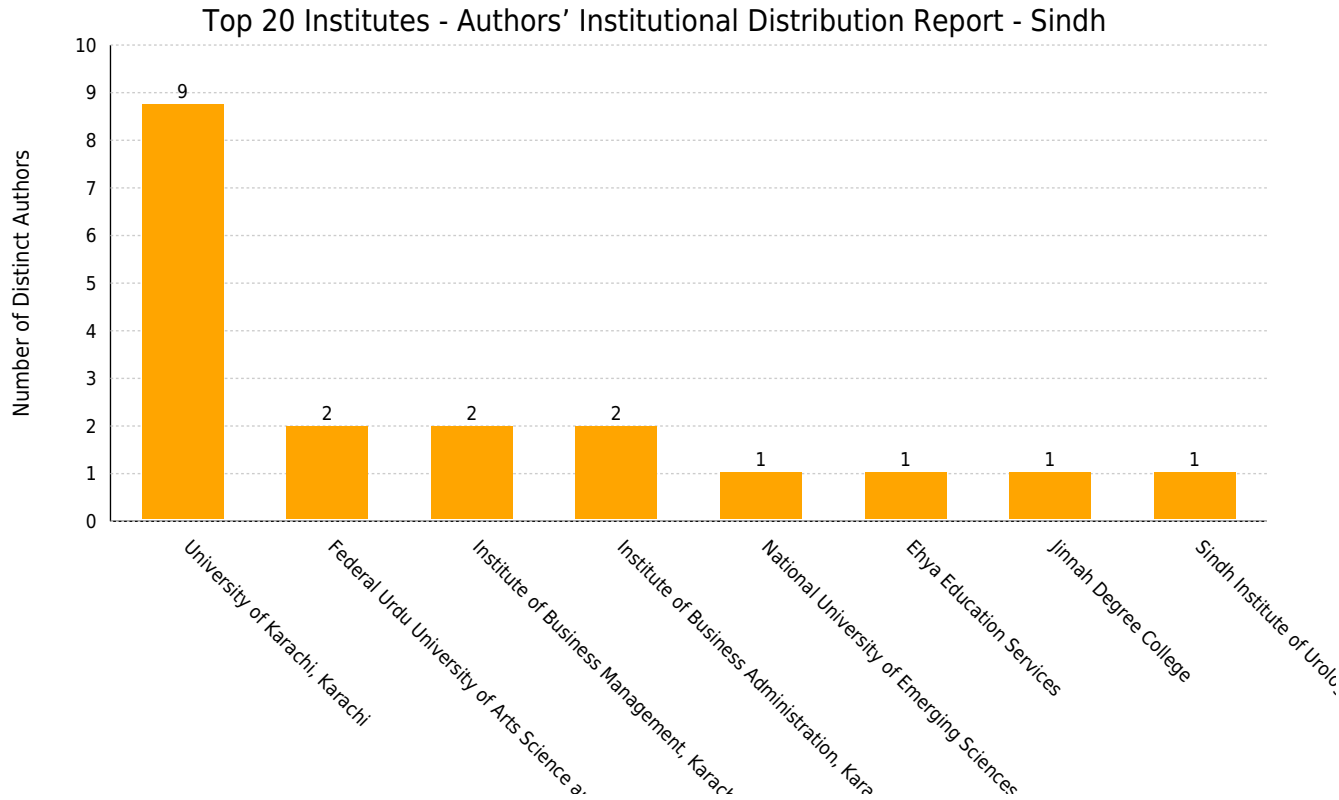
Authors' Institutional Distribution Report - Sindh

This chapter section empirically investigates the geographical/institutional footprint of authorship within papers published in this journal. We analyze the frequency and contribution count of each specific institute found across the journal's publications.

Top 20 Institutes by Associated Author Count

The following table enumerates the twenty most frequently occurring institutes where the authors affiliated with the papers in this journal are located.

Institute	Cumulative Distinct Author Count
University of Karachi, Karachi	9
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi	2
Institute of Business Management, Karachi	2
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi	2
National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi	1
Ehya Education Services	1
Jinnah Degree College	1
Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi	1



Dominance

The data reveals the distribution of author presence across the top institutes. The leading insti-

*tute(s), where the highest number of distinct authors are based, are **University of Karachi, Karachi**, contributing **9** distinct authorships. This highlights the primary location/institution driving authorship volume for the journal.*

*Conversely, the least frequent, yet still significant, clusters within the top 20 are **National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi and Ehya Education Services and Jinnah Degree College and Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi**, representing a lower saturation point for author presence.*

Analysis of Author Concentration within Top Institutes

*Based on the top 20 institutes analyzed: The top 5 institutes collectively account for **16** distinct authors, representing **84.21%** of the total authorship found within this top tier. This suggests how concentrated the journal's authorship base is within a small number of leading institutes.*

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report

This report analyzes the geographical and institutional origins of authorship for publications within the specified journal over time.

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2011	Lahore (4), Karachi (3), Prague (1), Al Ain (1), Moscow, Idaho (1), Istanbul (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), London (1), Berkeley (1)
2012	Lahore (2), Karachi (2), Sabzevar (1), Bogor (1), Unknown (1), Mansehra (1), Berlin (1), Tashkent (1), Ilorin (1)
2013	Lahore (7), Aligarh (1), Islamabad (1), Ilorin (1), Karachi (1), Srinagar (1)
2014	Lahore (6), Srinagar (1), Amman (1), Rajasthan (1), Aligarh (1), Jeddah (1), Moscow (1)
2015	Lahore (5), Aligarh (2), Chittagong (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
2016	Lahore (5), Srinagar (3), Karachi (1), Doha (1), Islamabad (1), Aligarh (1), Ilorin (1)
2017	Lahore (5), Kuala Lumpur (2), Aligarh (2), Multan (1), Sakarya (1), Lisbon (1), Nilai (1)
2018	Lahore (12), Kuala Lumpur (2), Karachi (2), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Rouen (1), Cape Coast (1), London (1), Frankfurt (1), Peshawar (1), Beirut (1), Wuhan (1), Chittagong (1), Montgomery (1), Islamabad (1)
2019	Lahore (19), Kuala Lumpur (3), Gujrat (2), Sialkot (1), Cape Coast (1), Malakand (1), FR Kohat (1), Ankara (1), Peshawar (1), Karachi (1), Berlin (1), Swabi (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Muscat (1), Bangi (1)
2020	Lahore (13), Islamabad (6), Bahawalpur (4), Kuala Lumpur (3), Sargodha (2), Rawalpindi (2), Sialkot (2), Bannu (1), Salalah (1), Kudus (1), Gujrat (1), Dera Ismail khan (1), Amman (1), Malete (1), Karachi (1), Faisalabad (1), Bangi (1), Taxila (1), Gujranwala (1), Blora (1), Sanliurfa (1), Doha (1), Quetta (1), Kota Samarahan (1), Fateh Jang (1)
2021	Lahore (13), Kuala Lumpur (10), Islamabad (8), Bahawalpur (3), Skudai (2), Istanbul (2), Doha (2), Tanjong Malim (2), Jambi (2), Johor (2), Herndon (1), Curup (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Mingora (1), Karlsruhe (1), Ankara (1), Xi'an (1), Salalah (1), Jember (1), Gaza (1), Bangi (1), Sintok (1), Marawi (1), Karachi (1), Dammam (1), Al Khodh (1), Ponorogo (1), Dundee (1), Serdang (1), Malang (1)
2022	Lahore (5), Skudai (4), Islamabad (3), Gontor (2), Karachi (2), Sharjah (2), Nilai (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Istanbul (2), Gelugor (2), Bangi (2), Tehran (2), Freiburg (1), Bandung (1), Rabat (1), Oman (1), Marawi (1), Kudus (1), Jakarta (1), Takengon (1), České Budějovice (1), Semarang (1), Peshawar (1), Medan (1), Makassar (1), Yogyakarta (1), Ilam (1), Curup (1), Balqa (1), Quetta (1), Manado (1), Sungai Penuh (1), Rawalpindi (1), Pekanbaru (1), Mashhad (1), Johor (1), Gorontalo (1), Cheras (1), Shah Alam (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Ponorogo (1), New Delhi (1), Malang (1), Kazan (1)

Year	City (N)
2023	Lahore (8), Islamabad (6), Kuala Lumpur (5), Depok (2), Yogyakarta (2), Astana (2), Sharjah (2), Karachi (2), Ankara (2), Jambi (2), Baghdad (2), Sanliurfa (1), Al-Salt (1), Nilai (1), Kurukshetra (1), Johor Bahru (1), Gontor (1), Bengkulu (1), Tangerang (1), Ampangan (1), Perth (1), London (1), Karaganda (1), Jakarta (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Mataram (1), Jember (1), Faisalabad (1), Banten (1), Almaty (1), Palopo (1), Cape Coast (1), Tanjong Malim (1), Rawalpindi (1), Makassar (1), Konya (1), Doha (1)
2024	Semarang (4), Ponorogo (4), Sharjah (4), Doha (4), Nilai (3), Malang (3), Irbid (2), Lahore (2), Kirkuk (2), Bandung (2), Yogyakarta (2), Karachi (2), Jakarta (2), Ramadi (2), Batu Pahat (2), Makassar (2), Khorfakkan (1), Various (1), Jerash (1), Sungai Penuh (1), Dhaka (1), Sahiwal (1), Bogor (1), Pekanbaru (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Omdurman (1), Marawi (1), Al-Hasa (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Xi'an (1), Karabük (1), Szeged (1), Cianjur (1), Bangi (1), Pangkep (1), Melaka City (1), Astana (1), Zarqa (1), Kediri (1), Thunder Bay (1), Jambi (1), Depok (1), Rawalpindi (1), Bisha (1), Pasuruan (1), Balqa (1), Al Ain (1), Wonosobo (1), Jombang (1), Surabaya (1), Selangor (1), Cairo (1), Peshawar (1), Pamekasan (1), Medan (1), Amman (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Tetovo (1), Shah Alam (1), Cirebon (1), Parepare (1), Bahawalpur (1), Nablus (1), Abu Dhabi (1)
2025	Jakarta (7), Bandung (5), Almaty (5), Makassar (4), Jambi (3), Semarang (3), Surakarta (3), Surabaya (3), Sharjah (2), Ciamis (2), Palopo (2), Medan (2), Sintok (2), Salatiga (2), Mataram (2), Yogyakarta (1), Kyzylorda (1), Sumenep (1), Garut (1), Ramadi (1), Cirebon (1), Pekalongan (1), Bangka Belitung (1), Ottawa (1), Baghdad (1), Mafraq (1), Kazakhstan (1), Irbid (1), Salalah (1), Doha (1), Polewali Mandar (1), Bojonegoro (1), Palangka Raya (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Malete (1), Townsville (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Situbondo (1), Sanliurfa (1), Fergana (1), Purwokerto (1), Bangi (1), Astana (1), Lahore (1), Karaganda (1), Shah Alam (1), Gontor (1), Rangamati (1), Depok (1), Pekanbaru (1), Bengkulu (1), Padang (1), Banda Aceh (1), Taxila (1), Kocaeli (Izmit) (1), Islamabad (1), Fallujah (1), Ponorogo (1), Chittagong (1), Palembang (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *Lahore (107 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Lahore — 107*
- *Kuala Lumpur — 31*
- *Islamabad — 27*
- *Karachi — 18*
- *Jakarta — 11*
- *Doha — 10*
- *Sharjah — 10*
- *Bahawalpur — 8*
- *Jambi — 8*
- *Bandung — 8*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Lahore** with **107** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Lahore**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Jakarta, Bandung, Almaty, Makassar, Jambi...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Lahore** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lahore	4	2	7	6	5	5	5	12	19	13	13	5	8	2	1
Kuala Lumpur	1				1		2	2	3	3	10	2	5	1	1
Islamabad			1			1		1		6	8	3	6		1
Karachi	3	2	1			1		2	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Jakarta												1	1	2	7
Doha						1				1	2		1	4	1
Sharjah												2	2	4	2
Bahawalpur										4	3			1	
Jambi											2		2	1	3
Bandung												1		2	5
Semarang												1		4	3
Makassar												1	1	2	4
Aligarh			1	1	2	1	2								
Nilai							1					2	1	3	
Bangi									1	1	1	2		1	1
Ponorogo											1	1		4	1
Skudai											2	4			
Yogyakarta												1	2	2	1

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Almaty													1		5
Istanbul	1										2	2			
Srinagar			1	1		3									
Rawalpindi										2		1	1	1	
Malang											1	1		3	
Peshawar								1	1			1		1	
Ankara									1		1		2		
Gontor												2	1		1
Medan												1		1	2
Depok													2	1	1
Astana													2	1	1
Surabaya														1	3
London	1							1					1		
Ilorin		1	1			1									
Amman				1						1				1	
Chittagong					1			1							1
Bandar Seri Begawan								1						1	1
Cape Coast								1	1				1		
Gujrat									2	1					
Sialkot									1	2					
Salalah										1	1				1
Sanliurfa										1			1		1
Tanjong Malim											2		1		
Johor											2	1			
Abu Dhabi											1	1		1	
Sintok											1				2
Marawi											1	1		1	
Pekanbaru												1		1	1
Shah Alam												1		1	1
Baghdad													2		1
Mataram													1		2
Palopo													1		2

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - International Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2011	Prague (1), Berkeley (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Moscow, Idaho (1), Al Ain (1), Istanbul (1), London (1)
2012	Tashkent (1), Bogor (1), Sabzevar (1), Unknown (1), Berlin (1), Ilorin (1)
2013	Aligarh (1), Srinagar (1), Ilorin (1)
2014	Srinagar (1), Aligarh (1), Jeddah (1), Rajasthan (1), Amman (1), Moscow (1)
2015	Aligarh (2), Chittagong (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
2016	Srinagar (3), Aligarh (1), Ilorin (1), Doha (1)
2017	Aligarh (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Nilai (1), Lisbon (1), Sakarya (1)
2018	Kuala Lumpur (2), Rouen (1), Chittagong (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Montgomery (1), Cape Coast (1), Wuhan (1), Frankfurt (1), London (1), Beirut (1)
2019	Kuala Lumpur (3), Cape Coast (1), Muscat (1), Ankara (1), Berlin (1), Bangi (1)
2020	Kuala Lumpur (3), Malete (1), Blora (1), Sanliurfa (1), Kota Samarahan (1), Kudus (1), Bangi (1), Salalah (1), Doha (1), Amman (1)
2021	Kuala Lumpur (10), Jambi (2), Doha (2), Tanjong Malim (2), Johor (2), Istanbul (2), Skudai (2), Xi'an (1), Salalah (1), Karlsruhe (1), Herndon (1), Curup (1), Sintok (1), Malang (1), Al Khodh (1), Ponorogo (1), Gaza (1), Bangi (1), Serdang (1), Dammam (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Marawi (1), Jember (1), Dundee (1), Ankara (1)
2022	Skudai (4), Tehran (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Gelugor (2), Bangi (2), Nilai (2), Sharjah (2), Istanbul (2), Gontor (2), České Budějovice (1), Shah Alam (1), Oman (1), Marawi (1), Ilam (1), Curup (1), Balqa (1), Ponorogo (1), Medan (1), Makassar (1), Jakarta (1), Takengon (1), Semarang (1), Manado (1), Kazan (1), Gorontalo (1), Yogyakarta (1), Cheras (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Pekanbaru (1), Mashhad (1), Kudus (1), Freiburg (1), Sungai Penuh (1), Bandung (1), Rabat (1), New Delhi (1), Malang (1), Johor (1)
2023	Kuala Lumpur (5), Baghdad (2), Depok (2), Astana (2), Yogyakarta (2), Sharjah (2), Jambi (2), Ankara (2), Tanjong Malim (1), Perth (1), London (1), Johor Bahru (1), Doha (1), Al-Salt (1), Sanliurfa (1), Mataram (1), Konya (1), Jakarta (1), Bengkulu (1), Ampangan (1), Tangerang (1), Palopo (1), Kurukshetra (1), Jember (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Makassar (1), Karaganda (1), Gontor (1), Banten (1), Almaty (1), Nilai (1), Cape Coast (1)
2024	Sharjah (4), Ponorogo (4), Doha (4), Semarang (4), Malang (3), Nilai (3), Bandung (2), Makassar (2), Yogyakarta (2), Jakarta (2), Batu Pahat (2), Kirkuk (2), Ramadi (2), Irbid (2), Khorfakkan (1), Zarqa (1), Jambi (1), Thunder Bay (1), Depok (1), Bisha (1), Balqa (1), Pamekasan (1), Medan (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jombang (1), Wonosobo (1), Surabaya (1), Cairo (1), Selangor (1), Parepare (1), Al-Hasa (1), Nablus (1), Kediri (1), Tetovo (1), Cirebon (1), Shah Alam (1), Pekanbaru (1), Astana (1), Omdurman (1), Marawi (1), Jerash (1), Various (1), Dhaka (1), Sungai Penuh (1), Bogor (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Pangkep (1), Al Ain (1), Melaka City (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Karabük (1), Xi'an (1), Szeged (1), Cianjur (1), Bangi (1), Pasuruan (1), Amman (1)

Year	City (N)
2025	Jakarta (7), Bandung (5), Almaty (5), Makassar (4), Surabaya (3), Jambi (3), Semarang (3), Surakarta (3), Palopo (2), Medan (2), Ciamis (2), Sintok (2), Salatiga (2), Mataram (2), Sharjah (2), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Kyzylorda (1), Shah Alam (1), Fergana (1), Rangamati (1), Pekanbaru (1), Bangi (1), Padang (1), Astana (1), Townsville (1), Kazakhstan (1), Gontor (1), Depok (1), Ponorogo (1), Bengkulu (1), Palembang (1), Banda Aceh (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Sumenep (1), Fallujah (1), Ramadi (1), Chittagong (1), Pekalongan (1), Ottawa (1), Mafraq (1), Karaganda (1), Garut (1), Salalah (1), Cirebon (1), Polewali Mandar (1), Bangka Belitung (1), Palangka Raya (1), Baghdad (1), Malete (1), Yogyakarta (1), Kocaeli (Izmit) (1), Situbondo (1), Irbid (1), Sanliurfa (1), Doha (1), Purwokerto (1), Bojonegoro (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *Kuala Lumpur (31 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Kuala Lumpur — 31*
- *Jakarta — 11*
- *Doha — 10*
- *Sharjah — 10*
- *Jambi — 8*
- *Makassar — 8*
- *Semarang — 8*
- *Bandung — 8*
- *Aligarh — 7*
- *Nilai — 7*

Analysis

> *This analysis addresses three dimensions:* ***Geographical Centrality****,* ***Temporal Stability****, and* ***Contribution Dynamics*** *across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is* ***Kuala Lumpur*** *with* ***31*** *papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include:* ***Jakarta, Bandung, Almaty, Makas-***

***sar, Surabaya...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Kuala Lumpur** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Kuala Lumpur	1				1		2	2	3	3	10	2	5	1	1
Jakarta												1	1	2	7
Doha						1				1	2		1	4	1
Sharjah												2	2	4	2
Jambi											2		2	1	3
Makassar												1	1	2	4
Semarang												1		4	3
Bandung												1		2	5
Aligarh			1	1	2	1	2								
Nilai							1					2	1	3	
Bangi									1	1	1	2		1	1
Ponorogo											1	1		4	1
Skudai											2	4			
Yogyakarta												1	2	2	1
Almaty													1		5
Istanbul	1										2	2			
Srinagar			1	1		3									
Malang											1	1		3	
Ankara									1		1		2		
Gontor												2	1		1
Medan												1		1	2
Depok													2	1	1
Astana													2	1	1
Surabaya														1	3
London	1							1					1		
Ilorin		1	1			1									
Amman				1						1				1	
Chittagong					1			1							1
Bandar Seri Begawan								1						1	1
Cape Coast								1	1				1		

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sanliurfa										1			1		1
Salalah										1	1				1
Tanjong Malim											2		1		
Johor											2	1			
Sintok											1				2
Abu Dhabi											1	1		1	
Marawi											1	1		1	
Shah Alam												1		1	1
Pekanbaru												1		1	1
Baghdad													2		1
Mataram													1		2
Palopo													1		2
Ramadi														2	1
Irbid														2	1
Surakarta															3
Al Ain	1													1	
Bogor		1												1	
Berlin		1							1						
Kuala Nerus					1									1	
Malete										1					1

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Pakistan Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2011	Lahore (4), Karachi (3)
2012	Lahore (2), Karachi (2), Mansehra (1)
2013	Lahore (7), Karachi (1), Islamabad (1)
2014	Lahore (6)
2015	Lahore (5)
2016	Lahore (5), Karachi (1), Islamabad (1)
2017	Lahore (5), Multan (1)
2018	Lahore (12), Karachi (2), Peshawar (1), Islamabad (1)
2019	Lahore (19), Gujrat (2), Sialkot (1), Peshawar (1), FR Kohat (1), Swabi (1), Karachi (1), Malakand (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1)
2020	Lahore (13), Islamabad (6), Bahawalpur (4), Sargodha (2), Rawalpindi (2), Sialkot (2), Quetta (1), Gujranwala (1), Dera Ismail khan (1), Taxila (1), Fateh Jang (1), Gujrat (1), Bannu (1), Karachi (1), Faisalabad (1)
2021	Lahore (13), Islamabad (8), Bahawalpur (3), Karachi (1), Mingora (1)
2022	Lahore (5), Islamabad (3), Karachi (2), Rawalpindi (1), Quetta (1), Peshawar (1)
2023	Lahore (8), Islamabad (6), Karachi (2), Rawalpindi (1), Faisalabad (1)
2024	Karachi (2), Lahore (2), Peshawar (1), Sahiwal (1), Bahawalpur (1), Rawalpindi (1)
2025	Islamabad (1), Taxila (1), Lahore (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *Lahore (107 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Lahore — 107*
- *Islamabad — 27*
- *Karachi — 18*
- *Bahawalpur — 8*
- *Rawalpindi — 5*

- *Peshawar — 4*
- *Gujrat — 3*
- *Sialkot — 3*
- *Sargodha — 2*
- *Quetta — 2*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Lahore** with **107** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Lahore**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Islamabad, Taxila**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Lahore** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lahore	4	2	7	6	5	5	5	12	19	13	13	5	8	2	1
Islamabad			1			1		1		6	8	3	6		1
Karachi	3	2	1			1		2	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Bahawalpur										4	3			1	
Rawalpindi										2		1	1	1	
Peshawar								1	1			1		1	
Gujrat									2	1					
Sialkot									1	2					
Sargodha										2					
Quetta										1		1			
Taxila										1					1
Faisalabad										1			1		

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mansehra		1													
Multan							1								
FR Kohat									1						
Swabi									1						
Malakand									1						
Dera Ghazi Khan									1						
Gujranwala										1					
Dera Ismail khan										1					
Fateh Jang										1					
Bannu										1					
Mingora											1				
Sahiwal														1	

City Report

No data available for this report segment.

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Balochistan Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2020 — 2022). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2020	Quetta (1)
2022	Quetta (1)

Insufficient data to generate chart and analysis.

City Report

No data available for this report segment.

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Islamabad Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2013 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2013	Islamabad (1)
2016	Islamabad (1)
2018	Islamabad (1)
2020	Islamabad (6)
2021	Islamabad (8)
2022	Islamabad (3)
2023	Islamabad (6)
2025	Islamabad (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2013 — 2025*

Dominant value: *Islamabad (27 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Islamabad — 27*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2013 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Islamabad** with **27** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Islamabad**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

No clear new entrants appeared in 2025 compared to 2013; dynamics are steady or shifting

among existing contributors.

*Summary: While **Islamabad** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2013	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
Islamabad	1	1	1	6	8	3	6	1

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2012 — 2024). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2012	Mansehra (1)
2018	Peshawar (1)
2019	Malakand (1), Swabi (1), FR Kohat (1), Peshawar (1)
2020	Bannu (1), Dera Ismail khan (1)
2021	Mingora (1)
2022	Peshawar (1)
2024	Peshawar (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2012 — 2024*

Dominant value: *Peshawar (4 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Peshawar — 4*
- *Mansehra — 1*
- *Malakand — 1*
- *Swabi — 1*
- *FR Kohat — 1*
- *Bannu — 1*
- *Dera Ismail khan — 1*
- *Mingora — 1*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2012 — 2024).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Peshawar** with **4** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2024 (but not in 2012) include: **Peshawar**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

> *Summary: While **Peshawar** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2012	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024
Peshawar		1	1			1	1
Mansehra	1						
Malakand			1				
Swabi			1				
FR Kohat			1				
Bannu				1			
Dera Ismail khan				1			
Mingora					1		

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Punjab Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2011	Lahore (4)
2012	Lahore (2)
2013	Lahore (7)
2014	Lahore (6)
2015	Lahore (5)
2016	Lahore (5)
2017	Lahore (5), Multan (1)
2018	Lahore (12)
2019	Lahore (19), Gujrat (2), Sialkot (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1)
2020	Lahore (13), Bahawalpur (4), Sialkot (2), Sargodha (2), Rawalpindi (2), Gujranwala (1), Fateh Jang (1), Taxila (1), Gujrat (1), Faisalabad (1)
2021	Lahore (13), Bahawalpur (3)
2022	Lahore (5), Rawalpindi (1)
2023	Lahore (8), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)
2024	Lahore (2), Sahiwal (1), Bahawalpur (1), Rawalpindi (1)
2025	Taxila (1), Lahore (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *Lahore (107 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Lahore — 107*
- *Bahawalpur — 8*
- *Rawalpindi — 5*
- *Gujrat — 3*
- *Sialkot — 3*
- *Sargodha — 2*
- *Taxila — 2*

- *Faisalabad — 2*
- *Multan — 1*
- *Dera Ghazi Khan — 1*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Lahore** with **107** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Lahore**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Taxila**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Lahore** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lahore	4	2	7	6	5	5	5	12	19	13	13	5	8	2	1
Bahawalpur										4	3			1	
Rawalpindi										2		1	1	1	
Gujrat									2	1					
Sialkot									1	2					
Sargodha										2					
Taxila										1					1
Faisalabad										1			1		
Multan							1								
Dera Ghazi Khan									1						
Gujranwala										1					
Fateh Jang										1					
Sahiwal														1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Sindh Cities

This section lists values for **city** by publication year (2011 — 2024). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	City (N)
2011	Karachi (3)
2012	Karachi (2)
2013	Karachi (1)
2016	Karachi (1)
2018	Karachi (2)
2019	Karachi (1)
2020	Karachi (1)
2021	Karachi (1)
2022	Karachi (2)
2023	Karachi (2)
2024	Karachi (2)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2024*

Dominant value: *Karachi (18 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Karachi — 18*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2024).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Karachi** with **18** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Karachi**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

No clear new entrants appeared in 2024 compared to 2011; dynamics are steady or shifting among existing contributors.

*Summary: While **Karachi** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

City	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Karachi	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Provinces

This section lists values for **province** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Province (N)
2011	Punjab (4), Sindh (3), Idaho (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Greater London (1), Istanbul (1), Praha (1), California (1)
2012	Sindh (2), Punjab (2), Kwara (1), Jawa Barat (1), Unknown (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Berlin (1), Toshkent (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1)
2013	Punjab (7), Islamabad (1), Kwara (1), Sindh (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Uttar Pradesh (1)
2014	Punjab (6), Uttar Pradesh (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Moscow (1), Rajasthan (1), Al Aşimah (1), Makkah al Mukarramah (1)
2015	Punjab (5), Uttar Pradesh (2), Kuala Lumpur (1), Terengganu (1), Chittagong (1)
2016	Punjab (5), Jammu and Kashmir (3), Uttar Pradesh (1), Islamabad (1), Kwara (1), Sindh (1), Ad Dawhah (1)
2017	Punjab (6), Uttar Pradesh (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Negeri Sembilan (1), Sakarya (1), Lisbon (1)
2018	Punjab (12), Sindh (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Beyrouth (1), Islamabad (1), Central (1), Greater London (1), Alabama (1), Hubei (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Chittagong (1), Normandie (1), Hesse (1)
2019	Punjab (19), Kuala Lumpur (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2), Berlin (1), Sindh (1), Masqat (1), Ankara (1), Selangor (1), Central (1)
2020	Punjab (23), Islamabad (6), Kuala Lumpur (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2), Central Java (2), Sarawak (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Sindh (1), Kwara State (1), Balochistan (1), Sanliurfa (1), Selangor (1), Al Aşimah (1), Zufar (1)
2021	Punjab (15), Kuala Lumpur (10), Islamabad (8), Johor (4), Perak (2), Istanbul (2), Selangor (2), Jambi (2), Ad Dawhah (2), Tayside (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Baden-Wurttemberg (1), Zufar (1), Muscat (1), Jawa Timur (1), East Java (1), Abu Zaby (1), Sindh (1), Palestine (1), Kedah (1), Ankara (1), Virginia (1), Bengkulu (1), Shaanxi (1), Northern (1), Eastern Province (1)
2022	Punjab (6), Johor (5), East Java (3), Selangor (3), Kuala Lumpur (3), Islamabad (3), Istanbul (2), Ash Shariqah (2), Tehran (2), Sindh (2), Penang (2), Al-Salt (1), Sulawesi Utara (1), Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (1), Muscat (1), Jihocesky Kraj (1), Jakarta (1), Baden-Württemberg (1), Tatarstan (1), Northern (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1), Jawa Barat (1), Īlām (1), Bengkulu (1), Yogyakarta (1), Aceh (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jawa Timur (1), Delhi (1), Sumatera Utara (1), Riau (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Jambi (1), Gorontalo (1), Balochistan (1), Abu Zaby (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Central Java (1)
2023	Punjab (9), Islamabad (6), Kuala Lumpur (5), Jawa Barat (3), Nur-Sultan (2), Ankara (2), Jambi (2), Baghdad (2), Yogyakarta (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Sindh (2), Ash Shariqah (2), Sanliurfa (1), Johor (1), Bengkulu (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Perak (1), Konya (1), East Java (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Jawa Timur (1), Haryana (1), Banten (1), Almaty (1), Nusa Tenggara Barat (1), Karaganda (1), Jakarta (1), Central (1), Western Australia (1), England (1), Balqa (1), Ad Dawhah (1)

Year	Province (N)
2024	Jawa Barat (6), East Java (5), Jawa Timur (5), Ash Shariqah (4), Punjab (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Jawa Tengah (4), Johor (2), Jambi (2), Sindh (2), Karkūk (2), Yogyakarta (2), Sulawesi Selatan (2), Selangor (2), Jakarta (2), Anbar (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Irbid (2), Kuala Lumpur (1), Tetovo (1), Csongrad-Csanad (1), Nablus (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Al-Hasa (1), Northern (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Jerash Governorate (1), Terengganu (1), Central Java (1), Sharjah (1), Ontario (1), Abu Zaby (1), Melaka (1), Karabük (1), Various (1), Dhaka (1), South Sulawesi (1), Bishah (1), Riau (1), Al Aşimah (1), Khartoum (1), Zarqa (1), Sumatera Utara (1), Cairo (1), Shaanxi (1), Al-Salt (1), Nur-Sultan (1), Abu Dhabi (1)
2025	Jawa Tengah (8), Jakarta (7), Jawa Barat (7), Almaty (5), Jawa Timur (5), Sulawesi Selatan (4), Jambi (3), East Java (2), Selangor (2), Kedah (2), Sumatera Utara (2), Nusa Tenggara Barat (2), Ash Shariqah (2), Punjab (2), Zufar (1), Bangka Belitung (1), Sumatera Selatan (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Riau (1), Nur-Sultan (1), Kocaeli (1), Irbid (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), West Bengal (1), Anbar (1), Ontario (1), Kwara State (1), Karaganda (1), Chittagong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Baghdad (1), Sumatera Barat (1), Aceh (1), Queensland (1), Maʿān (1), Fergana Region (1), Bengkulu (1), Sanliurfa (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Islamabad (1), Central Kalimantan (1), West Sulawesi (1), Kyzylorda Region (1), Kazakhstan (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *Punjab (125 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Punjab — 125*
- *Kuala Lumpur — 32*
- *Islamabad — 27*
- *Sindh — 18*
- *Jawa Barat — 18*
- *Jawa Timur — 13*
- *Jawa Tengah — 13*
- *Johor — 12*
- *East Java — 12*
- *Selangor — 11*

Analysis

> *This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is **Punjab** with **125** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Punjab**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Jawa Tengah, Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Almaty, Jawa Timur...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Punjab** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Punjab	4	2	7	6	5	5	6	12	19	23	15	6	9	4	2
Kuala Lumpur	1				1		2	2	3	3	10	3	5	1	1
Islamabad			1			1		1		6	8	3	6		1
Sindh	3	2	1			1		2	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Jawa Barat		1										1	3	6	7
Jawa Timur											1	1	1	5	5
Jawa Tengah												1		4	8
Johor											4	5	1	2	
East Java											1	3	1	5	2
Selangor									1	1	2	3		2	2
Jakarta												1	1	2	7
Ad Dawhah						1				1	2		1	4	1
Jambi											2	1	2	2	3
Ash Shariqah												2	2	4	2
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		1						1	2	2	1	1		1	
Sulawesi Selatan												1	1	2	4
Uttar Pradesh			1	1	2	1	2								
Negeri Sembilan							1					1	2	2	
Yogyakarta												1	2	2	1
Almaty													1		5
Istanbul	1										2	2			
Jammu and Kashmir			1	1		3									

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ankara									1		1		2		
Central Java										2		1		1	
Bengkulu											1	1	1		1
Sumatera Utara												1		1	2
Nur-Sultan													2	1	1
Kwara		1	1			1									
Al Aşimah				1						1				1	
Chittagong					1			1							1
Central								1	1				1		
Brunei dan Muara								1						1	1
Sanliurfa										1			1		1
Zufar										1	1				1
Perak											2		1		
Abu Zaby											1	1		1	
Kedah											1				2
Northern											1	1		1	
Riau												1		1	1
Baghdad													2		1
Nusa Tenggara Barat													1		2
Anbar														2	1
Irbid														2	1
Abu Dhabi	1													1	
Greater London	1							1							
Berlin		1							1						
Khorāsān-e Raẕavī		1										1			
Terengganu					1									1	
Kwara State										1					1
Balochistan										1		1			

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - International Provinces

This section lists values for **province** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Province (N)
2011	Praha (1), California (1), Idaho (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Greater London (1), Istanbul (1)
2012	Toshkent (1), Jawa Barat (1), Kwara (1), Unknown (1), Berlin (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1)
2013	Jammu and Kashmir (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), Kwara (1)
2014	Uttar Pradesh (1), Al Aşimah (1), Makkah al Mukarramah (1), Rajasthan (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Moscow (1)
2015	Uttar Pradesh (2), Kuala Lumpur (1), Chittagong (1), Terengganu (1)
2016	Jammu and Kashmir (3), Ad Dawhah (1), Kwara (1), Uttar Pradesh (1)
2017	Kuala Lumpur (2), Uttar Pradesh (2), Sakarya (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Lisbon (1)
2018	Kuala Lumpur (2), Central (1), Greater London (1), Alabama (1), Hubei (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Normandie (1), Chittagong (1), Hesse (1), Beyrouth (1)
2019	Kuala Lumpur (3), Selangor (1), Ankara (1), Central (1), Masqat (1), Berlin (1)
2020	Kuala Lumpur (3), Central Java (2), Selangor (1), Kwara State (1), Sarawak (1), Al Aşimah (1), Zufar (1), Sanliurfa (1), Ad Dawhah (1)
2021	Kuala Lumpur (10), Johor (4), Selangor (2), Istanbul (2), Perak (2), Ad Dawhah (2), Jambi (2), Virginia (1), Palestine (1), East Java (1), Abu Zaby (1), Ankara (1), Tayside (1), Northern (1), Jawa Timur (1), Bengkulu (1), Zufar (1), Kedah (1), Eastern Province (1), Shaanxi (1), Muscat (1), Baden-Wurttemberg (1)
2022	Johor (5), East Java (3), Kuala Lumpur (3), Selangor (3), Ash Shariqah (2), Tehran (2), Penang (2), Istanbul (2), Sumatera Utara (1), Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Īlām (1), Bengkulu (1), Abu Zaby (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Jihocesky Kraj (1), Jakarta (1), Delhi (1), Al-Salt (1), Sulawesi Utara (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1), Jawa Barat (1), Gorontalo (1), Baden-Württemberg (1), Tatarstan (1), Riau (1), Muscat (1), Jawa Timur (1), Central Java (1), Yogyakarta (1), Aceh (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Northern (1), Jambi (1)
2023	Kuala Lumpur (5), Jawa Barat (3), Yogyakarta (2), Jambi (2), Ash Shariqah (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Ankara (2), Baghdad (2), Nur-Sultan (2), Banten (1), Almaty (1), Perak (1), Konya (1), Central (1), Sanliurfa (1), Jawa Timur (1), England (1), Balqa (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Western Australia (1), Nusa Tenggara Barat (1), Karaganda (1), Jakarta (1), Bengkulu (1), Rejang Lebong (1), East Java (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Johor (1), Haryana (1)
2024	Jawa Barat (6), Jawa Timur (5), East Java (5), Ash Shariqah (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Jawa Tengah (4), Jakarta (2), Yogyakarta (2), Sulawesi Selatan (2), Anbar (2), Irbid (2), Johor (2), Jambi (2), Selangor (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Karkūk (2), Tetovo (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Sharjah (1), Al-Hasa (1), Nur-Sultan (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jerash Governorate (1), Central Java (1), Riau (1), Abu Zaby (1), Nablus (1), Karabük (1), Dhaka (1), Terengganu (1), Bishah (1), Shaanxi (1), Al Aşimah (1), Northern (1), Khartoum (1), Various (1), Cairo (1), South Sulawesi (1), Al-Salt (1), Ontario (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Melaka (1), Csongrad-Csanad (1), Zarqa (1), Sumatera Utara (1)

Year	Province (N)
2025	Jawa Tengah (8), Jakarta (7), Jawa Barat (7), Jawa Timur (5), Almaty (5), Sulawesi Selatan (4), Jambi (3), Nusa Tenggara Barat (2), Sumatera Utara (2), Ash Shariqah (2), Kedah (2), East Java (2), Selangor (2), Kuala Lumpur (1), Irbid (1), Yogyakarta (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Sumatera Barat (1), Anbar (1), Queensland (1), Kyzylorda Region (1), Kazakhstan (1), Chittagong (1), Baghdad (1), Sanliurfa (1), Aceh (1), Nur-Sultan (1), Kocaeli (1), Fergana Region (1), West Sulawesi (1), Bengkulu (1), Ontario (1), Kwara State (1), Karaganda (1), Zufar (1), Central Kalimantan (1), Sumatera Selatan (1), Riau (1), Maʿān (1), West Bengal (1), Bangka Belitung (1), Ad Dawhah (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *Kuala Lumpur (32 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Kuala Lumpur — 32*
- *Jawa Barat — 18*
- *Jawa Timur — 13*
- *Jawa Tengah — 13*
- *Johor — 12*
- *East Java — 12*
- *Selangor — 11*
- *Jakarta — 11*
- *Ad Dawhah — 10*
- *Jambi — 10*

Analysis

> *This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is **Kuala Lumpur** with **32** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Jawa Tengah, Jakarta, Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Almaty...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity*

pockets.

*Summary: While **Kuala Lumpur** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Kuala Lumpur	1				1		2	2	3	3	10	3	5	1	1
Jawa Barat		1										1	3	6	7
Jawa Timur											1	1	1	5	5
Jawa Tengah												1		4	8
Johor											4	5	1	2	
East Java											1	3	1	5	2
Selangor									1	1	2	3		2	2
Jakarta												1	1	2	7
Ad Dawhah						1				1	2		1	4	1
Jambi											2	1	2	2	3
Ash Shariqah												2	2	4	2
Sulawesi Selatan												1	1	2	4
Uttar Pradesh			1	1	2	1	2								
Negeri Sembilan							1					1	2	2	
Yogyakarta												1	2	2	1
Almaty													1		5
Istanbul	1										2	2			
Jammu and Kashmir			1	1		3									
Ankara									1		1		2		
Central Java										2		1		1	
Bengkulu											1	1	1		1
Sumatera Utara												1		1	2
Nur-Sultan													2	1	1
Kwara		1	1			1									
Al Aşimah				1						1				1	
Chittagong					1			1							1
Central								1	1				1		

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Brunei dan Muara								1						1	1
Zufar										1	1				1
Sanliurfa										1			1		1
Perak											2		1		
Abu Zaby											1	1		1	
Northern											1	1		1	
Kedah											1				2
Riau												1		1	1
Baghdad													2		1
Nusa Tenggara Barat													1		2
Anbar														2	1
Irbid														2	1
Abu Dhabi	1													1	
Greater London	1							1							
Berlin		1							1						
Khorāsān-e Raẕavī		1										1			
Terengganu					1									1	
Kwara State										1					1
Shaanxi											1			1	
Muscat											1	1			
Tehran												2			
Penang												2			
Al-Salt												1		1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Pakistan Provinces

This section lists values for **province** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Province (N)
2011	Punjab (4), Sindh (3)
2012	Punjab (2), Sindh (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
2013	Punjab (7), Islamabad (1), Sindh (1)
2014	Punjab (6)
2015	Punjab (5)
2016	Punjab (5), Islamabad (1), Sindh (1)
2017	Punjab (6)
2018	Punjab (12), Sindh (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Islamabad (1)
2019	Punjab (19), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2), Sindh (1)
2020	Punjab (23), Islamabad (6), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2), Balochistan (1), Sindh (1)
2021	Punjab (15), Islamabad (8), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Sindh (1)
2022	Punjab (6), Islamabad (3), Sindh (2), Balochistan (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
2023	Punjab (9), Islamabad (6), Sindh (2)
2024	Punjab (4), Sindh (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
2025	Punjab (2), Islamabad (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *Punjab (125 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Punjab — 125*
- *Islamabad — 27*
- *Sindh — 18*
- *Khyber Pakhtunkhwa — 9*
- *Balochistan — 2*

Analysis

> *This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is **Punjab** with **125** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Punjab**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Islamabad**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

> *Summary: While **Punjab** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Province	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Punjab	4	2	7	6	5	5	6	12	19	23	15	6	9	4	2
Islamabad			1			1		1		6	8	3	6		1
Sindh	3	2	1			1		2	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		1						1	2	2	1	1		1	
Balochistan										1		1			

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Countries

This section lists values for **country** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Country (N)
2011	Pakistan (7), United States (2), Turkey (1), United Kingdom (1), Czechia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Malaysia (1)
2012	Pakistan (5), Uzbekistan (1), Indonesia (1), Nigeria (1), Unknown (1), Germany (1), Iran (1)
2013	Pakistan (8), India (2), Nigeria (1)
2014	Pakistan (6), India (3), Jordan (1), Russia (1), Saudi Arabia (1)
2015	Pakistan (5), Malaysia (2), India (2), Bangladesh (1)
2016	Pakistan (7), India (4), Nigeria (1), Qatar (1)
2017	Pakistan (6), India (2), Malaysia (2), Turkey (1), Portugal (1)
2018	Pakistan (16), Malaysia (2), United States (1), Ghana (1), Bangladesh (1), China (1), United Kingdom (1), Germany (1), Lebanon (1), Brunei (1), France (1)
2019	Pakistan (21), Malaysia (4), Ghana (1), Oman (1), Turkey (1), Germany (1)
2020	Pakistan (28), Malaysia (5), Indonesia (2), Turkey (1), Oman (1), Qatar (1), Jordan (1), Nigeria (1)
2021	Pakistan (23), Malaysia (15), Indonesia (4), Turkey (3), Qatar (2), Oman (2), United Kingdom (1), Germany (1), Sudan (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Gaza Strip (1), United States (1), Saudi Arabia (1), China (1)
2022	Indonesia (11), Pakistan (11), Malaysia (9), Iran (3), Turkey (2), United Arab Emirates (2), Oman (1), Russia (1), Jordan (1), Czechia (1), Morocco (1), India (1), Sudan (1), Germany (1)
2023	Pakistan (15), Indonesia (13), Malaysia (7), Turkey (4), United Arab Emirates (2), Kazakhstan (2), Iraq (2), Ghana (1), Jordan (1), Australia (1), United Kingdom (1), India (1), Qatar (1)
2024	Indonesia (21), Malaysia (8), Pakistan (6), United Arab Emirates (5), Qatar (4), Iraq (3), Jordan (2), Sudan (2), Saudi Arabia (2), China (1), Hungary (1), Bangladesh (1), Canada (1), Kazakhstan (1), Egypt (1), Turkey (1), North Macedonia (1), Brunei (1), West Bank (1)
2025	Indonesia (29), Kazakhstan (6), Malaysia (5), Pakistan (3), Iraq (2), United Arab Emirates (2), Turkey (2), Uzbekistan (1), Oman (1), Bangladesh (1), Qatar (1), Canada (1), Nigeria (1), Australia (1), Jordan (1), Brunei (1), India (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *Pakistan (167 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Pakistan — 167*
- *Indonesia — 81*
- *Malaysia — 60*
- *Turkey — 16*
- *India — 16*
- *United Arab Emirates — 13*
- *Qatar — 10*
- *Kazakhstan — 9*
- *Jordan — 7*
- *Iraq — 7*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Pakistan** with **167** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

*A core set of values have contributed in every recorded year: **Pakistan**. This indicates persistent participation from these nodes.*

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Iraq, Uzbekistan, Oman...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Pakistan** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest stable participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Pakistan	7	5	8	6	5	7	6	16	21	28	23	11	15	6	3
Indonesia		1								2	4	11	13	21	29
Malaysia	1				2		2	2	4	5	15	9	7	8	5
Turkey	1						1		1	1	3	2	4	1	2
India			2	3	2	4	2					1	1		1
United Arab Emirates	1										1	2	2	5	2

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Qatar						1				1	2		1	4	1
Kazakhstan													2	1	6
Jordan				1						1		1	1	2	1
Iraq													2	3	2
Oman									1	1	2	1			1
Nigeria		1	1			1				1					1
Germany		1						1	1		1	1			
United States	2							1			1				
United Kingdom	1							1			1		1		
Iran		1										3			
Saudi Arabia				1							1			2	
Bangladesh					1			1						1	1
Sudan											1	1		2	
Ghana								1	1				1		
China								1			1			1	
Brunei								1						1	1
Czechia	1											1			
Uzbekistan		1													1
Russia				1								1			
Australia													1		1
Canada														1	1
Unknown		1													
Portugal							1								
Lebanon								1							
France								1							
Gaza Strip											1				
Morocco												1			
Hungary														1	
Egypt														1	
North Macedonia														1	
West Bank														1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2011	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), University of California (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), Istanbul University (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Charles University (1), University of Management and Technology (1), University of Idaho (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), King's College London (1), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
2012	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), University of Management and Technology (1), University of Ilorin (1), Independent (1), Hakim Sabzevari University (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), Hazara University (1), Berlin Free University (1)
2013	University of Management and Technology (7), Jinnah Degree College (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), University of Ilorin (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1)
2014	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Mewar University (1), Dagestan Scientific Center Russian Academy of Sciences (1), University of Jordan (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Effat University (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1)
2015	University of Management and Technology (5), Aligarh Muslim University (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1)
2016	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Ilorin (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1)
2017	University of Management and Technology (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1), University Science Islam (1), Catholic University of Portugal (1), University of Sakarya (1)
2018	University of Management and Technology (9), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), University of Karachi, Karachi (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Haigazian University (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Brunel University, London (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Normandie Université (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), Goethe-University Frankfurt (1), Central China Normal University (1), Air University, USA (1), University of Cape Coast (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2019	University of Management and Technology (12), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), Sultan Qaboos University (1), Women University Swabi (1), Ghazi University (1), FATA University (1), Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Humboldt University (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1), University of Malakand (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), University of Cape Coast (1), The National University of Malaysia (1)
2020	University of Management and Technology (9), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Foundation University, Sialkot (2), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1), University of Malaya (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore (1), Gomal University (1), Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), Kwara State University (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1), Dhofar University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kudus (1), University of Jordan (1), Harran University (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), GIFT University (1), Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Khozinatul Ulum Blora (1)
2021	University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), International Islamic University, Malaysia (5), International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), University of Management and Technology (4), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (4), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (3), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (2), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), Academy of Islamic Studies (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Sultan Idris University of Education (1), University of Swat (1), Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia (1), Social Sciences University of Ankara (1), University of Malaya (1), Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University (1), Qatar University (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1), IAIN Jember (1), Northwest University (1), Universiti Putra Malaysia (1), National Health Service (NHS) Scotland (1), Dhofar University (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) (1), Zayed University (1), Islamic University in Gaza (1), Sultan Qaboos University (1), University of the Punjab (1), STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Research Science and Technology Maqasid Institute (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), IAIN Ponorogo (1), Open University, Malaysia (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), COMSATS University, Islamabad (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Mindanao State University (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2022	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (5), University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Darussalam, Gontor (2), The National University of Malaysia (2), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), University of Sharjah (2), Islamic University of Indonesia (1), University of Malaya (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), State Islamic Institute of Manado (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Kudus) (1), Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), Shahid Beheshti University (1), Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (1), Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Islam dan Bahasa Arab (STIBA) Makassar (1), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri , Gajah Putih Takengon (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), Zayed University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), Ilam University (1), Mindanao State University (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (1), Freiburg University (1), Koç University (1), University of South Bohemia (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), Alzahra University (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), INTI International University (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Ponorogo) (1), University of Balochistan (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Science University of Malaysia (1), Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Gorontalo (1), Indian Council of Social Science Research (1), Zakirat Oman (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), IAIN Kerinci (1), Laboratory GES3D, Rabat (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (1), Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University (1), Ehya Education Services (1), UCSI University (1)
2023	International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), University of Malaya (4), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (2), University of Indonesia (2), University of Baghdad (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Middle Technology University (1), Edith Cowan University (1), Universitas Gadjah Mada (1), Lahore High Court (1), University of Sharjah (1), Cendekia Abditama University (1), KOLEJ GENIUS INSAN, USIM (1), University of London (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), American University of Sharjah (1), Jember University (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), University of Cape Coast (1), Qatar University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Necmettin Erbakan University (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra (1), Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University of Bengkulu (1), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), M. Narikbayev KAZGUU University (1), E.A. Buketov Karaganda University (1), Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Turkish National Police Academy (1), Ankara University (1), Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies, Almaty (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Punjab Workers Welfare Fund (1), Harran University (1), Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Negeri Sembilan (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), Ministry of Education (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin, Banten (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2024	Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (3), University of Sharjah (3), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (2), Qatar University (2), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (2), Universiti Tun Hussein Onn (2), Walisongo State Islamic University (2), Yarmouk University (2), Al-Ain University (1), Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Darul Dakwah Wal Irsyad (STAI DDI) Pangkep (1), Jadara University (1), The Hashemite University (1), University of Szeged (1), Universitas Sains al-Qur'an Jawa Tengah (1), INTI International University (1), University of Melaka (1), Northwest University (1), Universitas Pakuan (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), Sunan Ampel State Islamic University (1), University of Khorfakkan (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Malang (1), University of Indonesia (1), State University of Tetovo (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan (1), University of Diponegoro, Semarang (1), COMSATS University, Sahiwal (1), State Islamic Religious Institute Kediri (1), Lakehead University (1), University of Bisha (1), An-Najah National University (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Kirkuk University (1), UIN Sunan Kalijaga (1), Zayed University (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Shinawarta University (1), Karabük University (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), Al-Azhar University (1), Selangor Islamic University (1), Jagannath University (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), University of the Holy Qur’an and Islamic Sciences (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), Islamic University of Indonesia (1), Syekh Nurjati Cyber State Islamic University (1), Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum, Jombang (1), Pelita Nusa Islamic College (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), University of Kirkuk (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Universitas Negeri Malang (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kerinci (1), Sultan Agung Islamic University (1), Mindanao State University (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Makassar (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), Ehya Education Services (1), State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1), MARA University of Technology (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Astana IT University (1), State Islamic Institute of Parepare (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Universitas Brawijaya (1), University of Anbar (1), Alif Laila Digital Library (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), King Faisal University (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), Jerash University (1), The University of Sharjah (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2025	Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (4), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (3), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (3), Walisongo State Islamic University (3), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (3), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), State Institute of Islamic Studies (2), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta (2), UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya (2), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (2), University of Sharjah (2), Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (2), Universiti Utara Malaysia (2), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (2), Universitas Islam Darussalam (2), University of Ottawa (1), Hasanuddin University (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), University of Indonesia (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung (1), Ministry of Education (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur-Mubarak (1), Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (1), Kwara State University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah, Palembang (1), University of Anbar (1), Dhofar University (1), State Islamic University of Palangka Raya (1), Kocaeli University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Syaikh Syaikh Abdurrahman Siddik Bangka Belitung (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (1), James Cook University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), Universitas Negeri Padang (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), Universitas Ibrahimy, Situbondo (1), Research Institute of Science and Engineering (1), Yarmouk University (1), Institut Agama Islam DDI Polewali Mandar (1), Rangamati Science and Technology University (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), UIN Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta (1), University of Malaya (1), Harran University (1), Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), University of Fallujah (1), Fergana State University (1), Sunan Gunung Dati State Islamic University, Bandung (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), University of Baghdad (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur Mubarak (1), State University of Makassar (1), Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, Purwokerto (1), Buketov Karaganda National Islamic University (1), State Islamic University Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh (1), Kariman Wirayudha Institute Sumenep (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno, Bengkulu (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Ponorogo) (1), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1), Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri (1), Al Hussein Bin Talal University (1), Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies of the Committee of Science, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Research Institute for Jochi Ulus Studies (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Bengkulu (1), IAI Persatuan Islam (Persis) Garut (1), Raden Mas Said State Islamic University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *University of Management and Technology (64 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *University of Management and Technology — 64*
- *University of the Punjab, Lahore — 23*
- *International Islamic University, Malaysia — 18*
- *International Islamic University, Islamabad — 16*

- *University of Karachi, Karachi — 10*
- *Universiti Teknologi Malaysia — 10*
- *University of Malaya — 8*
- *University of Sharjah — 8*
- *Aligarh Muslim University — 7*
- *The National University of Malaysia — 7*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **University of Management and Technology** with **64** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture, National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, Walisongo State Islamic University, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **University of Management and Technology** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Management and Technology	1	1	7	5	5	5	3	9	12	9	4	3			
University of the Punjab, Lahore	1	1				1		1	4	3	6	3	2	1	
International Islamic University, Malaysia	1				1		2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International Islamic University, Islamabad			1					1		4	5	1	4		
University of Karachi, Karachi	2	2				1		2	1				1	1	
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia											4	5	1		
University of Malaya										1	1	1	4		1
University of Sharjah												2	1	3	2
Aligarh Muslim University			1	1	2	1	2								
The National University of Malaysia									1	1	1	2		1	1
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur										4	3				
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi											1		2	1	3
Hamad Bin Khalifa University						1				1	1			2	1
The University of Lahore, Lahore								2	3		1				
Walisongo State Islamic University												1		2	3
University of Kashmir, Srinagar			1	1		3									
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta														2	3
University of Central Punjab, Lahore				1			1		1					1	
Superior University, Lahore									1		1		1	1	
Qatar University											1		1	2	

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Darussalam, Gontor												2	1		1
Riphah International University, Islamabad												1	2		1
University of Indonesia													2	1	1
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar													1	1	2
State Institute of Islamic Studies													1	1	2
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta													1		3
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture															4
Government College University, Lahore	1						1			1					
University of Ilorin		1	1			1									
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore				1	1							1			
International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong					1			1							1
Forman Christian College, University								1	1				1		
University of Cape Coast								1	1				1		
University of Gujrat, Gujrat									2	1					

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad										1		2			
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi										1		1	1		
Dhofar University										1	1				1
Harran University										1			1		1
Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University											2	1			
Universiti Utara Malaysia											1				2
Zayed University											1	1		1	
Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup											1	1	1		
Mindanao State University											1	1		1	
Al-Balqa Applied University												1	1	1	
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia												1		2	
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung												1		1	1
Universiti Teknologi MARA												1		1	1
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau												1		1	1
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar												1	1		1
University of Baghdad													2		1

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - International Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2011	King's College London (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), University of Idaho (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), Istanbul University (1), Charles University (1), University of California (1)
2012	University of Ilorin (1), Independent (1), Berlin Free University (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), Hakim Sabzevari University (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1)
2013	University of Ilorin (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1)
2014	University of Jordan (1), Effat University (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), Mewar University (1), Dagestan Scientific Center Russian Academy of Sciences (1)
2015	Aligarh Muslim University (2), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1)
2016	University of Kashmir, Srinagar (3), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), University of Ilorin (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1)
2017	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), University of Sakarya (1), Catholic University of Portugal (1), University Science Islam (1)
2018	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Air University, USA (1), University of Cape Coast (1), Normandie Université (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), Goethe-University Frankfurt (1), Brunel University, London (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Haigazian University (1), Central China Normal University (1)
2019	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), The National University of Malaysia (1), Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (1), University of Cape Coast (1), Sultan Qaboos University (1), Humboldt University (1), Al-Madinah International University (1)
2020	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Dhofar University (1), University of Jordan (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), Kwara State University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kudus (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), University of Malaya (1), Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (1), Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Khozinatul Ulum Blora (1), Harran University (1)
2021	International Islamic University, Malaysia (5), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (4), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (2), Sultan Qaboos University (1), IAIN Ponorogo (1), STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), Research Science and Technology Maqasid Institute (1), Academy of Islamic Studies (1), Open University, Malaysia (1), Zayed University (1), National Health Service (NHS) Scotland (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1), Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) (1), Universiti Putra Malaysia (1), Islamic University in Gaza (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), Institute of Islamic Understanding, Malaysia (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University (1), Sultan Idris University of Education (1), IAIN Jember (1), Social Sciences University of Ankara (1), Dhofar University (1), Qatar University (1), Northwest University (1), University of Malaya (1), Mindanao State University (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2022	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (5), The National University of Malaysia (2), University of Sharjah (2), University of Darussalam, Gontor (2), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Kudus) (1), Ilam University (1), Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia (1), Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Islam dan Bahasa Arab (STIBA) Makassar (1), Freiburg University (1), Mindanao State University (1), Alzahra University (1), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (1), Koç University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (1), INTI International University (1), Zayed University (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Ponorogo) (1), Indian Council of Social Science Research (1), Shahid Beheshti University (1), IAIN Kerinci (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Science University of Malaysia (1), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Laboratory GES3D, Rabat (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Gorontalo (1), Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), Islamic University of Indonesia (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Zakirat Oman (1), UCSI University (1), Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (1), University of South Bohemia (1), State Islamic Institute of Manado (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri , Gajah Putih Takengon (1), University of Malaya (1)
2023	University of Malaya (4), University of Baghdad (2), University of Indonesia (2), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (2), Harran University (1), University of Sharjah (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), University of London (1), Necmettin Erbakan University (1), E.A. Buketov Karaganda University (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra (1), Ankara University (1), Middle Technology University (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (1), Karaganda University of Kazpotrebsoyuz (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Turkish National Police Academy (1), Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University of Bengkulu (1), Qatar University (1), Edith Cowan University (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Cendekia Abditama University (1), University of Cape Coast (1), Ministry of Education (1), American University of Sharjah (1), Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Negeri Sembilan (1), M. Narikbayev KAZGUU University (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), KOLEJ GENIUS INSAN, USIM (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin, Banten (1), Jember University (1), Universitas Gadjah Mada (1), Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies, Almaty (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2024	University of Sharjah (3), Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (3), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (2), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (2), Yarmouk University (2), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2), Universiti Tun Hussein Onn (2), Qatar University (2), Walisongo State Islamic University (2), University of Khorfakkan (1), State Islamic Religious Institute Kediri (1), Karabük University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), University of Diponegoro, Semarang (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Jagannath University (1), Universitas Brawijaya (1), University of Anbar (1), Shinawarta University (1), Islamic University of Indonesia (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Darul Dakwah Wal Irsyad (STAI DDI) Pangkep (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), The University of Sharjah (1), Pelita Nusa Islamic College (1), The Hashemite University (1), Mindanao State University (1), Universitas Sains al-Qur'an Jawa Tengah (1), University of the Holy Qur’an and Islamic Sciences (1), An-Najah National University (1), MARA University of Technology (1), Universitas Pakuan (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Sultan Agung Islamic University (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Malang (1), University of Kirkuk (1), Al-Ain University (1), State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1), King Faisal University (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan (1), University of Indonesia (1), State Islamic Institute of Parepare (1), Jerash University (1), University of Bisha (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), Jadara University (1), UIN Sunan Kalijaga (1), Selangor Islamic University (1), INTI International University (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kerinci (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), Zayed University (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Northwest University (1), Astana IT University (1), Syekh Nurjati Cyber State Islamic University (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), Universitas Pesantren Tinggi Darul Ulum, Jombang (1), University of Szeged (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Sunan Ampel State Islamic University (1), Lakehead University (1), Universitas Negeri Malang (1), University of Melaka (1), Al-Azhar University (1), State University of Tetovo (1), Kirkuk University (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Makassar (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2025	Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (4), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (3), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (3), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (3), Walisongo State Islamic University (3), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (2), State Institute of Islamic Studies (2), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta (2), UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya (2), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (2), University of Sharjah (2), Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (2), Universiti Utara Malaysia (2), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (2), Universitas Islam Darussalam (2), Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra (1), Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung (1), University of Indonesia (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur Mubarak (1), Kwara State University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Buketov Karaganda National Islamic University (1), Kocaeli University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Fatah, Palembang (1), State Islamic University of Palangka Raya (1), University of Anbar (1), James Cook University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Syaikh Syaikh Abdurrahman Siddik Bangka Belitung (1), Universiti Teknologi MARA (1), Al Hussein Bin Talal University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), Universitas Negeri Padang (1), Institut Agama Islam DDI Polewali Mandar (1), Universitas Ibrahimy, Situbondo (1), Research Institute for Jochi Ulus Studies (1), Yarmouk University (1), Hasanuddin University (1), Raden Mas Said State Islamic University (1), UIN Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta (1), University of Malaya (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur-Mubarak (1), Ministry of Education (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), Sunan Gunung Dati State Islamic University, Bandung (1), University of Fallujah (1), Dhofar University (1), Korkyt Ata Kyzylorda State University (1), State University of Makassar (1), University of Baghdad (1), Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (1), Kariman Wirayudha Institute Sumenep (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, Purwokerto (1), State Islamic University Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh (1), Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno, Bengkulu (1), State Islamic Institute (IAIN Ponorogo) (1), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1), Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies of the Committee of Science, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1), Research Institute of Science and Engineering (1), Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri (1), IAI Persatuan Islam (Persis) Garut (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Rangamati Science and Technology University (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Bengkulu (1), Harran University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), University of Ottawa (1), Fergana State University (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

> ***Observation window:*** *2011 — 2025*

> ***Dominant value:*** *International Islamic University, Malaysia (18 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *International Islamic University, Malaysia — 18*
- *Universiti Teknologi Malaysia — 10*
- *University of Malaya — 8*
- *University of Sharjah — 8*
- *Aligarh Muslim University — 7*

- *The National University of Malaysia — 7*
- *UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi — 7*
- *Hamad Bin Khalifa University — 6*
- *Walisongo State Islamic University — 6*
- *University of Kashmir, Srinagar — 5*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **International Islamic University, Malaysia** with **18** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture, National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi, Walisongo State Islamic University...**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **International Islamic University, Malaysia** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
International Islamic University, Malaysia	1				1		2	2	2	2	5	1	1	1	
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia											4	5	1		
University of Malaya										1	1	1	4		1
University of Sharjah												2	1	3	2
Aligarh Muslim University			1	1	2	1	2								

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
The National University of Malaysia									1	1	1	2		1	1
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi											1		2	1	3
Hamad Bin Khalifa University						1				1	1			2	1
Walisongo State Islamic University												1		2	3
University of Kashmir, Srinagar			1	1		3									
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta														2	3
Qatar University											1		1	2	
University of Darussalam, Gontor												2	1		1
University of Indonesia													2	1	1
State Institute of Islamic Studies													1	1	2
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar													1	1	2
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta													1		3
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture															4
University of Ilorin		1	1			1									
International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong					1			1							1
University of Cape Coast								1	1				1		

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dhofar University										1	1				1
Harran University										1			1		1
Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University											2	1			
Zayed University											1	1		1	
Universiti Utara Malaysia											1				2
Mindanao State University											1	1		1	
Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup											1	1	1		
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia												1		2	
UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung												1		1	1
Universiti Teknologi MARA												1		1	1
Al-Balqa Applied University												1	1	1	
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau												1		1	1
Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar												1	1		1
University of Baghdad													2		1
Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram													1		2
Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo														3	
Yarmouk University														2	1
University of Jordan				1						1					

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin					1									1	
Universiti Brunei Darussalam								1						1	
Sultan Qaboos University									1		1				
Kwara State University										1					1
Northwest University											1			1	
Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs											1		1		
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara												1			1
INTI International University												1		1	
State Islamic Institute (IAIN Ponorogo)												1			1
Islamic University of Indonesia												1		1	
L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University													1	1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Pakistan Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2011	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), University of Management and Technology (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1)
2012	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), University of Management and Technology (1), Hazara University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
2013	University of Management and Technology (7), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Jinnah Degree College (1)
2014	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
2015	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
2016	University of Management and Technology (5), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1)
2017	University of Management and Technology (3), Government College University, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1)
2018	University of Management and Technology (9), University of Karachi, Karachi (2), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
2019	University of Management and Technology (12), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Ghazi University (1), FATA University (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), University of Malakand (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1), Women University Swabi (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
2020	University of Management and Technology (9), International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Foundation University, Sialkot (2), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1), GIFT University (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), The University of Lahore (1), Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Gomal University (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2021	University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), University of Management and Technology (4), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), University of the Punjab (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), University of Swat (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
2022	University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Management and Technology (3), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Balochistan (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), Ehya Education Services (1)
2023	International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), Punjab Workers Welfare Fund (1), Lahore High Court (1)
2024	Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Ehya Education Services (1), Alif Laila Digital Library (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), COMSATS University, Sahiwal (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1)
2025	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *University of Management and Technology (64 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *University of Management and Technology — 64*
- *University of the Punjab, Lahore — 23*
- *International Islamic University, Islamabad — 16*
- *University of Karachi, Karachi — 10*
- *The Islamia University of Bahawalpur — 7*
- *The University of Lahore, Lahore — 6*
- *University of Central Punjab, Lahore — 4*
- *Superior University, Lahore — 4*
- *Riphah International University, Islamabad — 4*

- *Government College University, Lahore — 3*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **University of Management and Technology** with **64** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Riphah International University, Islamabad, HITEC University, Taxila, Minhaj University, Lahore**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **University of Management and Technology** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Management and Technology	1	1	7	5	5	5	3	9	12	9	4	3			
University of the Punjab, Lahore	1	1				1		1	4	3	6	3	2	1	
International Islamic University, Islamabad			1					1		4	5	1	4		
University of Karachi, Karachi	2	2				1		2	1				1	1	
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur										4	3				
The University of Lahore, Lahore								2	3		1				

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Central Punjab, Lahore				1			1		1					1	
Superior University, Lahore									1		1		1	1	
Riphah International University, Islamabad												1	2		1
Government College University, Lahore	1						1			1					
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore				1	1							1			
Forman Christian College, University								1	1				1		
University of Gujrat, Gujrat									2	1					
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi										1		1	1		
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad										1		2			
Minhaj University, Lahore													1	1	1
National College of Business Administration and Economics									1					1	
Foundation University, Sialkot										2					
Government College University, Faisalabad										1			1		
HITEC University, Taxila										1					1
Foundation University, Islamabad											2				

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Education, Lahore											1			1	
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar												1		1	
Institute of Business Management, Karachi												1		1	
Ehya Education Services												1		1	
National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi	1														
Iqbal Academy, Lahore	1														
Hazara University		1													
Jinnah Degree College			1												
Isra University, Islamabad						1									
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan							1								
Lahore College for Women University, Lahore								1							
Islamia College University, Peshawar								1							
Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore								1							
Ghazi University									1						
FATA University									1						
Virtual University of Pakistan									1						

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Peshawar, Peshawar									1						
University of Malakand									1						
COMSATS University, Lahore									1						
Women University Swabi									1						
University of Science and Technology, Bannu										1					
GIFT University										1					
Foundation University, Rawalpindi										1					
University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala										1					
The University of Lahore										1					
Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta										1					
University of the Punjab, Gujranwala										1					
Gomal University										1					
University of Sargodha, Sargodha										1					

Institute Report

No data available for this report segment.

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Balochistan Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2020 — 2022). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2020	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1)
2022	University of Balochistan (1)

Insufficient data to generate chart and analysis.

Institute Report

No data available for this report segment.

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Islamabad Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2013 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2013	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
2016	Isra University, Islamabad (1)
2018	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
2020	International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
2021	International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), COMSATS University, Islamabad (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1)
2022	National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
2023	International Islamic University, Islamabad (4), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1)
2025	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2013 — 2025*

Dominant value: *International Islamic University, Islamabad (16 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *International Islamic University, Islamabad — 16*
- *Riphah International University, Islamabad — 4*
- *National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad — 3*
- *Foundation University, Islamabad — 2*
- *Isra University, Islamabad — 1*
- *Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad — 1*
- *National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad — 1*
- *COMSATS University, Islamabad — 1*
- *Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK — 1*
- *Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad — 1*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and*

> ***Contribution Dynamics*** *across the observation window (2013 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad*** *with* ***16*** *papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2013) include:* ***Riphah International University, Islamabad****. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

> *Summary: While* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad*** *remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2013	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
International Islamic University, Islamabad	1		1	4	5	1	4	
Riphah International University, Islamabad						1	2	1
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad				1		2		
Foundation University, Islamabad					2			
Isra University, Islamabad		1						
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad				1				
National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad					1			
COMSATS University, Islamabad					1			
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK					1			
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad							1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2012 — 2024). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2012	Hazara University (1)
2018	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
2019	University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), FATA University (1), Women University Swabi (1), University of Malakand (1)
2020	Gomal University (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)
2021	University of Swat (1)
2022	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)
2024	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2012 — 2024*

Dominant value: *Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (2 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar — 2*
- *Hazara University — 1*
- *Islamia College University, Peshawar — 1*
- *University of Peshawar, Peshawar — 1*
- *FATA University — 1*
- *Women University Swabi — 1*
- *University of Malakand — 1*
- *Gomal University — 1*
- *University of Science and Technology, Bannu — 1*
- *University of Swat — 1*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2012 — 2024).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar** with **2** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2024 (but not in 2012) include: **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2012	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar						1	1
Hazara University	1						
Islamia College University, Peshawar		1					
University of Peshawar, Peshawar			1				
FATA University			1				
Women University Swabi			1				
University of Malakand			1				
Gomal University				1			
University of Science and Technology, Bannu				1			
University of Swat					1		

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Punjab Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2011 — 2025). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2011	Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
2012	University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
2013	University of Management and Technology (7)
2014	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1)
2015	University of Management and Technology (5), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
2016	University of Management and Technology (5), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
2017	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1), Government College University, Lahore (1)
2018	University of Management and Technology (9), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), Forman Christian College, University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1)
2019	University of Management and Technology (12), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Ghazi University (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1)
2020	University of Management and Technology (9), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Foundation University, Sialkot (2), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), The University of Lahore (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), GIFT University (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1)
2021	University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), University of Management and Technology (4), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (3), University of the Punjab (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1)
2022	University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Management and Technology (3), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1)
2023	University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Superior University, Lahore (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Punjab Workers Welfare Fund (1), Lahore High Court (1), Forman Christian College, University (1)

Year	Institute (N)
2024	University of Education, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), COMSATS University, Sahiwal (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Alif Laila Digital Library (1)
2025	Minhaj University, Lahore (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2025*

Dominant value: *University of Management and Technology (64 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *University of Management and Technology — 64*
- *University of the Punjab, Lahore — 23*
- *The Islamia University of Bahawalpur — 7*
- *The University of Lahore, Lahore — 6*
- *University of Central Punjab, Lahore — 4*
- *Superior University, Lahore — 4*
- *Government College University, Lahore — 3*
- *University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore — 3*
- *Forman Christian College, University — 3*
- *University of Gujrat, Gujrat — 3*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and **Contribution Dynamics** across the observation window (2011 — 2025).*

Geographical Centrality

*The principal node by aggregate volume is **University of Management and Technology** with **64** papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.

Contribution Dynamics

*New values appearing in 2025 (but not in 2011) include: **Minhaj University, Lahore, HITEC University, Taxila**. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

*Summary: While **University of Management and Technology** remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
University of Management and Technology	1	1	7	5	5	5	3	9	12	9	4	3			
University of the Punjab, Lahore	1	1				1		1	4	3	6	3	2	1	
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur										4	3				
The University of Lahore, Lahore								2	3		1				
University of Central Punjab, Lahore				1			1		1					1	
Superior University, Lahore									1		1		1	1	
Government College University, Lahore	1						1			1					
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore				1	1							1			
Forman Christian College, University								1	1				1		
University of Gujrat, Gujrat									2	1					
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi										1		1	1		
Minhaj University, Lahore													1	1	1
National College of Business Administration and Economics									1					1	

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Foundation University, Sialkot										2					
HITEC University, Taxila										1					1
Government College University, Faisalabad										1			1		
University of Education, Lahore											1			1	
Iqbal Academy, Lahore	1														
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan							1								
Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore								1							
Lahore College for Women University, Lahore								1							
Virtual University of Pakistan									1						
Ghazi University									1						
COMSATS University, Lahore									1						
University of the Punjab, Gujranwala										1					
University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala										1					
The University of Lahore										1					
GIFT University										1					
Foundation University, Rawalpindi										1					
University of Sargodha, Sargodha										1					

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
The University of Lahore, Sargodha										1					
Government Fateh Jang College										1					
University of the Punjab											1				
Minhaj College for Women, Lahore											1				
Beaconhouse National University, Lahore											1				
Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi												1			
University of Brunei Darussalam													1		
Punjab Workers Welfare Fund													1		
Lahore High Court													1		
COMSATS University, Sahiwal														1	
Riphah International University, Rawalpindi														1	
Alif Laila Digital Library														1	

Year-wise Geo-Institutional Authorship Report - Sindh Institutes

This section lists values for **institute** by publication year (2011 — 2024). Values show counts and link to the article list filtered by that value and year.

Year	Institute (N)
2011	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1)
2012	University of Karachi, Karachi (2)
2013	Jinnah Degree College (1)
2016	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
2018	University of Karachi, Karachi (2)
2019	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
2020	Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1)
2021	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1)
2022	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), Ehya Education Services (1)
2023	University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1)
2024	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Ehya Education Services (1)

Summary & Key Indicators

Observation window: *2011 — 2024*

Dominant value: *University of Karachi, Karachi (10 papers)*

Top 10 values by total contributions

- *University of Karachi, Karachi — 10*
- *Institute of Business Management, Karachi — 2*
- *Ehya Education Services — 2*
- *National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi — 1*
- *Jinnah Degree College — 1*
- *Institute of Business Administration, Karachi — 1*
- *Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi — 1*
- *Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi — 1*

Analysis

*This analysis addresses three dimensions: **Geographical Centrality**, **Temporal Stability**, and*

> ***Contribution Dynamics*** *across the observation window (2011 — 2024).*

Geographical Centrality

> *The principal node by aggregate volume is* ***University of Karachi, Karachi*** *with* ***10*** *papers over the full period. This indicates a central concentration of contributions around this value.*

Temporal Stability

> *No single value contributed in every year; contributions show inter-annual variation.*

Contribution Dynamics

> *New values appearing in 2024 (but not in 2011) include:* ***Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Ehya Education Services****. These emergent nodes may signal expanding reach or recent activity pockets.*

> *Summary: While* ***University of Karachi, Karachi*** *remains the dominant contributor overall, the time-series patterns suggest fluctuating participation across the observation window and areas of potential growth identified in recent years.*

Participation Heatmap

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
University of Karachi, Karachi	2	2		1	2	1				1	1
Institute of Business Management, Karachi									1		1
Ehya Education Services									1		1
National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi	1										
Jinnah Degree College			1								
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi							1				
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi								1			

Institute	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi										1	

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Overall)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different cities, highlighting the **Geographic Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Explanations

- **Discipline**: Academic discipline or field.
- **TI (Total Output)**: Number of papers published in this discipline.
- **GBI (Geographic Breadth Index)**: Number of unique cities contributing.
- **Primary City Contributions (Volume)**: List of contributing locations.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	268	144	Lahore (76), Kuala Lumpur (26), Islamabad (17), Karachi (8), Sharjah (8), Nilai (7), Jakarta (7), Aligarh (6), Bahawalpur (6), Ponorogo (6), ...
Sociology	195	107	Lahore (56), Islamabad (19), Kuala Lumpur (16), Doha (8), Karachi (6), Jambi (5), Bahawalpur (5), Aligarh (4), Almaty (4), Rawalpindi (4), ...
Religious Studies	135	81	Lahore (35), Islamabad (15), Karachi (11), Kuala Lumpur (7), Aligarh (5), Bandung (4), Sharjah (4), Semarang (4), Makassar (4), Mataram (3), ...
History	127	81	Lahore (29), Kuala Lumpur (11), Islamabad (9), Karachi (9), Sharjah (5), Doha (5), Srinagar (4), Istanbul (4), Aligarh (4), Nilai (3), ...
Philosophy	106	68	Lahore (24), Karachi (13), Kuala Lumpur (8), Sharjah (6), Doha (4), Islamabad (4), Nilai (4), Gontor (3), Jakarta (3), Ankara (2), ...
Political Science	88	68	Lahore (16), Islamabad (10), Kuala Lumpur (5), Jambi (4), Doha (4), Karachi (4), Marawi (3), Gujrat (2), Amman (2), Bahawalpur (2), ...
Economics	53	49	Lahore (22), Kuala Lumpur (6), Ponorogo (2), Bengkulu (2), Karachi (2), Cape Coast (2), Bangi (2), Peshawar (2), Skudai (2), Jember (1), ...
Cultural Studies	49	46	Lahore (13), Karachi (4), Islamabad (2), Irbid (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Gelugor (2), Bandung (2), Situbondo (1), Jambi (1), ...
Theology	49	33	Lahore (9), Islamabad (5), Karachi (4), Kuala Lumpur (4), Sharjah (3), Gontor (3), Doha (2), Bandung (2), Nilai (2), Aligarh (2), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Law	46	28	Lahore (15), Kuala Lumpur (6), Islamabad (5), Ilorin (3), Yogyakarta (2), Aligarh (2), Abu Dhabi (2), Bangi (2), Jambi (2), Sintok (1), ...
Anthropology	41	39	Lahore (13), Islamabad (5), Karachi (2), Astana (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Sintok (2), Marawi (2), Curup (1), Surakarta (1), ...
Psychology	37	38	Lahore (15), Kuala Lumpur (4), Salalah (2), Nilai (2), Bangi (2), Ponorogo (2), Islamabad (2), Quetta (2), Skudai (2), Malang (1), ...
Education	32	34	Lahore (10), Kuala Lumpur (3), Sialkot (2), Kuala Nerus (2), Johor (2), Bangi (2), Doha (2), Salalah (2), Bahawalpur (2), Tanjong Malim (1), ...
International Relations	28	35	Lahore (5), Jambi (2), Islamabad (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Sharjah (1), Jakarta (1), Surabaya (1), Semarang (1), Palembang (1), Sakarya (1), ...
Finance	25	22	Lahore (13), Cape Coast (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Bengkulu (2), Gujranwala (1), Aligarh (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Bangi (1), Skudai (1), Islamabad (1), ...
Ethics	24	19	Lahore (7), Kuala Lumpur (5), Karachi (4), Salalah (2), Rangamati (1), České Budějovice (1), Rabat (1), Pekalongan (1), Bengkulu (1), Malete (1), ...
Architecture	16	9	Lahore (8), Kuala Lumpur (2), Dundee (1), Skudai (1), Johor Bahru (1), Jeddah (1), Tashkent (1), Gelugor (1), Makassar (1)
Gender Studies	16	13	Lahore (7), Marawi (2), Surabaya (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Kirkuk (1), Berlin (1), Ramadi (1), Freiburg (1), Kazan (1), Gujranwala (1), ...
Management Studies	14	9	Lahore (9), Kuala Lumpur (3), Sargodha (1), Nilai (1), Islamabad (1), Cape Coast (1), Semarang (1), Ponorogo (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Human Rights	13	10	Lahore (4), Islamabad (3), Ponorogo (1), Sakarya (1), Bahawalpur (1), Sintok (1), Rawalpindi (1), Banten (1), Ilorin (1), Srinagar (1)
Media Studies	13	14	Lahore (4), Islamabad (3), Almaty (1), Rajasthan (1), Surakarta (1), Sintok (1), Gaza (1), Skudai (1), Rawalpindi (1), Jambi (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	13	11	Lahore (4), Sharjah (1), Istanbul (1), Berkeley (1), London (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Ilam (1), Kudus (1), Islamabad (1), Doha (1), ...
Shari'ah	13	24	Lahore (3), Rawalpindi (1), Banten (1), Tangerang (1), Makassar (1), Marawi (1), Sungai Penuh (1), Pangkep (1), Surabaya (1), Bangi (1), ...
Art History	11	9	Baghdad (3), Lahore (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Taxila (1), Tashkent (1), Gelugor (1), Oman (1), Skudai (1), Makassar (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Comparative Religion	11	11	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1), Balqa (1), Prague (1), Sialkot (1), Moscow, Idaho (1), Cape Coast (1), Bandung (1), London (1), Aligarh (1), ...
Linguistics	11	14	Lahore (3), Johor (1), Jakarta (1), Tehran (1), Tanjong Malim (1), Padang (1), Yogyakarta (1), Bannu (1), Wuhan (1), Kota Samarahan (1), ...
Literature	9	8	Lahore (4), Kazan (1), Mashhad (1), Tehran (1), Bahawalpur (1), Wuhan (1), Montgomery (1), Freiburg (1)
Politics	9	9	Lahore (3), Islamabad (2), Beirut (1), Ilam (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sakarya (1), Cheras (1)
Religion	9	8	Lahore (4), Istanbul (1), Nilai (1), Peshawar (1), Skudai (1), Al Ain (1), Berlin (1), Ankara (1)
Communication	8	6	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), Al-Salt (1), Almaty (1), Rajasthan (1)
Environmental Studies	8	11	Lahore (2), Pekalongan (1), Malete (1), Kurukshetra (1), Ankara (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Sharjah (1), Bengkulu (1), ...
Sufism	8	11	Karachi (1), Berlin (1), Kediri (1), Bandung (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Gelugor (1), Ankara (1), Sharjah (1), Khorfakkan (1), Jakarta (1), ...
Epistemology	7	8	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1), Jakarta (1), Gontor (1), Sharjah (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Tetovo (1), Semarang (1)
Islamic Finance	7	10	Townsville (1), Depok (1), Perth (1), Bogor (1), Lahore (1), Malang (1), Cianjur (1), Chittagong (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Purwokerto (1)
Public Health	7	11	Bahawalpur (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Lahore (2), Bangi (2), Dundee (1), Skudai (1), Serdang (1), Semarang (1), Quetta (1), Medan (1), ...
Public Policy	7	10	Lahore (2), Jambi (1), Aligarh (1), Islamabad (1), Ponorogo (1), Jember (1), Cape Coast (1), Malang (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Al Ain (1)
Urban Planning	7	3	Lahore (5), Bandung (1), Johor Bahru (1)
Business	6	6	Lahore (3), Peshawar (1), Sargodha (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Semarang (1), Ponorogo (1)
Hermeneutics	6	9	Semarang (2), Salatiga (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jakarta (1), London (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Surabaya (1), Gontor (1)
Peace Studies	6	9	Lahore (2), Surabaya (1), Semarang (1), Jakarta (1), Pamekasan (1), Pasuruan (1), Doha (1), Aligarh (1), Sialkot (1)
Quranic Studies	6	9	Nilai (1), Bisha (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Cairo (1), Lahore (1), Baghdad (1), Sharjah (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1)
South Asian Studies	6	7	Lahore (3), Sharjah (1), Khorfakkan (1), Jambi (1), Dhaka (1), Thunder Bay (1), Melaka City (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Women's Studies	6	6	Lahore (3), Al Ain (1), Nablus (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Sharjah (1), Peshawar (1)
Aesthetics	5	4	Baghdad (2), Skudai (1), Gelugor (1), Taxila (1)
Communication Studies	5	6	Islamabad (3), Gaza (1), Skudai (1), Mingora (1), Faisalabad (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
Development Studies	5	10	Szeged (1), Doha (1), Lahore (1), Al-Hasa (1), Chittagong (1), Rangamati (1), Amman (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Karabük (1)
Family Studies	5	6	Bangi (2), Lahore (2), Skudai (1), Shah Alam (1), Selangor (1), Pekanbaru (1)
Geography	5	5	Lahore (2), Mansehra (1), Bangi (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Astana (1)
Indonesia	5	10	Bandung (2), Medan (1), Jakarta (1), Palangka Raya (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Sumenep (1), Jambi (1), Depok (1), Surakarta (1)
Islam	5	7	Lahore (1), Ampangan (1), Karachi (1), Tanjong Malim (1), Istanbul (1), Almaty (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. City Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Lahore****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Geographic Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 144 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Lahore*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (45).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Lahore, Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad****.*

Subject-wise City Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Karachi, Jakarta****.*

> *Research in* ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Karachi, Doha****.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Karachi, Sharjah**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Makassar, Ciamis, Yogyakarta**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Bangi, Bahawalpur, Skudai**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Makassar, Skudai, Almaty**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Irbid, Malete, Rangamati**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Ponorogo, Malang, Peshawar**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur, Jambi, Doha**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Karachi, Baghdad, Tehran, Nilai**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-City Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Cities.

Heatmap of Top 50 City by Top 20 Items

	Lahore	Kuala Lumpur	Islamabad	Karachi	Doha	Sharjah	Jambi	Jakarta	Aligarh	Bahawalpur	Semarang	Nilai	Bangi	Ponorogo	Rawalpindi	Makassar	Istanbul	Skudai	Bandung	Yogyakarta
Islamic Studies	76	26	17	8	6	8	5	7	6	6	5	7	5	6	4	3	4	4	1	4
Sociology	56	16	19	6	8		5	3	4	5	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	1	4	3
Religious Studies	35	7	15	11	2	4	3	3	5	3	4	3	2	1		4	2		4	1
History	29	11	9	9	5	5	2	2	4	2	1	3		1	1	2	4	1	1	2
Philosophy	24	8	4	13	4	6	1	3	1	2	2	4	1	2	2		2	1	2	2
Political Science	16	5	10	4	4	1	4	1	2	2	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
Economics	22	6	1	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2			1	2		1
Cultural Studies	13	2	2	4	1		1				1			1					2	
Theology	9	4	5	4	2	3		2	2			2		1	1	1	1		2	
Law	15	6	5		1	1	2	1	2	1		1	2	1				1		2
Anthropology	13	2	5	2			1	1			1			1	1	1	1			
Psychology	15	4	2				1			1	1	2	2	2	1	1		2		1
Education	10	3	1		2	1		1		2	1	1	2							1
International Relations	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1		1					
Finance	13	2	1				1		1		1		1				1	1		
Ethics	7	5	1	4												1				
Architecture	8	2														1		1		
Gender Studies	7		1												1					
Management Studies	9	3	1								1	1		1	1					
Human Rights	4		3							1				1	1					
Media Studies	4		3				1								1			1		
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1	1		1	1											1			
Shari'ah	3		1				1	1		1	1		1		1	1		1		1
Art History	2	2														1		1		
Comparative Religion	2		1						1										1	
Linguistics	3							1												1
Literature	4									1										
Politics	3	1	2												1					
Religion	4											1					1	1		
Communication	2		1												1					
Environmental Studies	2	1		1		1										1				
Sufism		1		1		1		1											1	
Epistemology	2		1			1		1			1									
Islamic Finance	1	1																		
Public Health	2	2								2	1		2					1		
Public Policy	2		1				1		1					1						
Urban Planning	5																		1	
Business	3	1									1			1						
Hermeneutics		1						1			2					1				
Peace Studies	2				1			1	1		1									
Quranic Studies	1					1						1				1				
South Asian Studies	3					1	1													
Women's Studies	3					1														
Aesthetics																		1		
Communication Studies		1	3															1		
Development Studies	1				1															1
Family Studies	2												2					1		
Geography	2												1							
Indonesia							1	1								1			2	
Islam	1	1		1													1			

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (International)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different cities, highlighting the **Geographic Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	168	123	Kuala Lumpur (26), Sharjah (8), Nilai (7), Jakarta (7), Aligarh (6), Doha (6), Ponorogo (6), Jambi (5), Semarang (5), Srinagar (5), ...
Sociology	116	89	Kuala Lumpur (16), Doha (8), Jambi (5), Bandung (4), Almaty (4), Aligarh (4), Marawi (3), Sanliurfa (3), Sintok (3), Astana (3), ...
History	85	70	Kuala Lumpur (11), Sharjah (5), Doha (5), Srinagar (4), Istanbul (4), Aligarh (4), Nilai (3), Jambi (2), Jakarta (2), Yogyakarta (2), ...
Religious Studies	80	69	Kuala Lumpur (7), Aligarh (5), Makassar (4), Bandung (4), Semarang (4), Sharjah (4), Jambi (3), Jakarta (3), Mataram (3), Almaty (3), ...
Philosophy	65	56	Kuala Lumpur (8), Sharjah (6), Nilai (4), Doha (4), Gontor (3), Jakarta (3), Sanliurfa (2), Salalah (2), Yogyakarta (2), Ankara (2), ...
Political Science	59	58	Kuala Lumpur (5), Jambi (4), Doha (4), Marawi (3), Shah Alam (2), Aligarh (2), Ilorin (2), Almaty (2), Pekanbaru (2), Amman (2), ...
Theology	32	27	Kuala Lumpur (4), Sharjah (3), Gontor (3), Doha (2), Jakarta (2), Nilai (2), Bandung (2), Aligarh (2), Berlin (1), Depok (1), ...
Cultural Studies	31	42	Irbid (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Gelugor (2), Bandung (2), Almaty (2), Jambi (1), Tashkent (1), Semarang (1), Sabzevar (1), Ramadi (1), ...
Economics	28	37	Kuala Lumpur (6), Bangi (2), Skudai (2), Bengkulu (2), Cape Coast (2), Ponorogo (2), Srinagar (1), Malang (1), Serdang (1), Jambi (1), ...
Law	27	23	Kuala Lumpur (6), Ilorin (3), Abu Dhabi (2), Aligarh (2), Jambi (2), Yogyakarta (2), Bangi (2), Malete (1), Sharjah (1), Nilai (1), ...
Anthropology	26	35	Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Astana (2), Marawi (2), Sintok (2), Berlin (1), Mataram (1), Muscat (1), Malete (1), Irbid (1), ...
Education	21	30	Kuala Lumpur (3), Kuala Nerus (2), Bangi (2), Johor (2), Doha (2), Salalah (2), Yogyakarta (1), Curup (1), Semarang (1), Salatiga (1), ...
International Relations	20	27	Jambi (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Jombang (1), Sakarya (1), Omdurman (1), Amman (1), Jakarta (1), Surabaya (1), Semarang (1), Pamekasan (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Psychology	20	28	Kuala Lumpur (4), Salalah (2), Bangi (2), Skudai (2), Ponorogo (2), Nilai (2), Ankara (1), Sanliurfa (1), Semarang (1), Herndon (1), ...
Ethics	14	16	Kuala Lumpur (5), Salalah (2), Rangamati (1), Pekalongan (1), České Budějovice (1), Bengkulu (1), Malete (1), Ankara (1), Palopo (1), Depok (1), ...
Finance	13	16	Cape Coast (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Bengkulu (2), Chittagong (1), Curup (1), Bangi (1), Srinagar (1), Skudai (1), Jambi (1), Aligarh (1), ...
Shari'ah	10	20	Banten (1), Tangerang (1), Marawi (1), Yogyakarta (1), Jambi (1), Banda Aceh (1), Surabaya (1), Semarang (1), Pamekasan (1), Jakarta (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	9	9	Ilam (1), Sharjah (1), Istanbul (1), Berkeley (1), London (1), Jeddah (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Doha (1), Kudus (1)
Architecture	8	8	Kuala Lumpur (2), Dundee (1), Skudai (1), Gelugor (1), Jeddah (1), Johor Bahru (1), Tashkent (1), Makassar (1)
Art History	8	7	Baghdad (3), Kuala Lumpur (2), Gelugor (1), Oman (1), Tashkent (1), Makassar (1), Skudai (1)
Comparative Religion	8	8	London (1), Depok (1), Cape Coast (1), Balqa (1), Aligarh (1), Prague (1), Moscow, Idaho (1), Bandung (1)
Linguistics	8	12	Jakarta (1), Padang (1), Johor (1), Tanjong Malim (1), Tehran (1), Yogyakarta (1), Wuhan (1), Bisha (1), Al-Salt (1), Kota Samarahan (1), ...
Media Studies	7	9	Almaty (1), Gaza (1), Skudai (1), Surakarta (1), Sintok (1), Rajasthan (1), Jambi (1), Sanliurfa (1), Astana (1)
Sufism	7	10	Ankara (1), Kediri (1), Bandung (1), Jakarta (1), Berlin (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Sharjah (1), Gontor (1), Khorfakkan (1), Gelugor (1)
Gender Studies	6	9	Marawi (2), Surabaya (1), Freiburg (1), Kazan (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Kirkuk (1), Berlin (1), Ramadi (1), Sintok (1)
Hermeneutics	6	9	Semarang (2), Salatiga (1), Jakarta (1), Gontor (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), London (1), Palopo (1), Surabaya (1), Makassar (1)
Human Rights	6	6	Ponorogo (1), Srinagar (1), Banten (1), Sintok (1), Ilorin (1), Sakarya (1)
Islamic Finance	6	9	Depok (1), Perth (1), Townsville (1), Purwokerto (1), Malang (1), Cianjur (1), Bogor (1), Chittagong (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
Environmental Studies	5	9	Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Pekalongan (1), Bengkulu (1), Malete (1), Kurukshetra (1), Ankara (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Sharjah (1)
Indonesia	5	10	Bandung (2), Medan (1), Jakarta (1), Palangka Raya (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Sumenep (1), Jambi (1), Surakarta (1), Depok (1)
Islamic Art	5	3	Baghdad (3), Skudai (1), Gelugor (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Economics	5	10	Malete (1), Semarang (1), Salatiga (1), Chittagong (1), Rangamati (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Bandung (1), Pekalongan (1), Bengkulu (1)
Management Studies	5	5	Kuala Lumpur (3), Semarang (1), Ponorogo (1), Nilai (1), Cape Coast (1)
Politics	5	5	Cheras (1), Beirut (1), Sakarya (1), Ilam (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
Public Health	5	7	Bangi (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Serdang (1), Semarang (1), Medan (1), Dundee (1), Skudai (1)
Public Policy	5	8	Cape Coast (1), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Al Ain (1), Aligarh (1), Malang (1), Ponorogo (1), Jember (1), Jambi (1)
Quranic Studies	5	8	Bisha (1), Cairo (1), Nilai (1), Kuala Nerus (1), Baghdad (1), Sharjah (1), Palopo (1), Makassar (1)
Religion	5	6	Istanbul (1), Nilai (1), Skudai (1), Al Ain (1), Ankara (1), Berlin (1)
Aesthetics	4	3	Baghdad (2), Skudai (1), Gelugor (1)
Development Studies	4	9	Chittagong (1), Rangamati (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Amman (1), Karabük (1), Szeged (1), Doha (1), Al-Hasa (1)
Epistemology	4	6	Kuala Nerus (1), Semarang (1), Sharjah (1), Tetovo (1), Jakarta (1), Gontor (1)
Intellectual History	4	6	Ciamis (2), Moscow, Idaho (1), Bandung (1), Semarang (1), Bojonegoro (1), Jakarta (1)
Islam	4	5	Ampangan (1), Almaty (1), Tanjong Malim (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Istanbul (1)
Islamic Ethics	4	5	Depok (1), Almaty (1), Sharjah (1), Bandung (1), Jakarta (1)
Islamic Philosophy	4	9	Palopo (1), Makassar (1), Surabaya (1), Cirebon (1), Garut (1), Kediri (1), Bandung (1), Jakarta (1), Gontor (1)
Literature	4	6	Wuhan (1), Freiburg (1), Montgomery (1), Kazan (1), Mashhad (1), Tehran (1)
Peace Studies	4	7	Surabaya (1), Semarang (1), Pamekasan (1), Pasuruan (1), Doha (1), Aligarh (1), Jakarta (1)
South East Asian Studies	4	8	Jambi (1), Jakarta (1), Yogyakarta (1), Karabük (1), Szeged (1), Curup (1), Doha (1), Al-Hasa (1)
Banking	3	3	Cape Coast (2), Bandar Seri Begawan (1), Chittagong (1)
Biography	3	2	Srinagar (2), Kuala Lumpur (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. City Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Kuala Lumpur****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Geographic Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 123 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***Kuala Lumpur*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (28).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Kuala Lumpur, Sharjah, Nilai****.*

Subject-wise City Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Jakarta, Sharjah, Jambi, Bandung****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Doha, Jakarta, Sharjah, Semarang****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Jakarta, Sharjah, Doha, Nilai****.*

Research in ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Makassar, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Aligarh****.*

Research in ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Bangi, Skudai, Ponorogo, Nilai****.*

Research in ***Engineering and Technology*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Makassar, Almaty, Skudai, Aligarh****.*

Research in ***Agricultural and Environmental Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Bangi, Makassar, Astana, Kocaeli (Izmit)****.*

Research in ***Business, Economics, and Management Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Skudai, Semarang, Ponorogo, Nilai****.*

Research in ***Law and Political Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Kuala Lumpur****. Secondary centers include* ***Jambi, Doha, Jakarta,***

> ***Almaty***.

> *Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Baghdad**. Secondary centers include **Tehran, Johor, Tanjong Malim, Freiburg**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-City Heatmap

> *The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Cities.*

Heatmap of Top 50 City by Top 20 Items

	Kuala Lumpur	Doha	Jakarta	Sharjah	Jambi	Aligarh	Semarang	Nilai	Bangi	Bandung	Ponorogo	Makassar	Yogyakarta	Istanbul	Srinagar	Skudai	Almaty	Ankara	Gontor	Malang
Islamic Studies	26	6	7	8	5	6	5	7	5	1	6	3	4	4	5	4	2	4	3	4
Sociology	16	8	3		5	4	3	2	3	4	2	2	3	2		1	4	2		1
History	11	5	2	5	2	4	1	3		1	1	2	2	4	4	1		2		2
Religious Studies	7	2	3	4	3	5	4	3	2	4	1	4	1	2	2		3		2	1
Philosophy	8	4	3	6	1	1	2	4	1	2	2		2	2	1	1		2	3	2
Political Science	5	4	1	1	4	2	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2			1
Theology	4	2	2	3		2		2		2	1	1		1	1				3	
Cultural Studies	2	1			1		1			2	1						2			
Economics	6	1	1		1	1	1	1	2		2		1	1	1	2		1		1
Law	6	1	1	1	2	2		1	2		1		2		1	1				
Anthropology	2		1		1		1				1	1		1			2	1	1	
Education	3	2	1	1			1	1	2				1							
International Relations	2	1	1	1	2	1	1		1						1		1			1
Psychology	4				1		1	2	2		2	1	1			2	1	1		1
Ethics	5											1						1		
Finance	2				1	1	1		1					1	1	1				
Shari'ah			1		1		1		1			1	1			1	1			
Middle Eastern Studies	1	1		1										1						
Architecture	2											1				1				
Art History	2											1				1				
Comparative Religion						1				1										
Linguistics			1										1						1	
Media Studies					1											1	1			
Sufism	1		1	1						1								1	1	
Gender Studies																				
Hermeneutics	1		1				2					1							1	
Human Rights											1				1					
Islamic Finance	1																			1
Environmental Studies	1			1								1						1		
Indonesia			1		1					2		1								
Islamic Art																1				
Islamic Economics							1			1			1							
Management Studies	3						1	1			1									
Politics	1																			
Public Health	2						1		2							1				
Public Policy					1	1					1									1
Quranic Studies				1				1				1								
Religion								1						1		1		1		
Aesthetics																1				
Development Studies		1											1							
Epistemology			1	1			1												1	
Intellectual History			1				1			1										
Islam	1													1			1			
Islamic Ethics			1	1						1							1			
Islamic Philosophy			1							1		1							1	
Literature																				
Peace Studies		1	1			1	1													
South East Asian Studies		1	1		1								1							
Banking																				
Biography	1														2					

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Pakistan)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different cities, highlighting the **Geographic Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	117	21	Lahore (76), Islamabad (17), Karachi (8), Bahawalpur (6), Rawalpindi (4), Peshawar (3), Sargodha (2), Taxila (2), Sialkot (2), Gujrat (2), ...
Sociology	89	18	Lahore (56), Islamabad (19), Karachi (6), Bahawalpur (5), Rawalpindi (4), Faisalabad (2), Quetta (2), Sialkot (2), Gujrat (2), FR Kohat (1), ...
Religious Studies	62	12	Lahore (35), Islamabad (15), Karachi (11), Bahawalpur (3), Gujrat (2), Sialkot (2), Peshawar (2), Swabi (1), Faisalabad (1), Quetta (1), ...
History	49	11	Lahore (29), Karachi (9), Islamabad (9), Bahawalpur (2), Gujrat (1), Sialkot (1), Peshawar (1), Taxila (1), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), ...
Philosophy	47	12	Lahore (24), Karachi (13), Islamabad (4), Bahawalpur (2), Peshawar (2), Rawalpindi (2), Taxila (2), Fateh Jang (1), Bannu (1), Multan (1), ...
Political Science	33	10	Lahore (16), Islamabad (10), Karachi (4), Gujrat (2), Bahawalpur (2), Malakand (1), Multan (1), Rawalpindi (1), Fateh Jang (1), Sialkot (1)
Economics	31	12	Lahore (22), Karachi (2), Peshawar (2), Malakand (1), Mansehra (1), Gujranwala (1), Fateh Jang (1), Bahawalpur (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1), ...
Law	21	5	Lahore (15), Islamabad (5), Fateh Jang (1), Gujrat (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Psychology	21	10	Lahore (15), Islamabad (2), Quetta (2), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1), Sialkot (1), Bahawalpur (1), Peshawar (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sahiwal (1)
Anthropology	19	4	Lahore (13), Islamabad (5), Karachi (2), Rawalpindi (1)
Cultural Studies	19	4	Lahore (13), Karachi (4), Islamabad (2), Taxila (1)
Theology	19	6	Lahore (9), Islamabad (5), Karachi (4), Quetta (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sialkot (1)
Finance	15	6	Lahore (13), Sargodha (1), Gujranwala (1), Islamabad (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1)
Education	12	4	Lahore (10), Bahawalpur (2), Sialkot (2), Islamabad (1)
Management Studies	12	4	Lahore (9), Rawalpindi (1), Sargodha (1), Islamabad (1)
International Relations	11	8	Lahore (5), Islamabad (2), Bahawalpur (1), Gujrat (1), Karachi (1), Malakand (1), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Ethics	10	3	Lahore (7), Karachi (4), Islamabad (1)
Gender Studies	10	4	Lahore (7), Islamabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), Gujranwala (1)
Architecture	8	1	Lahore (8)
Human Rights	8	4	Lahore (4), Islamabad (3), Rawalpindi (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Media Studies	7	5	Lahore (4), Islamabad (3), Rawalpindi (1), Faisalabad (1), Mingora (1)
Communication	5	3	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Literature	5	2	Lahore (4), Bahawalpur (1)
Politics	5	4	Lahore (3), Islamabad (2), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Religion	5	2	Lahore (4), Peshawar (1)
Shari'ah	5	4	Lahore (3), Islamabad (1), Bahawalpur (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Urban Planning	5	1	Lahore (5)
Business	4	3	Lahore (3), Sargodha (1), Peshawar (1)
Comparative Religion	4	3	Lahore (2), Sialkot (1), Islamabad (1)
Linguistics	4	2	Lahore (3), Bannu (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	2	Lahore (4), Islamabad (1)
Public Health	4	4	Lahore (2), Bahawalpur (2), Dera Ismail khan (1), Quetta (1)
Women's Studies	4	2	Lahore (3), Peshawar (1)
Art History	3	2	Lahore (2), Taxila (1)
Business Administration	3	3	Lahore (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sargodha (1)
Communication Studies	3	3	Islamabad (3), Faisalabad (1), Mingora (1)
Environmental Studies	3	2	Lahore (2), Karachi (1)
Epistemology	3	2	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1)
Geography	3	2	Lahore (2), Mansehra (1)
Literary Theory	3	2	Lahore (2), Karachi (1)
Public Policy	3	2	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1)
Social Science	3	2	Lahore (1), Karachi (1)
South Asian Studies	3	1	Lahore (3)
Banking	2	1	Lahore (2)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Business Management	2	2	Lahore (1), Karachi (1)
Comparative Politics	2	2	Karachi (1), Lahore (1)
Entrepreneurship	2	2	Peshawar (1), Lahore (1)
Family Studies	2	1	Lahore (2)
Health Education	2	3	Bahawalpur (1), Dera Ismail khan (1), Lahore (1)
Humanities	2	2	Lahore (2), Islamabad (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. City Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Lahore****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Geographic Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 21 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Lahore*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (49).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Lahore, Islamabad, Karachi****.*

Subject-wise City Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Karachi, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi****.*

> *Research in* ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Karachi, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi****.*

> *Research in* ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Karachi, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi****.*

> *Research in* ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Bannu, Taxila, Karachi****.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Bahawalpur, Quetta, Dera Ismail khan**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Karachi, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Karachi, Mansehra**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Peshawar, Karachi, Bahawalpur, Islamabad**.*

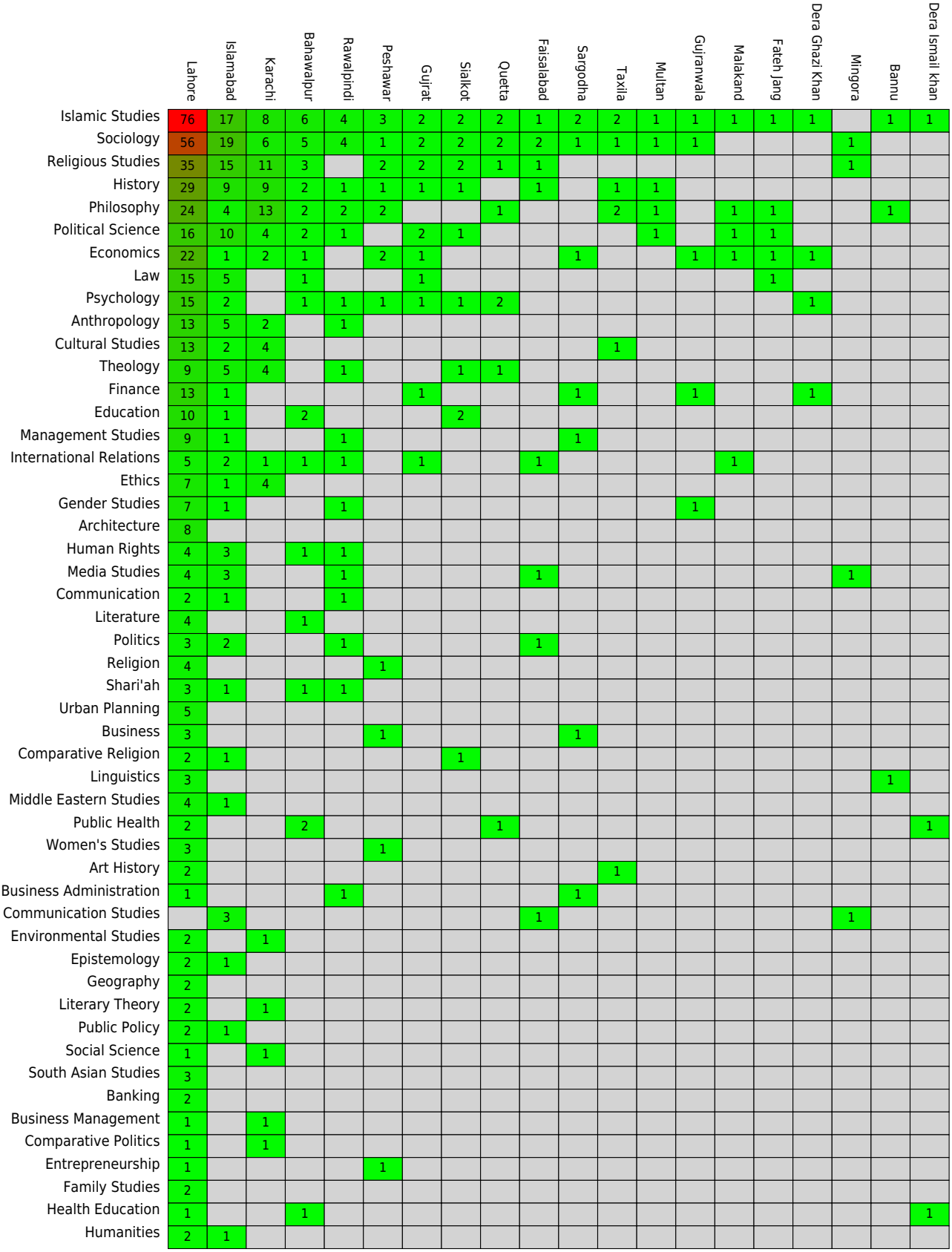
*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Islamabad, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Karachi, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, Bannu**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-City Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Cities.

Heatmap of Top 50 City by Top 20 Items


Lahore
Islamabad
Karachi
Bahawalpur
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Gujrat
Sialkot
Quetta
Faisalabad
Sargodha
Taxila
Multan
Gujranwala
Malakand
Fateh Jang
Dera Ghazi Khan
Mingora
Bannu
Dera Ismail khan
Islamic Studies 76 17 8 6 4 3 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Sociology 56 19 6 5 4 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Religious Studies 35 15 11 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1
History 29 9 9 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Philosophy 24 4 13 2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 1
Political Science 16 10 4 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
Economics 22 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Law 15 5 1 1 1
Psychology 15 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1
Anthropology 13 5 2 1
Cultural Studies 13 2 4 1
Theology 9 5 4 1 1 1
Finance 13 1 1 1 1 1
Education 10 1 2 2
Management Studies 9 1 1 1
International Relations 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ethics 7 1 4
Gender Studies 7 1 1 1
Architecture 8
Human Rights 4 3 1 1
Media Studies 4 3 1 1 1
Communication 2 1 1
Literature 4 1
Politics 3 2 1 1
Religion 4 1
Shari'ah 3 1 1 1
Urban Planning 5
Business 3 1 1
Comparative Religion 2 1 1
Linguistics 3 1
Middle Eastern Studies 4 1
Public Health 2 2 1 1
Women's Studies 3 1
Art History 2 1
Business Administration 1 1 1
Communication Studies 3 1 1
Environmental Studies 2 1
Epistemology 2 1
Geography 2
Literary Theory 2 1
Public Policy 2 1
Social Science 1 1
South Asian Studies 3
Banking 2
Business Management 1 1
Comparative Politics 1 1
Entrepreneurship 1 1
Family Studies 2
Health Education 1 1 1
Humanities 2 1

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)

No data found for this report scope.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Balochistan)

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	2	1	Quetta (2)
Psychology	2	1	Quetta (2)
Sociology	2	1	Quetta (2)
Philosophy	1	1	Quetta (1)
Public Health	1	1	Quetta (1)
Religious Studies	1	1	Quetta (1)
Theology	1	1	Quetta (1)

Note: Less than 5 Cities available. Further analysis are not available.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Gilgit-Baltistan)

No data found for this report scope.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Islamabad)

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Sociology	19	1	Islamabad (19)
Islamic Studies	17	1	Islamabad (17)
Religious Studies	15	1	Islamabad (15)
Political Science	10	1	Islamabad (10)
History	9	1	Islamabad (9)
Anthropology	5	1	Islamabad (5)
Law	5	1	Islamabad (5)
Theology	5	1	Islamabad (5)
Philosophy	4	1	Islamabad (4)
Communication Studies	3	1	Islamabad (3)
Human Rights	3	1	Islamabad (3)
Media Studies	3	1	Islamabad (3)
Cultural Studies	2	1	Islamabad (2)
International Relations	2	1	Islamabad (2)
Journalism	2	1	Islamabad (2)
Politics	2	1	Islamabad (2)
Psychology	2	1	Islamabad (2)
Astrophysics	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Christian Studies	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Communication	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Comparative Religion	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Cosmology	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Critical Discourse Analysis	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Economics	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Education	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Epistemology	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Ethics	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Finance	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Freedom of Expression	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Gender Studies	1	1	Islamabad (1)
History of Christian-Muslim Relations	1	1	Islamabad (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
History of Science	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Humanities	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Interfaith Dialogue	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Islamic Architecture	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Islamic Banking	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Islamic History	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Management Studies	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Methodology	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Public Policy	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Risk Management	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Shari'ah	1	1	Islamabad (1)
Social Psychology	1	1	Islamabad (1)

Note: Less than 5 Cities available. Further analysis are not available.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different cities, highlighting the **Geographic Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	7	5	Peshawar (3), Bannu (1), Dera Ismail khan (1), Malakand (1), Mansehra (1)
Economics	4	3	Peshawar (2), Mansehra (1), Malakand (1)
Philosophy	4	3	Peshawar (2), Bannu (1), Malakand (1)
Religious Studies	3	4	Peshawar (2), Mingora (1), Swabi (1), FR Kohat (1)
Sociology	2	4	Swabi (1), FR Kohat (1), Mingora (1), Peshawar (1)
Business	1	1	Peshawar (1)
Cognitive Science	1	1	Bannu (1)
Communication Studies	1	1	Mingora (1)
Entrepreneurship	1	1	Peshawar (1)
Environmental Science	1	1	Mansehra (1)
Geography	1	1	Mansehra (1)
Health Education	1	1	Dera Ismail khan (1)
History	1	1	Peshawar (1)
International Relations	1	1	Malakand (1)
Interreligious Dialogue	1	3	FR Kohat (1), Peshawar (1), Swabi (1)
Journalism	1	1	Mingora (1)
Leadership Studies	1	1	Peshawar (1)
Linguistics	1	1	Bannu (1)
Media Studies	1	1	Mingora (1)
Natural Resources Management	1	1	Mansehra (1)
Physical Education	1	1	Dera Ismail khan (1)
Political Science	1	1	Malakand (1)
Psychology	1	1	Peshawar (1)
Public Health	1	1	Dera Ismail khan (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Religion	1	1	Peshawar (1)
Rhetoric	1	1	Bannu (1)
Sports Studies	1	1	Dera Ismail khan (1)
Women's Studies	1	1	Peshawar (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

A. City Concentration Index: *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Peshawar****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Geographic Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 5 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***Peshawar*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (13).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Peshawar, Bannu, Dera Ismail khan****.*

Subject-wise City Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Peshawar****. Secondary centers include* ***Dera Ismail khan, Malakand, Bannu, Mingora****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Peshawar****. Secondary centers include* ***Dera Ismail khan, Swabi, Malakand, Bannu****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Peshawar****. Secondary centers include* ***Malakand, Bannu****.*

Research in ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Mansehra****. Secondary centers include* ***Bannu****.*

Research in ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *originates primarily from* ***Dera Ismail khan****.*

Research in ***Agricultural and Environmental Sciences*** *originates primarily from* ***Mansehra****.*

Research in ***Business, Economics, and Management Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Peshawar****. Secondary centers include*

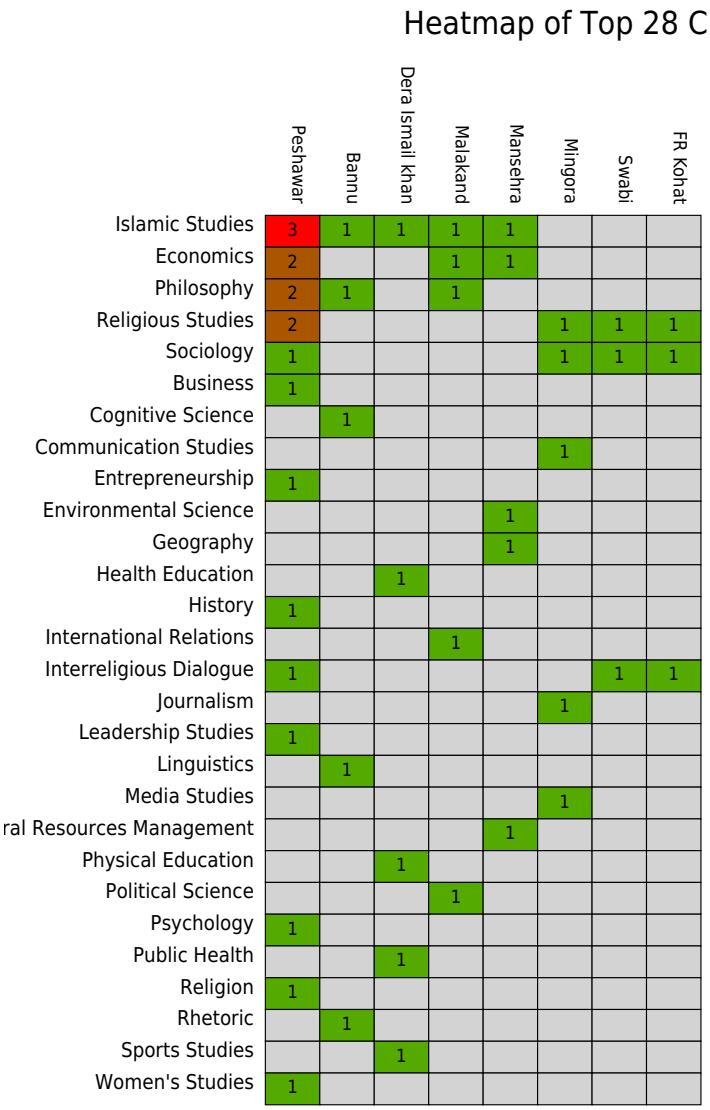
> ***Malakand, Mansehra**.*

> *Research in **Law and Political Sciences** originates primarily from **Malakand**.*

> *Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** originates primarily from **Bannu**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-City Heatmap

> *The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Cities.*



Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Punjab)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different cities, highlighting the **Geographic Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	90	13	Lahore (76), Bahawalpur (6), Rawalpindi (4), Gujrat (2), Taxila (2), Sialkot (2), Sargodha (2), Fateh Jang (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Sahiwal (1), ...
Sociology	69	11	Lahore (56), Bahawalpur (5), Rawalpindi (4), Sialkot (2), Faisalabad (2), Gujrat (2), Sargodha (1), Gujranwala (1), Sahiwal (1), Taxila (1), ...
Religious Studies	41	5	Lahore (35), Bahawalpur (3), Gujrat (2), Sialkot (2), Faisalabad (1)
History	35	8	Lahore (29), Bahawalpur (2), Multan (1), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), Taxila (1), Sialkot (1), Gujrat (1)
Philosophy	30	6	Lahore (24), Bahawalpur (2), Rawalpindi (2), Taxila (2), Fateh Jang (1), Multan (1)
Economics	24	7	Lahore (22), Sargodha (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1), Gujranwala (1), Fateh Jang (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Political Science	21	7	Lahore (16), Gujrat (2), Bahawalpur (2), Rawalpindi (1), Fateh Jang (1), Sialkot (1), Multan (1)
Law	17	4	Lahore (15), Fateh Jang (1), Bahawalpur (1), Gujrat (1)
Psychology	17	7	Lahore (15), Sahiwal (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sialkot (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Anthropology	14	2	Lahore (13), Rawalpindi (1)
Cultural Studies	14	2	Lahore (13), Taxila (1)
Finance	14	5	Lahore (13), Gujranwala (1), Sargodha (1), Dera Ghazi Khan (1), Gujrat (1)
Education	11	3	Lahore (10), Bahawalpur (2), Sialkot (2)
Management Studies	11	3	Lahore (9), Rawalpindi (1), Sargodha (1)
Theology	11	3	Lahore (9), Sialkot (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Gender Studies	9	3	Lahore (7), Rawalpindi (1), Gujranwala (1)
Architecture	8	1	Lahore (8)
International Relations	8	5	Lahore (5), Gujrat (1), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Ethics	7	1	Lahore (7)
Media Studies	6	3	Lahore (4), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Communication	5	2	Lahore (2), Rawalpindi (1)
Human Rights	5	3	Lahore (4), Rawalpindi (1), Bahawalpur (1)
Literature	5	2	Lahore (4), Bahawalpur (1)
Urban Planning	5	1	Lahore (5)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1	Lahore (4)
Politics	4	3	Lahore (3), Faisalabad (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Religion	4	1	Lahore (4)
Shari'ah	4	3	Lahore (3), Bahawalpur (1), Rawalpindi (1)
Art History	3	2	Lahore (2), Taxila (1)
Business	3	2	Lahore (3), Sargodha (1)
Business Administration	3	3	Lahore (1), Rawalpindi (1), Sargodha (1)
Comparative Religion	3	2	Lahore (2), Sialkot (1)
Linguistics	3	1	Lahore (3)
Public Health	3	2	Lahore (2), Bahawalpur (2)
South Asian Studies	3	1	Lahore (3)
Women's Studies	3	1	Lahore (3)
Banking	2	1	Lahore (2)
Environmental Studies	2	1	Lahore (2)
Epistemology	2	1	Lahore (2)
Family Studies	2	1	Lahore (2)
Geography	2	1	Lahore (2)
Health Education	2	2	Bahawalpur (1), Lahore (1)
Humanities	2	1	Lahore (2)
Interfaith Studies	2	1	Lahore (2)
Islamic Theology	2	1	Lahore (2)
Literary Theory	2	1	Lahore (2)
Organizational Behavior	2	2	Sargodha (1), Lahore (1)
Peace Studies	2	2	Lahore (2), Sialkot (1)
Public Administration	2	2	Rawalpindi (1), Lahore (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Public Policy	2	1	Lahore (2)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

A. City Concentration Index: *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Lahore****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Geographic Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 13 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***Lahore*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (50).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Lahore, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi****.*

Subject-wise City Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujrat****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Gujrat****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Faisalabad****.*

Research in ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Taxila****.*

Research in ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Bahawalpur****.*

Research in ***Engineering and Technology*** *originates primarily from* ***Lahore****.*

Research in ***Agricultural and Environmental Sciences*** *originates primarily from* ***Lahore****.*

Research in ***Business, Economics, and Management Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Lahore****. Secondary centers include* ***Ba-***

***hawalpur, Sargodha, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala**.*

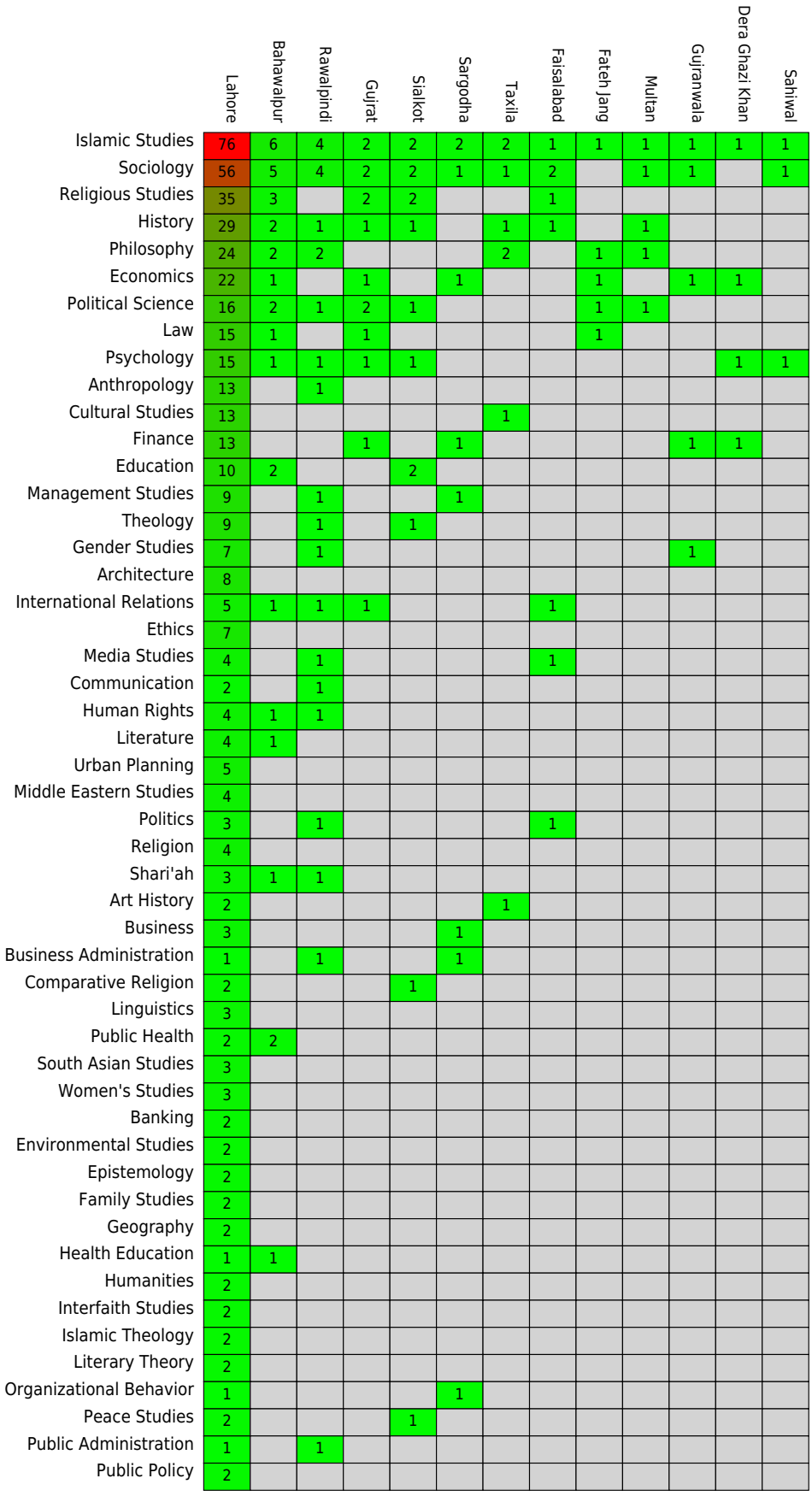
*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Rawalpindi, Bahawalpur, Sialkot, Gujrat**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Lahore**. Secondary centers include **Faisalabad, Bahawalpur**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-City Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Cities.

Heatmap of Top 50 City by Top 13 Items



Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - City (Sindh)

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and City Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Philosophy	13	1	Karachi (13)
Religious Studies	11	1	Karachi (11)
History	9	1	Karachi (9)
Islamic Studies	8	1	Karachi (8)
Sociology	6	1	Karachi (6)
Cultural Studies	4	1	Karachi (4)
Ethics	4	1	Karachi (4)
Political Science	4	1	Karachi (4)
Theology	4	1	Karachi (4)
Anthropology	2	1	Karachi (2)
Economics	2	1	Karachi (2)
Social Science	2	1	Karachi (1)
Astrophysics	1	1	Karachi (1)
Business Management	1	1	Karachi (1)
Colonial Studies	1	1	Karachi (1)
Comparative Politics	1	1	Karachi (1)
Computer Science	1	1	Karachi (1)
Cosmology	1	1	Karachi (1)
Democracy Studies	1	1	Karachi (1)
Environmental Studies	1	1	Karachi (1)
History of Science	1	1	Karachi (1)
International Relations	1	1	Karachi (1)
Islam	1	1	Karachi (1)
Islamic Theology	1	1	Karachi (1)
Literary Studies	1	1	Karachi (1)
Literary Theory	1	1	Karachi (1)
Logic	1	1	Karachi (1)
Poetry	1	1	Karachi (1)
Rituals	1	1	Karachi (1)
Social Justice	1	1	Karachi (1)
Spirituality	1	1	Karachi (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary City Contributions (Volume)
Sufism	1	1	Karachi (1)
Sustainability Studies	1	1	Karachi (1)

Note: Less than 5 Cities available. Further analysis are not available.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Province (Overall)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different provinces, highlighting the **Provincial Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Province Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	268	104	Punjab (90), Kuala Lumpur (27), Islamabad (17), East Java (10), Sindh (8), Ash Shariqah (8), Johor (8), Selangor (8), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (7), Jawa Tengah (7), ...
Sociology	195	74	Punjab (69), Islamabad (19), Kuala Lumpur (17), Ad Dawhah (8), Jawa Barat (7), Sindh (6), Selangor (6), Jambi (6), Johor (5), Jawa Tengah (5), ...
Religious Studies	135	64	Punjab (41), Islamabad (15), Sindh (11), Kuala Lumpur (8), Jawa Tengah (5), Jawa Barat (5), Uttar Pradesh (5), Selangor (5), Ash Shariqah (4), Jambi (4), ...
History	127	65	Punjab (35), Kuala Lumpur (12), Islamabad (9), Sindh (9), Ash Shariqah (5), Ad Dawhah (5), Jammu and Kashmir (4), Istanbul (4), Uttar Pradesh (4), Jawa Timur (4), ...
Philosophy	106	53	Punjab (30), Sindh (13), Kuala Lumpur (8), Ash Shariqah (6), East Java (5), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Islamabad (4), Jawa Barat (4), Negeri Sembilan (4), ...
Political Science	88	54	Punjab (21), Islamabad (10), Kuala Lumpur (5), Jambi (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Sindh (4), Northern (3), Jawa Timur (3), Selangor (3), Al Aşimah (2), ...
Economics	53	34	Punjab (24), Kuala Lumpur (6), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4), Bengkulu (3), Jawa Tengah (3), Selangor (3), Jawa Timur (2), East Java (2), Sindh (2), Jawa Barat (2), ...
Cultural Studies	49	39	Punjab (14), Sindh (4), Johor (3), Islamabad (2), Irbid (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Penang (2), Jawa Timur (2), Jawa Barat (2), ...
Theology	49	27	Punjab (11), Islamabad (5), Sindh (4), Kuala Lumpur (4), East Java (4), Jawa Barat (3), Ash Shariqah (3), Ad Dawhah (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Uttar Pradesh (2), ...
Law	46	24	Punjab (17), Kuala Lumpur (6), Islamabad (5), Kwara (3), Yogyakarta (2), Uttar Pradesh (2), Abu Zaby (2), Selangor (2), Jambi (2), Kedah (1), ...
Anthropology	41	33	Punjab (14), Islamabad (5), Sindh (2), Jawa Tengah (2), Jambi (2), Nur-Sultan (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Kedah (2), Northern (2), ...
Psychology	37	28	Punjab (17), Kuala Lumpur (4), Selangor (3), Johor (3), Zufar (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), East Java (2), Islamabad (2), Balochistan (2), Jawa Timur (1), ...
Education	32	28	Punjab (11), Kuala Lumpur (3), Selangor (3), Terengganu (2), Johor (2), Ad Dawhah (2), Zufar (2), Perak (1), Karkūk (1), Karabük (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
International Relations	28	27	Punjab (8), Jambi (2), Selangor (2), Jawa Timur (2), Islamabad (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Ash Shariqah (1), Jakarta (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Sumatera Selatan (1), ...
Finance	25	15	Punjab (14), Bengkulu (3), Central (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Jawa Tengah (2), Uttar Pradesh (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Selangor (1), Johor (1), Islamabad (1), ...
Ethics	24	17	Punjab (7), Kuala Lumpur (5), Sindh (4), Zufar (2), Jawa Barat (2), West Bengal (1), Jihocesky Kraj (1), Rabat-Salé-Kénitra (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Bengkulu (1), ...
Architecture	16	8	Punjab (8), Johor (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Tayside (1), Makkah al Mukarramah (1), Toshkent (1), Penang (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
Gender Studies	16	11	Punjab (9), Northern (2), Jawa Timur (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Karkūk (1), Berlin (1), Anbar (1), Baden-Württemberg (1), Tatarstan (1), Kedah (1), ...
Management Studies	14	7	Punjab (11), Kuala Lumpur (3), Negeri Sembilan (1), Islamabad (1), Central (1), Jawa Tengah (1), East Java (1)
Human Rights	13	8	Punjab (5), Islamabad (3), East Java (1), Sakarya (1), Kedah (1), Banten (1), Kwara (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1)
Media Studies	13	12	Punjab (6), Islamabad (3), Almaty (1), Rajasthan (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Kedah (1), Palestine (1), Johor (1), Jambi (1), Sanliurfa (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	13	11	Punjab (4), Ash Shariqah (1), Istanbul (1), California (1), Greater London (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Īlām (1), Central Java (1), Islamabad (1), Ad Dawhah (1), ...
Shari'ah	13	18	Punjab (4), Jawa Barat (2), Banten (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Northern (1), South Sulawesi (1), Selangor (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Johor (1), Aceh (1), ...
Art History	11	8	Punjab (3), Baghdad (3), Kuala Lumpur (2), Toshkent (1), Penang (1), Muscat (1), Johor (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
Comparative Religion	11	9	Punjab (3), Jawa Barat (2), Islamabad (1), Al-Salt (1), Praha (1), Idaho (1), Central (1), England (1), Uttar Pradesh (1)
Linguistics	11	14	Punjab (3), Johor (1), Jakarta (1), Tehran (1), Perak (1), Sumatera Barat (1), Yogyakarta (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Hubei (1), Sarawak (1), ...
Literature	9	7	Punjab (5), Tatarstan (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1), Tehran (1), Hubei (1), Alabama (1), Baden-Württemberg (1)
Politics	9	6	Punjab (4), Islamabad (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Beyrouth (1), Īlām (1), Sakarya (1)
Religion	9	8	Punjab (4), Istanbul (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Johor (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Berlin (1), Ankara (1)
Communication	8	5	Punjab (5), Islamabad (1), Balqa (1), Almaty (1), Rajasthan (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Environmental Studies	8	10	Punjab (2), Jawa Tengah (1), Kwara State (1), Haryana (1), Ankara (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Bengkulu (1), Sindh (1)
Sufism	8	11	Sindh (1), Berlin (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jawa Barat (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Penang (1), Ankara (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Sharjah (1), Jakarta (1), ...
Epistemology	7	8	Punjab (2), Islamabad (1), Jakarta (1), East Java (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Terengganu (1), Tetovo (1), Jawa Tengah (1)
Islamic Finance	7	8	Jawa Barat (3), Queensland (1), Western Australia (1), Punjab (1), Jawa Timur (1), Chittagong (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jawa Tengah (1)
Public Health	7	9	Punjab (3), Selangor (3), Kuala Lumpur (2), Tayside (1), Johor (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Balochistan (1), Sumatera Utara (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Public Policy	7	9	Punjab (2), Jambi (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), Islamabad (1), East Java (1), Central (1), Jawa Timur (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Abu Dhabi (1)
Urban Planning	7	3	Punjab (5), Jawa Barat (1), Johor (1)
Business	6	5	Punjab (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jawa Tengah (1), East Java (1)
Hermeneutics	6	7	Jawa Tengah (2), Kuala Lumpur (1), Jakarta (1), England (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jawa Timur (1), East Java (1)
Peace Studies	6	6	Punjab (2), Jawa Tengah (1), Jakarta (1), Jawa Timur (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Uttar Pradesh (1)
Quranic Studies	6	8	Selangor (1), Bishah (1), Terengganu (1), Cairo (1), Punjab (1), Baghdad (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
South Asian Studies	6	7	Punjab (3), Ash Shariqah (1), Sharjah (1), Jambi (1), Dhaka (1), Ontario (1), Melaka (1)
Women's Studies	6	6	Punjab (3), Abu Dhabi (1), Nablus (1), Abu Zaby (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Aesthetics	5	4	Baghdad (2), Johor (1), Penang (1), Punjab (1)
Communication Studies	5	6	Islamabad (3), Palestine (1), Johor (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Punjab (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
Development Studies	5	10	Csongrad-Csanad (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Punjab (1), Al-Hasa (1), Chittagong (1), West Bengal (1), Al Aşimah (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Karabük (1)
Family Studies	5	4	Selangor (2), Punjab (2), Johor (1), Riau (1)
Geography	5	5	Punjab (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Selangor (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Nur-Sultan (1)
Indonesia	5	8	Jawa Barat (2), Sumatera Utara (1), Jakarta (1), Central Kalimantan (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jambi (1), Jawa Tengah (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Islam	5	7	Punjab (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Sindh (1), Perak (1), Istanbul (1), Almaty (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Province Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Punjab****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Provincial Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 104 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Punjab*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (47).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Punjab, Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad****.*

Subject-wise Province Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Jawa Barat, Sindh****.*

> *Research in* ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Sindh, Jawa Barat****.*

> *Research in* ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Islamabad, Sindh, Jawa Barat****.*

> *Research in* ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Sulawesi Selatan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Central Java****.*

> *Research in* ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Johor, Tayside****.*

> *Research in* ***Engineering and Technology*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Johor, Kuala Lumpur, Jawa Barat, Sulawesi Selatan****.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, West Bengal, Chittagong, Jawa Tengah**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Jawa Barat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Jawa Tengah**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Islamabad, Kuala Lumpur, Jambi, Jawa Barat**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Tehran, Sindh, Baghdad, Hubei**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Province Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Provinces.

Heatmap of Top 50 Province by Top 20 Items

	Punjab	Kuala Lumpur	Islamabad	Sindh	Selangor	Jawa Tengah	Jawa Barat	East Java	Johor	Ad Dawhah	Jambi	Ash Shariqah	Jawa Timur	Jakarta	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Uttar Pradesh	Negeri Sembilan	Sulawesi Selatan	Istanbul	Yogyakarta
Islamic Studies	90	27	17	8	8	7	4	10	8	6	6	8	5	7	7	6	5	3	4	4
Sociology	69	17	19	6	6	5	7	2	5	8	6		3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3
Religious Studies	41	8	15	11	5	5	5	3	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	5	2	4	2	1
History	35	12	9	9	3	1	1	1	2	5	2	5	4	2	1	4	2	2	4	2
Philosophy	30	8	4	13	1	3	4	5	1	4	1	6	3	3	4	1	4		2	2
Political Science	21	5	10	4	3	2	2	1	1	4	4	1	3	1	1	2		1	1	1
Economics	24	6	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	1		2	1	4	1	1		1	1
Cultural Studies	14	2	2	4		1	2	1	3	1	1		2							
Theology	11	4	5	4			3	4		2		3	1	2		2	2	1	1	
Law	17	6	5		2	1		1	1	1	2	1		1		2				2
Anthropology	14	2	5	2		2		2			2			1				1	1	
Psychology	17	4	2		3	1		2	3		1		1		1		2	1		1
Education	11	3	1		3	1	1		2	2	1	1		1						1
International Relations	8	2	2	1	2	1		1		1	2	1	2	1	1	1				
Finance	14	2	1		1	2			1		1					1			1	
Ethics	7	5	1	4		1	2											1		
Architecture	8	2							2									1		
Gender Studies	9		1										1							
Management Studies	11	3	1			1		1									1			
Human Rights	5		3					1												
Media Studies	6		3			1			1		1				1					
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1	1							1		1							1	
Shari'ah	4		1		1	1	2		1		1		1	1				1		1
Art History	3	2							1									1		
Comparative Religion	3		1				2									1				
Linguistics	3							1	1					1	1					1
Literature	5																			
Politics	4	2	2																	
Religion	4								1						1		1		1	
Communication	5		1																	
Environmental Studies	2	1		1		1						1						1		
Sufism		1		1			1	1				1	1	1						
Epistemology	2		1			1		1				1		1						
Islamic Finance	1	1				1	3						1							
Public Health	3	2			3	1			1						1					
Public Policy	2		1					1			1		1			1				
Urban Planning	5						1		1											
Business	3	1				1		1							1					
Hermeneutics		1				2		1					1	1				1		
Peace Studies	2					1				1			1	1		1				
Quranic Studies	1				1							1						1		
South Asian Studies	3										1	1								
Women's Studies	3											1			1					
Aesthetics	1								1											
Communication Studies	1	1	3						1						1					
Development Studies	1									1										1
Family Studies	2				2				1											
Geography	2				1										1					
Indonesia						1	2				1		1	1				1		
Islam	1	1		1													1		1	

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Province (International)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different provinces, highlighting the **Provincial Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Province Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	168	99	Kuala Lumpur (27), East Java (10), Johor (8), Selangor (8), Ash Shariqah (8), Jakarta (7), Jawa Tengah (7), Uttar Pradesh (6), Ad Dawhah (6), Jambi (6), ...
Sociology	116	69	Kuala Lumpur (17), Ad Dawhah (8), Jawa Barat (7), Jambi (6), Selangor (6), Jawa Tengah (5), Johor (5), Almaty (4), Uttar Pradesh (4), Northern (3), ...
History	85	61	Kuala Lumpur (12), Ash Shariqah (5), Ad Dawhah (5), Jammu and Kashmir (4), Istanbul (4), Jawa Timur (4), Uttar Pradesh (4), Central Java (3), Selangor (3), Jambi (2), ...
Religious Studies	80	59	Kuala Lumpur (8), Jawa Barat (5), Uttar Pradesh (5), Selangor (5), Jawa Tengah (5), Sulawesi Selatan (4), Jambi (4), Ash Shariqah (4), Jakarta (3), East Java (3), ...
Philosophy	65	48	Kuala Lumpur (8), Ash Shariqah (6), East Java (5), Negeri Sembilan (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Jawa Barat (4), Jawa Tengah (3), Jakarta (3), Jawa Timur (3), Sanliurfa (2), ...
Political Science	59	50	Kuala Lumpur (5), Jambi (4), Ad Dawhah (4), Selangor (3), Northern (3), Jawa Timur (3), Uttar Pradesh (2), Kwara (2), Almaty (2), Riau (2), ...
Theology	32	23	East Java (4), Kuala Lumpur (4), Ash Shariqah (3), Jawa Barat (3), Ad Dawhah (2), Jakarta (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Uttar Pradesh (2), Berlin (1), Praha (1), ...
Cultural Studies	31	36	Johor (3), Khorāsān-e Raẓavī (2), Irbid (2), Jawa Timur (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Penang (2), Jawa Barat (2), Almaty (2), Jambi (1), Toshkent (1), ...
Economics	28	30	Kuala Lumpur (6), Selangor (3), Bengkulu (3), Jawa Tengah (3), Jawa Timur (2), Johor (2), Jawa Barat (2), Central (2), East Java (2), Jammu and Kashmir (1), ...
Law	27	22	Kuala Lumpur (6), Kwara (3), Abu Zaby (2), Uttar Pradesh (2), Jambi (2), Yogyakarta (2), Selangor (2), Kwara State (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), ...
Anthropology	26	30	Jambi (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Almaty (2), Nur-Sultan (2), Jawa Tengah (2), Northern (2), Kedah (2), East Java (2), Berlin (1), Nusa Tenggara Barat (1), ...
Education	21	26	Selangor (3), Kuala Lumpur (3), Terengganu (2), Johor (2), Ad Dawhah (2), Zufar (2), Yogyakarta (1), Bengkulu (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Jakarta (1), ...
International Relations	20	23	Jambi (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Selangor (2), Jawa Timur (2), East Java (1), Sakarya (1), Khartoum (1), Al Aşimah (1), Jakarta (1), Jawa Tengah (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Psychology	20	24	Kuala Lumpur (4), Selangor (3), Johor (3), Zufar (2), East Java (2), Negeri Sembilan (2), Ankara (1), Sanliurfa (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Virginia (1), ...
Ethics	14	14	Kuala Lumpur (5), Zufar (2), Jawa Barat (2), West Bengal (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Jihocesky Kraj (1), Bengkulu (1), Kwara State (1), Ankara (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), ...
Finance	13	13	Bengkulu (3), Central (2), Kuala Lumpur (2), Jawa Tengah (2), Chittagong (1), Selangor (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Johor (1), Jambi (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), ...
Shari'ah	10	16	Jawa Barat (2), Banten (1), Northern (1), Yogyakarta (1), Aceh (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Jakarta (1), Jawa Timur (1), Selangor (1), Sumatera Utara (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	9	9	Īlām (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Istanbul (1), California (1), Greater London (1), Makkah al Mukarramah (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Central Java (1)
Architecture	8	7	Kuala Lumpur (2), Johor (2), Tayside (1), Penang (1), Makkah al Mukarramah (1), Toshkent (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
Art History	8	7	Baghdad (3), Kuala Lumpur (2), Penang (1), Muscat (1), Toshkent (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Johor (1)
Comparative Religion	8	7	Jawa Barat (2), England (1), Central (1), Al-Salt (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), Praha (1), Idaho (1)
Linguistics	8	12	Jakarta (1), Sumatera Barat (1), Johor (1), Perak (1), Tehran (1), Yogyakarta (1), Hubei (1), Bishah (1), Balqa (1), Sarawak (1), ...
Media Studies	7	9	Almaty (1), Palestine (1), Johor (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Kedah (1), Rajasthan (1), Jambi (1), Sanliurfa (1), Nur-Sultan (1)
Sufism	7	10	Ankara (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jawa Barat (1), Jakarta (1), Berlin (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Ash Shariqah (1), East Java (1), Sharjah (1), Penang (1)
Gender Studies	6	9	Northern (2), Jawa Timur (1), Baden-Württemberg (1), Tatarstan (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Karkūk (1), Berlin (1), Anbar (1), Kedah (1)
Hermeneutics	6	7	Jawa Tengah (2), Jakarta (1), East Java (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), England (1), Jawa Timur (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
Human Rights	6	6	East Java (1), Jammu and Kashmir (1), Banten (1), Kedah (1), Kwara (1), Sakarya (1)
Islamic Finance	6	7	Jawa Barat (3), Western Australia (1), Queensland (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Jawa Timur (1), Chittagong (1), Kuala Lumpur (1)
Environmental Studies	5	8	Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Bengkulu (1), Kwara State (1), Haryana (1), Ankara (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Ash Shariqah (1)
Indonesia	5	8	Jawa Barat (2), Sumatera Utara (1), Jakarta (1), Central Kalimantan (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jambi (1), Jawa Tengah (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Art	5	3	Baghdad (3), Johor (1), Penang (1)
Islamic Economics	5	8	Jawa Tengah (2), Kwara State (1), Chittagong (1), West Bengal (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Jawa Barat (1), Bengkulu (1)
Management Studies	5	5	Kuala Lumpur (3), Jawa Tengah (1), East Java (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Central (1)
Politics	5	4	Kuala Lumpur (2), Beyrouth (1), Sakarya (1), Īlām (1)
Public Health	5	6	Selangor (3), Kuala Lumpur (2), Jawa Tengah (1), Sumatera Utara (1), Tayside (1), Johor (1)
Public Policy	5	7	Central (1), Brunei dan Muara (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), East Java (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jambi (1)
Quranic Studies	5	7	Bishah (1), Cairo (1), Selangor (1), Terengganu (1), Baghdad (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Sulawesi Selatan (1)
Religion	5	6	Istanbul (1), Negeri Sembilan (1), Johor (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Ankara (1), Berlin (1)
Aesthetics	4	3	Baghdad (2), Johor (1), Penang (1)
Development Studies	4	9	Chittagong (1), West Bengal (1), Rejang Lebong (1), Yogyakarta (1), Al Aşimah (1), Karabük (1), Csongrad-Csanad (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Al-Hasa (1)
Epistemology	4	6	Terengganu (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Tetovo (1), Jakarta (1), East Java (1)
Intellectual History	4	5	Jawa Barat (2), Idaho (1), Jawa Tengah (1), Jawa Timur (1), Jakarta (1)
Islam	4	5	Negeri Sembilan (1), Almaty (1), Perak (1), Kuala Lumpur (1), Istanbul (1)
Islamic Ethics	4	4	Jawa Barat (2), Almaty (1), Ash Shariqah (1), Jakarta (1)
Islamic Philosophy	4	5	Jawa Timur (2), Jawa Barat (2), Sulawesi Selatan (1), Jakarta (1), East Java (1)
Literature	4	6	Hubei (1), Baden-Württemberg (1), Alabama (1), Tatarstan (1), Khorāsān-e Raẕavī (1), Tehran (1)
Peace Studies	4	5	Jawa Tengah (1), Jawa Timur (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Uttar Pradesh (1), Jakarta (1)
South East Asian Studies	4	8	Jambi (1), Jakarta (1), Yogyakarta (1), Karabük (1), Csongrad-Csanad (1), Bengkulu (1), Ad Dawhah (1), Al-Hasa (1)
Banking	3	3	Central (2), Brunei dan Muara (1), Chittagong (1)
Biography	3	2	Jammu and Kashmir (2), Kuala Lumpur (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Province Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggre-*

*gate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is **Kuala Lumpur**.*

***B. Field Dispersion Index:** The **Provincial Breadth Index** is maximized in **Islamic Studies**, which engages 99 distinct locations.*

***C. Core Hub Identification:** The location of **Kuala Lumpur** is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (28).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

*The field ranked highest in total output, **Islamic Studies**, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of **Kuala Lumpur, East Java, Johor**.*

Subject-wise Province Contribution Analysis

*Research in **Religious and Islamic Studies** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Jawa Tengah, East Java**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, East Java**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Jawa Barat, Ash Shariqah, Jakarta, Jawa Timur**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Sulawesi Selatan**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Almaty, Karkūk, Uttar Pradesh**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Selangor, Johor, Jawa Tengah, Tayside**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Johor**. Secondary centers include **Kuala Lumpur, Almaty, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Barat**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Bengkulu, Kocaeli, Aceh, Jakarta**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Negeri Sembilan, Johor**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most subs-*

*tantial work originates from **Kuala Lumpur**. Secondary centers include **Jambi, Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur, Selangor**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Baghdad**. Secondary centers include **Tehran, Cairo, Perak, Khorāsān-e Raẕavī**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Province Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Provinces.

Heatmap of Top 50 Province by Top 20 Items

	Kuala Lumpur	Jawa Tengah	Jawa Barat	Selangor	East Java	Ad Dawhah	Johor	Jambi	Jawa Timur	Jakarta	Ash Shariqah	Uttar Pradesh	Negeri Sembilan	Sulawesi Selatan	Yogyakarta	Istanbul	Jammu and Kashmir	Almaty	Bengkulu	Ankara
Islamic Studies	27	7	4	8	10	6	8	6	5	7	8	6	5	3	4	4	5	2	3	4
Sociology	17	5	7	6	2	8	5	6	3	3		4	3	2	3	2		4	2	2
History	12	1	1	3	1	5	2	2	4	2	5	4	2	2	2	4	4			2
Religious Studies	8	5	5	5	3	2	1	4	2	3	4	5	2	4	1	2	2	3	1	
Philosophy	8	3	4	1	5	4	1	1	3	3	6	1	4		2	2	1			2
Political Science	5	2	2	3	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2		
Theology	4		3		4	2			1	2	3	2	2	1		1	1			
Cultural Studies	2	1	2		1	1	3	1	2									2		
Economics	6	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1		1	1		1	1	1		3	1
Law	6	1		2	1	1	1	2		1	1	2			2		1		1	
Anthropology	2	2			2			2		1				1		1		2	1	1
Education	3	1	1	3		2	2	1		1	1				1				1	
International Relations	2	1		2	1	1		2	2	1	1	1					1	1		
Psychology	4	1		3	2		3	1	1				2	1	1			1	1	1
Ethics	5	1	2											1					1	1
Finance	2	2		1			1	1				1				1	1		3	
Shari'ah		1	2	1			1	1	1	1				1	1			1		
Middle Eastern Studies	1					1					1					1				
Architecture	2						2							1						
Art History	2						1							1						
Comparative Religion			2									1								
Linguistics					1		1			1					1					
Media Studies		1					1	1										1		
Sufism	1		1		1				1	1	1									1
Gender Studies									1											
Hermeneutics	1	2			1				1	1				1						
Human Rights					1												1			
Islamic Finance	1	1	3						1											
Environmental Studies	1	1									1			1					1	1
Indonesia		1	2					1	1	1				1						
Islamic Art							1													
Islamic Economics		2	1												1				1	
Management Studies	3	1			1								1							
Politics	2																			
Public Health	2	1		3			1													
Public Policy					1			1	1			1								
Quranic Studies				1							1			1						
Religion							1						1			1				1
Aesthetics							1													
Development Studies						1									1					
Epistemology		1			1					1	1									
Intellectual History		1	2						1	1										
Islam	1												1			1		1		
Islamic Ethics			2							1	1							1		
Islamic Philosophy			2		1				2	1				1						
Literature																				
Peace Studies		1				1			1	1		1								
South East Asian Studies						1		1		1					1				1	
Banking																				
Biography	1																2			

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Province (Pakistan)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different provinces, highlighting the **Provincial Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Province Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	117	5	Punjab (90), Islamabad (17), Sindh (8), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (7), Balochistan (2)
Sociology	89	5	Punjab (69), Islamabad (19), Sindh (6), Balochistan (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (2)
Religious Studies	62	5	Punjab (41), Islamabad (15), Sindh (11), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (3), Balochistan (1)
History	49	4	Punjab (35), Sindh (9), Islamabad (9), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Philosophy	47	5	Punjab (30), Sindh (13), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4), Islamabad (4), Balochistan (1)
Political Science	33	4	Punjab (21), Islamabad (10), Sindh (4), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Economics	31	4	Punjab (24), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (4), Sindh (2), Islamabad (1)
Law	21	2	Punjab (17), Islamabad (5)
Psychology	21	4	Punjab (17), Islamabad (2), Balochistan (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Anthropology	19	3	Punjab (14), Islamabad (5), Sindh (2)
Cultural Studies	19	3	Punjab (14), Sindh (4), Islamabad (2)
Theology	19	4	Punjab (11), Islamabad (5), Sindh (4), Balochistan (1)
Finance	15	2	Punjab (14), Islamabad (1)
Education	12	2	Punjab (11), Islamabad (1)
Management Studies	12	2	Punjab (11), Islamabad (1)
International Relations	11	4	Punjab (8), Islamabad (2), Sindh (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Ethics	10	3	Punjab (7), Sindh (4), Islamabad (1)
Gender Studies	10	2	Punjab (9), Islamabad (1)
Architecture	8	1	Punjab (8)
Human Rights	8	2	Punjab (5), Islamabad (3)
Media Studies	7	3	Punjab (6), Islamabad (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Communication	5	2	Punjab (5), Islamabad (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Province Contributions (Volume)
Literature	5	1	Punjab (5)
Politics	5	2	Punjab (4), Islamabad (2)
Religion	5	2	Punjab (4), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Shari'ah	5	2	Punjab (4), Islamabad (1)
Urban Planning	5	1	Punjab (5)
Business	4	2	Punjab (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Comparative Religion	4	2	Punjab (3), Islamabad (1)
Linguistics	4	2	Punjab (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	2	Punjab (4), Islamabad (1)
Public Health	4	3	Punjab (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Balochistan (1)
Women's Studies	4	2	Punjab (3), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Art History	3	1	Punjab (3)
Business Administration	3	1	Punjab (3)
Communication Studies	3	3	Islamabad (3), Punjab (1), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Environmental Studies	3	2	Punjab (2), Sindh (1)
Epistemology	3	2	Punjab (2), Islamabad (1)
Geography	3	2	Punjab (2), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1)
Literary Theory	3	2	Punjab (2), Sindh (1)
Public Policy	3	2	Punjab (2), Islamabad (1)
Social Science	3	2	Punjab (1), Sindh (1)
South Asian Studies	3	1	Punjab (3)
Banking	2	1	Punjab (2)
Business Management	2	2	Punjab (1), Sindh (1)
Comparative Politics	2	2	Sindh (1), Punjab (1)
Entrepreneurship	2	2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Punjab (1)
Family Studies	2	1	Punjab (2)
Health Education	2	2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (1), Punjab (1)
Humanities	2	2	Punjab (2), Islamabad (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

A. Province Concentration Index: *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Punjab****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Provincial Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 5 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***Punjab*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (50).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Punjab, Islamabad, Sindh****.*

Subject-wise Province Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan****.*

Research in ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Islamabad, Sindh****.*

Research in ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan****.*

Research in ***Engineering and Technology*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Islamabad, Sindh****.*

Research in ***Agricultural and Environmental Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh****.*

Research in ***Business, Economics, and Management Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Punjab****. Secondary centers include* ***Khyber***

***Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Islamabad, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Punjab**. Secondary centers include **Sindh, Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Province Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Provinces.

Heatmap of Top 50 Province by Top 5 Items

	Punjab	Islamabad	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Balochistan
Islamic Studies	90	17	8	7	2
Sociology	69	19	6	2	2
Religious Studies	41	15	11	3	1
History	35	9	9	1	
Philosophy	30	4	13	4	1
Political Science	21	10	4	1	
Economics	24	1	2	4	
Law	17	5			
Psychology	17	2		1	2
Anthropology	14	5	2		
Cultural Studies	14	2	4		
Theology	11	5	4		1
Finance	14	1			
Education	11	1			
Management Studies	11	1			
International Relations	8	2	1	1	
Ethics	7	1	4		
Gender Studies	9	1			
Architecture	8				
Human Rights	5	3			
Media Studies	6	3		1	
Communication	5	1			
Literature	5				
Politics	4	2			
Religion	4			1	
Shari'ah	4	1			
Urban Planning	5				
Business	3			1	
Comparative Religion	3	1			
Linguistics	3			1	
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1			
Public Health	3			1	1
Women's Studies	3			1	
Art History	3				
Business Administration	3				
Communication Studies	1	3		1	
Environmental Studies	2		1		
Epistemology	2	1			
Geography	2			1	
Literary Theory	2		1		
Public Policy	2	1			
Social Science	1		1		
South Asian Studies	3				
Banking	2				
Business Management	1		1		
Comparative Politics	1		1		
Entrepreneurship	1			1	
Family Studies	2				
Health Education	1			1	
Humanities	2	1			

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Country (Overall)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different countries, highlighting the **National Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Country Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	268	36	Pakistan (117), Malaysia (45), Indonesia (45), India (14), Turkey (12), United Arab Emirates (10), Qatar (6), Iran (4), Nigeria (4), Germany (4), ...
Sociology	195	26	Pakistan (89), Indonesia (33), Malaysia (30), Turkey (10), Qatar (8), Jordan (6), Kazakhstan (6), India (5), Oman (4), Sudan (3), ...
Religious Studies	135	24	Pakistan (62), Indonesia (28), Malaysia (17), India (7), United Arab Emirates (5), Turkey (5), Oman (4), Kazakhstan (4), Qatar (2), Germany (2), ...
History	127	27	Pakistan (49), Malaysia (19), Indonesia (15), India (9), Turkey (7), United Arab Emirates (6), Qatar (5), Iran (3), Iraq (3), Oman (3), ...
Philosophy	106	21	Pakistan (47), Indonesia (18), Malaysia (15), Turkey (7), United Arab Emirates (6), Qatar (4), India (3), United States (3), Czechia (2), Jordan (2), ...
Political Science	88	25	Pakistan (33), Indonesia (14), Malaysia (9), Qatar (4), India (4), Jordan (3), Sudan (3), Turkey (3), Kazakhstan (3), Iraq (2), ...
Economics	53	14	Pakistan (31), Indonesia (12), Malaysia (9), Turkey (3), Australia (2), India (2), Ghana (2), Jordan (1), Nigeria (1), Hungary (1), ...
Cultural Studies	49	17	Pakistan (19), Malaysia (7), Indonesia (7), Kazakhstan (3), Jordan (2), Oman (2), Iran (2), West Bank (1), Unknown (1), United Arab Emirates (1), ...
Theology	49	16	Pakistan (19), Indonesia (9), Malaysia (5), United Arab Emirates (3), India (3), Qatar (2), Germany (2), Czechia (1), Turkey (1), China (1), ...
Law	46	11	Pakistan (21), Indonesia (7), Malaysia (7), Nigeria (4), India (3), United Arab Emirates (2), Australia (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (1), United Kingdom (1), ...
Anthropology	41	11	Pakistan (19), Indonesia (10), Malaysia (4), Turkey (3), Kazakhstan (3), Sudan (2), Oman (2), Nigeria (1), Germany (1), United Arab Emirates (1), ...
Psychology	37	8	Pakistan (21), Malaysia (10), Indonesia (6), Turkey (3), Oman (2), United States (1), Kazakhstan (1), Gaza Strip (1)
Education	32	15	Pakistan (12), Malaysia (10), Indonesia (4), Qatar (2), Turkey (2), Oman (2), Iraq (1), Jordan (1), Hungary (1), United States (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
International Relations	28	14	Pakistan (11), Indonesia (5), Malaysia (4), India (3), United Arab Emirates (1), Turkey (1), Unknown (1), China (1), Qatar (1), France (1), ...
Finance	25	9	Pakistan (15), Indonesia (5), Malaysia (3), Ghana (2), India (2), Brunei (1), Turkey (1), Bangladesh (1), Nigeria (1)
Ethics	24	11	Pakistan (10), Malaysia (5), Indonesia (4), Oman (2), Turkey (2), India (1), Czechia (1), Morocco (1), Nigeria (1), United States (1), ...
Architecture	16	6	Pakistan (8), Malaysia (5), United Kingdom (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Uzbekistan (1), Indonesia (1)
Gender Studies	16	8	Pakistan (10), Germany (2), Sudan (2), Indonesia (1), Brunei (1), Iraq (1), Russia (1), Malaysia (1)
Management Studies	14	4	Pakistan (12), Malaysia (3), Ghana (1), Indonesia (1)
Human Rights	13	6	Pakistan (8), Indonesia (2), Turkey (1), Malaysia (1), Nigeria (1), India (1)
Media Studies	13	7	Pakistan (7), Malaysia (2), Indonesia (2), Kazakhstan (2), India (1), Gaza Strip (1), Turkey (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	13	10	Pakistan (4), United Arab Emirates (1), Turkey (1), United States (1), United Kingdom (1), Malaysia (1), Iran (1), Indonesia (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (1)
Shari'ah	13	6	Indonesia (7), Pakistan (5), Sudan (1), Malaysia (1), Kazakhstan (1), Australia (1)
Art History	11	6	Pakistan (3), Malaysia (3), Iraq (3), Uzbekistan (1), Oman (1), Indonesia (1)
Comparative Religion	11	8	Pakistan (4), Indonesia (2), Jordan (1), Czechia (1), United States (1), Ghana (1), United Kingdom (1), India (1)
Linguistics	11	8	Pakistan (4), Malaysia (2), Indonesia (2), Iran (1), China (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Jordan (1), Egypt (1)
Literature	9	6	Pakistan (5), Russia (1), Iran (1), China (1), United States (1), Germany (1)
Politics	9	5	Pakistan (5), Malaysia (2), Lebanon (1), Iran (1), Turkey (1)
Religion	9	5	Pakistan (5), Turkey (2), Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Germany (1)
Communication	8	4	Pakistan (5), Jordan (1), Kazakhstan (1), India (1)
Environmental Studies	8	7	Pakistan (3), Indonesia (2), Nigeria (1), India (1), Turkey (1), Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates (1)
Sufism	8	6	Pakistan (1), Germany (1), Malaysia (1), Turkey (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Indonesia (1)
Epistemology	7	5	Pakistan (3), Indonesia (2), United Arab Emirates (1), Malaysia (1), North Macedonia (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Finance	7	5	Indonesia (4), Australia (2), Pakistan (1), Bangladesh (1), Malaysia (1)
Public Health	7	4	Pakistan (4), Malaysia (4), United Kingdom (1), Indonesia (1)
Public Policy	7	6	Pakistan (3), Indonesia (2), India (1), Ghana (1), Brunei (1), United Arab Emirates (1)
Urban Planning	7	3	Pakistan (5), Indonesia (1), Malaysia (1)
Business	6	3	Pakistan (4), Malaysia (1), Indonesia (1)
Hermeneutics	6	3	Indonesia (5), Malaysia (1), United Kingdom (1)
Peace Studies	6	4	Indonesia (2), Pakistan (2), Qatar (1), India (1)
Quranic Studies	6	7	Saudi Arabia (1), Malaysia (1), Egypt (1), Pakistan (1), Iraq (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Indonesia (1)
South Asian Studies	6	6	Pakistan (3), United Arab Emirates (1), Indonesia (1), Bangladesh (1), Canada (1), Malaysia (1)
Women's Studies	6	3	Pakistan (4), United Arab Emirates (2), West Bank (1)
Aesthetics	5	3	Malaysia (2), Iraq (2), Pakistan (1)
Communication Studies	5	3	Pakistan (3), Malaysia (2), Gaza Strip (1)
Development Studies	5	9	Hungary (1), Qatar (1), Pakistan (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Bangladesh (1), India (1), Jordan (1), Indonesia (1), Turkey (1)
Family Studies	5	3	Malaysia (2), Pakistan (2), Indonesia (1)
Geography	5	4	Pakistan (3), Malaysia (1), Brunei (1), Kazakhstan (1)
Indonesia	5	1	Indonesia (5)
Islam	5	4	Malaysia (2), Pakistan (1), Turkey (1), Kazakhstan (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Country Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Pakistan****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***National Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 36 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Pakistan*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (48).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia****.*

Subject-wise Country Contribution Analysis

*Research in **Religious and Islamic Studies** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Turkey**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Turkey**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, Iraq, Kazakhstan**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Indonesia, Morocco, United Kingdom**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, United Kingdom**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Indonesia, Turkey, India**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, India**.*

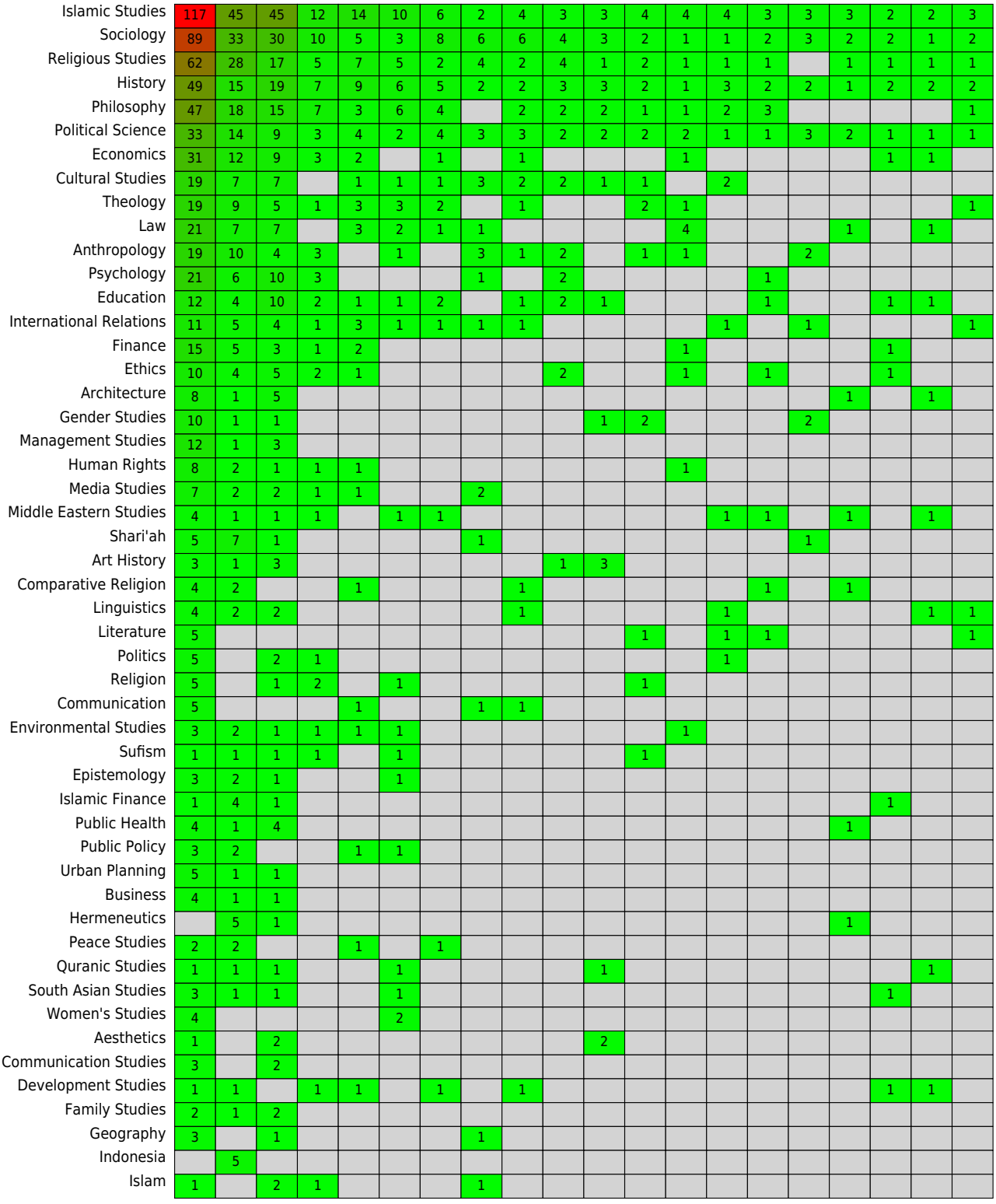
*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Kazakhstan**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Pakistan**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Iraq, Iran, Indonesia**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Country Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Countries.

Heatmap of Top 50 Country by Top 20 Items



	Pakistan	Indonesia	Malaysia	Turkey	India	United Arab Emirates	Qatar	Kazakhstan	Jordan	Oman	Iraq	Germany	Nigeria	Iran	United States	Sudan	United Kingdom	Bangladesh	Saudi Arabia	China
Islamic Studies	117	45	45	12	14	10	6	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	3
Sociology	89	33	30	10	5	3	8	6	6	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	2
Religious Studies	62	28	17	5	7	5	2	4	2	4	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
History	49	15	19	7	9	6	5	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2
Philosophy	47	18	15	7	3	6	4		2	2	2	1	1	2	3					1
Political Science	33	14	9	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1
Economics	31	12	9	3	2		1		1				1					1	1	
Cultural Studies	19	7	7		1	1	1	3	2	2	1	1		2						
Theology	19	9	5	1	3	3	2		1			2	1							1
Law	21	7	7		3	2	1	1					4				1		1	
Anthropology	19	10	4	3		1		3	1	2		1	1			2				
Psychology	21	6	10	3				1		2					1					
Education	12	4	10	2	1	1	2		1	2	1				1			1	1	
International Relations	11	5	4	1	3	1	1	1	1					1		1				1
Finance	15	5	3	1	2								1					1		
Ethics	10	4	5	2	1					2			1		1			1		
Architecture	8	1	5														1		1	
Gender Studies	10	1	1								1	2				2				
Management Studies	12	1	3																	
Human Rights	8	2	1	1	1								1							
Media Studies	7	2	2	1	1			2												
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1	1	1		1	1							1	1		1		1	
Shari'ah	5	7	1					1								1				
Art History	3	1	3							1	3									
Comparative Religion	4	2			1				1						1		1			
Linguistics	4	2	2						1					1					1	1
Literature	5											1		1	1					1
Politics	5		2	1										1						
Religion	5		1	2		1						1								
Communication	5				1			1	1											
Environmental Studies	3	2	1	1	1	1							1							
Sufism	1	1	1	1		1						1								
Epistemology	3	2	1			1														
Islamic Finance	1	4	1															1		
Public Health	4	1	4														1			
Public Policy	3	2			1	1														
Urban Planning	5	1	1																	
Business	4	1	1																	
Hermeneutics		5	1														1			
Peace Studies	2	2			1		1													
Quranic Studies	1	1	1			1					1								1	
South Asian Studies	3	1	1			1												1		
Women's Studies	4					2														
Aesthetics	1		2								2									
Communication Studies	3		2																	
Development Studies	1	1		1	1		1		1									1	1	
Family Studies	2	1	2																	
Geography	3		1					1												
Indonesia		5																		
Islam	1		2	1				1												

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Country (International)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different countries, highlighting the **National Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Country Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	168	35	Malaysia (45), Indonesia (45), India (14), Turkey (12), United Arab Emirates (10), Qatar (6), Nigeria (4), Germany (4), Iran (4), Jordan (4), ...
Sociology	116	25	Indonesia (33), Malaysia (30), Turkey (10), Qatar (8), Kazakhstan (6), Jordan (6), India (5), Oman (4), Sudan (3), United Arab Emirates (3), ...
History	85	26	Malaysia (19), Indonesia (15), India (9), Turkey (7), United Arab Emirates (6), Qatar (5), Iran (3), Iraq (3), Oman (3), Saudi Arabia (2), ...
Religious Studies	80	23	Indonesia (28), Malaysia (17), India (7), United Arab Emirates (5), Turkey (5), Oman (4), Kazakhstan (4), Jordan (2), Germany (2), Qatar (2), ...
Philosophy	65	20	Indonesia (18), Malaysia (15), Turkey (7), United Arab Emirates (6), Qatar (4), India (3), United States (3), Iran (2), Jordan (2), Oman (2), ...
Political Science	59	24	Indonesia (14), Malaysia (9), India (4), Qatar (4), Turkey (3), Jordan (3), Sudan (3), Kazakhstan (3), Nigeria (2), Oman (2), ...
Theology	32	15	Indonesia (9), Malaysia (5), United Arab Emirates (3), India (3), Qatar (2), Germany (2), Czechia (1), Turkey (1), Ghana (1), China (1), ...
Cultural Studies	31	16	Malaysia (7), Indonesia (7), Kazakhstan (3), Iran (2), Jordan (2), Oman (2), Uzbekistan (1), Iraq (1), Unknown (1), West Bank (1), ...
Economics	28	13	Indonesia (12), Malaysia (9), Turkey (3), India (2), Ghana (2), Australia (2), Brunei (1), Bangladesh (1), Nigeria (1), Jordan (1), ...
Law	27	10	Indonesia (7), Malaysia (7), Nigeria (4), India (3), United Arab Emirates (2), Kazakhstan (1), Qatar (1), Australia (1), Saudi Arabia (1), United Kingdom (1)
Anthropology	26	10	Indonesia (10), Malaysia (4), Turkey (3), Kazakhstan (3), Oman (2), Sudan (2), Germany (1), Nigeria (1), Jordan (1), United Arab Emirates (1)
Education	21	14	Malaysia (10), Indonesia (4), Qatar (2), Turkey (2), Oman (2), United States (1), India (1), Hungary (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Bangladesh (1), ...
International Relations	20	13	Indonesia (5), Malaysia (4), India (3), Turkey (1), Sudan (1), Jordan (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Iran (1), Unknown (1), France (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Psychology	20	7	Malaysia (10), Indonesia (6), Turkey (3), Oman (2), United States (1), Kazakhstan (1), Gaza Strip (1)
Ethics	14	10	Malaysia (5), Indonesia (4), Oman (2), Turkey (2), India (1), Czechia (1), Nigeria (1), United States (1), Morocco (1), Bangladesh (1)
Finance	13	8	Indonesia (5), Malaysia (3), Ghana (2), India (2), Bangladesh (1), Brunei (1), Turkey (1), Nigeria (1)
Shari'ah	10	5	Indonesia (7), Sudan (1), Kazakhstan (1), Malaysia (1), Australia (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	9	9	Iran (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Turkey (1), United States (1), United Kingdom (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Malaysia (1), Qatar (1), Indonesia (1)
Architecture	8	5	Malaysia (5), United Kingdom (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Uzbekistan (1), Indonesia (1)
Art History	8	5	Malaysia (3), Iraq (3), Oman (1), Uzbekistan (1), Indonesia (1)
Comparative Religion	8	7	Indonesia (2), United Kingdom (1), Ghana (1), Jordan (1), India (1), Czechia (1), United States (1)
Linguistics	8	7	Malaysia (2), Indonesia (2), Iran (1), China (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Jordan (1), Egypt (1)
Media Studies	7	6	Malaysia (2), Indonesia (2), Kazakhstan (2), Gaza Strip (1), India (1), Turkey (1)
Sufism	7	5	Turkey (1), Germany (1), Indonesia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Malaysia (1)
Gender Studies	6	7	Sudan (2), Germany (2), Indonesia (1), Russia (1), Brunei (1), Iraq (1), Malaysia (1)
Hermeneutics	6	3	Indonesia (5), Malaysia (1), United Kingdom (1)
Human Rights	6	5	Indonesia (2), India (1), Malaysia (1), Nigeria (1), Turkey (1)
Islamic Finance	6	4	Indonesia (4), Australia (2), Bangladesh (1), Malaysia (1)
Environmental Studies	5	6	Indonesia (2), Nigeria (1), India (1), Turkey (1), Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates (1)
Indonesia	5	1	Indonesia (5)
Islamic Art	5	2	Iraq (3), Malaysia (2)
Islamic Economics	5	4	Indonesia (4), Nigeria (1), Bangladesh (1), India (1)
Management Studies	5	3	Malaysia (3), Indonesia (1), Ghana (1)
Politics	5	4	Malaysia (2), Lebanon (1), Turkey (1), Iran (1)
Public Health	5	3	Malaysia (4), Indonesia (1), United Kingdom (1)
Public Policy	5	5	Indonesia (2), Ghana (1), Brunei (1), United Arab Emirates (1), India (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Quranic Studies	5	6	Saudi Arabia (1), Egypt (1), Malaysia (1), Iraq (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Indonesia (1)
Religion	5	4	Turkey (2), Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), Germany (1)
Aesthetics	4	2	Malaysia (2), Iraq (2)
Development Studies	4	8	Bangladesh (1), India (1), Indonesia (1), Jordan (1), Turkey (1), Hungary (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (1)
Epistemology	4	4	Indonesia (2), Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates (1), North Macedonia (1)
Intellectual History	4	2	Indonesia (3), United States (1)
Islam	4	3	Malaysia (2), Kazakhstan (1), Turkey (1)
Islamic Ethics	4	3	Indonesia (2), Kazakhstan (1), United Arab Emirates (1)
Islamic Philosophy	4	1	Indonesia (4)
Literature	4	5	China (1), Germany (1), United States (1), Russia (1), Iran (1)
Peace Studies	4	3	Indonesia (2), Qatar (1), India (1)
South East Asian Studies	4	5	Indonesia (3), Turkey (1), Hungary (1), Qatar (1), Saudi Arabia (1)
Banking	3	3	Ghana (2), Brunei (1), Bangladesh (1)
Biography	3	2	India (2), Malaysia (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Country Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Indonesia****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***National Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 35 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Indonesia*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (42).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Malaysia, Indonesia, India****.*

Subject-wise Country Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most*

*substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, India, Turkey, United Arab Emirates**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Turkey, India, United Arab Emirates**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, India**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Germany**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, United Kingdom, Morocco**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Canada, Turkey**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Turkey, India, Jordan**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, India, Turkey, Nigeria**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Indonesia**. Secondary centers include **Malaysia, India, Qatar, Kazakhstan**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Country Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 20 Countries.

Heatmap of Top 50 Country by Top 20 Items

	Indonesia	Malaysia	Turkey	India	United Arab Emirates	Qatar	Kazakhstan	Jordan	Oman	Iraq	Nigeria	Germany	Iran	United States	Sudan	Saudi Arabia	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	Ghana	China
Islamic Studies	45	45	12	14	10	6	2	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
Sociology	33	30	10	5	3	8	6	6	4	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2		2
History	15	19	7	9	6	5	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Religious Studies	28	17	5	7	5	2	4	2	4	1	1	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Philosophy	18	15	7	3	6	4		2	2	2	1	1	2	3					1	1
Political Science	14	9	3	4	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2		1
Theology	9	5	1	3	3	2		1			1	2							1	1
Cultural Studies	7	7		1	1	1	3	2	2	1		1	2							
Economics	12	9	3	2		1		1			1					1	1		2	
Law	7	7		3	2	1	1				4					1		1		
Anthropology	10	4	3		1		3	1	2		1	1			2					
Education	4	10	2	1	1	2		1	2	1				1		1	1			
International Relations	5	4	1	3	1	1	1	1					1		1					1
Psychology	6	10	3				1		2					1						
Ethics	4	5	2	1					2		1			1			1			
Finance	5	3	1	2							1						1		2	
Shari'ah	7	1					1								1					
Middle Eastern Studies	1	1	1		1	1							1	1		1		1		
Architecture	1	5														1		1		
Art History	1	3							1	3										
Comparative Religion	2			1				1						1				1	1	
Linguistics	2	2						1					1			1				1
Media Studies	2	2	1	1			2													
Sufism	1	1	1		1							1								
Gender Studies	1	1								1		2			2					
Hermeneutics	5	1																1		
Human Rights	2	1	1	1							1									
Islamic Finance	4	1															1			
Environmental Studies	2	1	1	1	1						1									
Indonesia	5																			
Islamic Art		2								3										
Islamic Economics	4			1							1						1			
Management Studies	1	3																	1	
Politics		2	1										1							
Public Health	1	4																1		
Public Policy	2			1	1														1	
Quranic Studies	1	1			1					1						1				
Religion		1	2		1							1								
Aesthetics		2								2										
Development Studies	1		1	1		1		1								1	1			
Epistemology	2	1			1															
Intellectual History	3													1						
Islam		2	1				1													
Islamic Ethics	2				1		1													
Islamic Philosophy	4																			
Literature												1	1	1						1
Peace Studies	2			1		1														
South East Asian Studies	3		1			1										1				
Banking																	1		2	
Biography		1		2																

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Country (Pakistan)

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Country Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	117	1	Pakistan (117)
Sociology	89	1	Pakistan (89)
Religious Studies	62	1	Pakistan (62)
History	49	1	Pakistan (49)
Philosophy	47	1	Pakistan (47)
Political Science	33	1	Pakistan (33)
Economics	31	1	Pakistan (31)
Law	21	1	Pakistan (21)
Psychology	21	1	Pakistan (21)
Anthropology	19	1	Pakistan (19)
Cultural Studies	19	1	Pakistan (19)
Theology	19	1	Pakistan (19)
Finance	15	1	Pakistan (15)
Education	12	1	Pakistan (12)
Management Studies	12	1	Pakistan (12)
International Relations	11	1	Pakistan (11)
Ethics	10	1	Pakistan (10)
Gender Studies	10	1	Pakistan (10)
Architecture	8	1	Pakistan (8)
Human Rights	8	1	Pakistan (8)
Media Studies	7	1	Pakistan (7)
Communication	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Literature	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Politics	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Religion	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Shari'ah	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Urban Planning	5	1	Pakistan (5)
Business	4	1	Pakistan (4)
Comparative Religion	4	1	Pakistan (4)
Linguistics	4	1	Pakistan (4)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	1	Pakistan (4)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Country Contributions (Volume)
Public Health	4	1	Pakistan (4)
Women's Studies	4	1	Pakistan (4)
Art History	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Business Administration	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Communication Studies	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Environmental Studies	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Epistemology	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Geography	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Literary Theory	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Public Policy	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Social Science	3	1	Pakistan (3)
South Asian Studies	3	1	Pakistan (3)
Banking	2	1	Pakistan (2)
Business Management	2	1	Pakistan (2)
Comparative Politics	2	1	Pakistan (2)
Entrepreneurship	2	1	Pakistan (2)
Family Studies	2	1	Pakistan (2)
Health Education	2	1	Pakistan (1)
Humanities	2	1	Pakistan (2)

Note: Less than 5 Countries available. Further analysis are not available.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Overall)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	268	217	University of Management and Technology (42), University of the Punjab, Lahore (18), International Islamic University, Malaysia (15), International Islamic University, Islamabad (9), University of Sharjah (7), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (7), Aligarh Muslim University (6), University of Malaya (6), The National University of Malaysia (5), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (5), ...
Sociology	195	165	University of Management and Technology (36), University of the Punjab, Lahore (15), International Islamic University, Islamabad (13), International Islamic University, Malaysia (9), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (5), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (5), University of Karachi, Karachi (4), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (4), Qatar University (4), ...
Religious Studies	135	120	University of Management and Technology (22), International Islamic University, Islamabad (10), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), Aligarh Muslim University (5), University of Karachi, Karachi (5), Walisongo State Islamic University (4), Riphah International University, Islamabad (3), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (3), Universiti Teknologi MARA (3), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (3), ...
History	127	118	University of Management and Technology (19), International Islamic University, Malaysia (8), University of the Punjab, Lahore (7), International Islamic University, Islamabad (6), University of Karachi, Karachi (5), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (4), Aligarh Muslim University (4), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (3), University of Sharjah (3), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (3), ...
Philosophy	106	98	University of Management and Technology (12), University of Karachi, Karachi (9), International Islamic University, Malaysia (6), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), University of Sharjah (6), International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), University of Darussalam, Gontor (3), Ehya Education Services (2), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2), Walisongo State Islamic University (2), ...
Political Science	88	83	University of Management and Technology (12), International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), University of Karachi, Karachi (4), International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (4), Mindanao State University (3), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Universiti Teknologi MARA (2), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Economics	53	68	University of Management and Technology (14), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (3), The National University of Malaysia (2), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (2), University of Cape Coast (2), Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University of Bengkulu (1), STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), ...
Cultural Studies	49	55	University of Management and Technology (9), University of Karachi, Karachi (3), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Yarmouk University (2), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), Universitas Ibrahimy, Situbondo (1), Zakirat Oman (1), ...
Theology	49	48	University of Management and Technology (4), International Islamic University, Malaysia (3), University of Darussalam, Gontor (3), University of Sharjah (3), University of Karachi, Karachi (2), Hamad bin Khalifa University (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), State Institute of Islamic Studies (2), ...
Law	46	43	University of Management and Technology (6), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), University of Ilorin (3), The National University of Malaysia (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), Zayed University (2), Government College University, Lahore (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), ...
Anthropology	41	51	University of Management and Technology (10), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Universiti Utara Malaysia (2), Mindanao State University (2), M. Narikbayev KAZGUU University (1), Zayed University (1), Kwara State University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (1), Science University of Malaysia (1), ...
Psychology	37	47	University of Management and Technology (8), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (4), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), Superior University, Lahore (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Dhofar University (2), Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (2), The National University of Malaysia (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Universitas Sains al-Qur'an Jawa Tengah (1), ...
Education	32	42	University of Management and Technology (8), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), Dhofar University (2), The National University of Malaysia (2), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), University of Sharjah (1), Yarmouk University (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
International Relations	28	41	University of Management and Technology (3), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Jordan (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Ilam University (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Independent (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), University of Sakarya (1), ...
Finance	25	32	University of Management and Technology (10), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Cape Coast (2), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University of Bengkulu (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), ...
Ethics	24	31	International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Ehya Education Services (2), Dhofar University (2), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), University of Indonesia (1), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), ...
Architecture	16	10	University of Management and Technology (7), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Scotland (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1), Effat University (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Hasanuddin University (1)
Gender Studies	16	17	University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), University of Management and Technology (5), Mindanao State University (2), GIFT University (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Freiburg University (1), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1), University of Kirkuk (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Humboldt University (1), ...
Management Studies	14	12	University of Management and Technology (8), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), University of Malaya (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), University of Cape Coast (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), University of Diponegoro, Semarang (1), ...
Human Rights	13	16	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), University of Sakarya (1), University of Ilorin (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Media Studies	13	17	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Mewar University (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), University of Swat (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), Islamic University in Gaza (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	13	13	University of Management and Technology (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), University of California (1), University of Sharjah (1), Qatar University (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), Ilam University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kudus (1), Effat University (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), ...
Shari'ah	13	31	UIN Sunan Kalijaga (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kerinci (1), University of the Punjab (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (1), Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), ...
Art History	11	12	University of Baghdad (3), University of Management and Technology (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Ministry of Education (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Zakirat Oman (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Science University of Malaysia (1), Middle Technology University (1), ...
Comparative Religion	11	12	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), University of Indonesia (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), Charles University (1), University of London (1), University of Idaho (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), ...
Linguistics	11	13	University of Management and Technology (3), Central China Normal University (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), University of Bisha (1), Sultan Idris University of Education (1), Alzahra University (1), Universitas Negeri Padang (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (1), ...
Literature	9	9	University of Management and Technology (3), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Freiburg University (1), Central China Normal University (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Air University, USA (1), Shahid Beheshti University (1), Federal University (1)
Politics	9	13	Ilam University (1), Haigazian University (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), University of Sakarya (1), UCSI University (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Religion	9	10	University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Berlin Free University (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), INTI International University (1), Social Sciences University of Ankara (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1)
Communication	8	8	Mewar University (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Management and Technology (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Lahore High Court (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1)
Environmental Studies	8	15	University of Management and Technology (2), University of Sharjah (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (1), National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), State University of Makassar (1), Kwara State University (1), ...
Sufism	8	11	Berlin Free University (1), University of Khorfakkan (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), University of Sharjah (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Open University, Malaysia (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Ankara University (1), ...
Epistemology	7	8	University of Management and Technology (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), State University of Tetovo (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), University of Sharjah (1)
Islamic Finance	7	9	Edith Cowan University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), University of Indonesia (1), James Cook University (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, Purwokerto (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Malang (1), University of Malaya (1)
Public Health	7	12	The National University of Malaysia (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Universiti Putra Malaysia (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Scotland (1), Gomal University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), Academy of Islamic Studies (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Public Policy	7	11	University of Cape Coast (1), STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), IAIN Jember (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), ...
Urban Planning	7	6	University of Management and Technology (4), Pelita Nusa Islamic College (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1)
Business	6	6	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Diponegoro, Semarang (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
Hermeneutics	6	10	Walisongo State Islamic University (2), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), University of London (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), University of Malaya (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya (1)
Peace Studies	6	11	University of Management and Technology (2), Sunan Ampel State Islamic University (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), Qatar University (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), ...
Quranic Studies	6	11	University of Sharjah (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), University of Management and Technology (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Al-Azhar University (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Ministry of Education (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), University of Bisha (1), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (1), ...
South Asian Studies	6	10	University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Lakehead University (1), Jagannath University (1), University of Khorfakkan (1), University of Sharjah (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), University of Melaka (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1)
Women's Studies	6	8	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Zayed University (1), An-Najah National University (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Al-Ain University (1), American University of Sharjah (1)
Aesthetics	5	6	University of Baghdad (2), Ministry of Education (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Middle Technology University (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Communication Studies	5	7	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), University of Swat (1), Islamic University in Gaza (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), University of Malaya (1)
Development Studies	5	10	Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Szeged (1), Universitas Gadjah Mada (1), University of Jordan (1), Rangamati Science and Technology University (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Karabük University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), King Faisal University (1)
Family Studies	5	9	The National University of Malaysia (2), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia (1), MARA University of Technology (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Selangor Islamic University (1)
Geography	5	7	University of Management and Technology (2), Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University (1), Hazara University (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Astana IT University (1), The National University of Malaysia (1)
Indonesia	5	10	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), University of Indonesia (1), Kariman Wirayudha Institute Sumenep (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), State Islamic University of Palangka Raya (1)
Islam	5	8	International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Istanbul University (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur-Mubarak (1), Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Negeri Sembilan (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Institute Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***University of Management and Technology****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 217 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***University of Management and Technology*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct discip-*

lines (39).

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

*The field ranked highest in total output, **Islamic Studies**, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of **University of Management and Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Malaysia**.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

*Research in **Religious and Islamic Studies** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Malaysia, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Malaysia, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Karachi, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Malaysia, University of Karachi, Karachi, International Islamic University, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Khozinatul Ulum Blora**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **The National University of Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, University of Management and Technology, International Islamic University, Malaysia, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, International Islamic University, Malaysia, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **Al-Madinah International University, Cendekia Abditama University, International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Tech-***

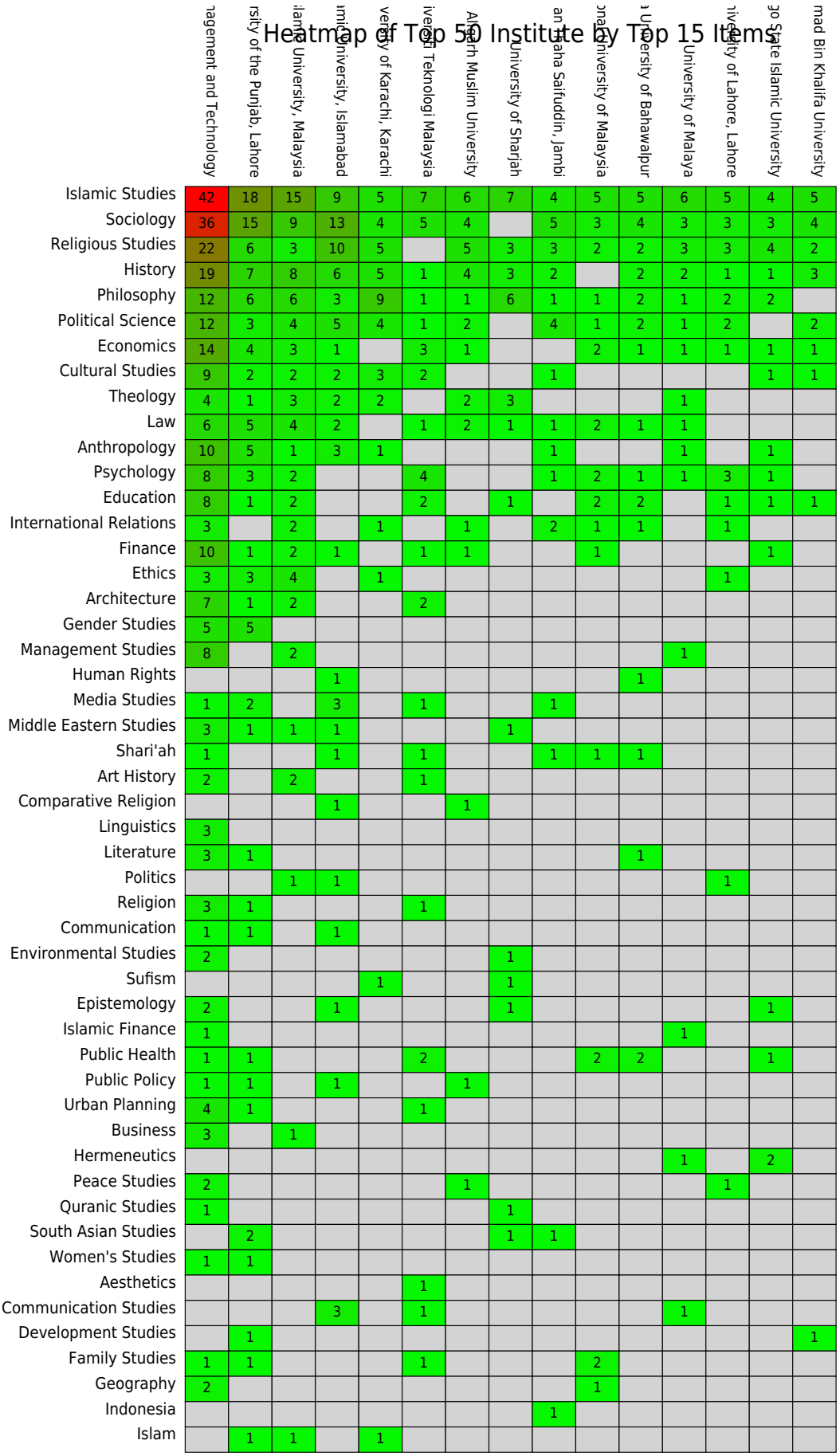
***nology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, University of Malaya**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **International Islamic University, Malaysia, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of the Punjab, Lahore, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, University of Baghdad, University of Karachi, Karachi, Middle Technology University**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 50 Institute by Top 15 Items
nagement and Technology
rsity of the Punjab, Lahore
lam University, Malaysia
mic University, Islamabad
versity of Karachi, Karachi
iversiti Teknologi Malaysia
Alarm Muslim University
University of Sharjah
an Sultanah Nahrasiyah
ional University of Malaysia
a University of Bahawalpur
University of Malaya
rsity of Lahore, Lahore
go State Islamic University
mad Bin Khalifa University
Islamic Studies 42 18 15 9 5 7 6 7 4 5 5 6 5 4 5
Sociology 36 15 9 13 4 5 4 5 3 4 3 3 3 4
Religious Studies 22 6 3 10 5 5 3 3 2 2 3 3 4 2
History 19 7 8 6 5 1 4 3 2 2 2 1 1 3
Philosophy 12 6 6 3 9 1 1 6 1 1 2 1 2 2
Political Science 12 3 4 5 4 1 2 4 1 2 1 2 2
Economics 14 4 3 1 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cultural Studies 9 2 2 2 3 2 1 1 1
Theology 4 1 3 2 2 2 3 1
Law 6 5 4 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1
Anthropology 10 5 1 3 1 1 1 1
Psychology 8 3 2 4 1 2 1 1 3 1
Education 8 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 1 1
International Relations 3 2 1 1 2 1 1 1
Finance 10 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
Ethics 3 3 4 1 1
Architecture 7 1 2 2
Gender Studies 5 5
Management Studies 8 2 1
Human Rights 1 1
Media Studies 1 2 3 1 1
Middle Eastern Studies 3 1 1 1 1
Shari'ah 1 1 1 1 1 1
Art History 2 2 1
Comparative Religion 1 1
Linguistics 3
Literature 3 1 1
Politics 1 1 1
Religion 3 1 1
Communication 1 1 1
Environmental Studies 2 1
Sufism 1 1
Epistemology 2 1 1 1
Islamic Finance 1 1
Public Health 1 1 2 2 1
Public Policy 1 1 1 1
Urban Planning 4 1 1
Business 3 1
Hermeneutics 1 2
Peace Studies 2 1 1
Quranic Studies 1 1
South Asian Studies 2 1 1
Women's Studies 1 1
Aesthetics 1
Communication Studies 3 1 1
Development Studies 1 1
Family Studies 1 1 1 2
Geography 2 1
Indonesia 1
Islam 1 1 1

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (International)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	168	162	International Islamic University, Malaysia (15), University of Sharjah (7), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (7), University of Malaya (6), Aligarh Muslim University (6), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (5), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (5), The National University of Malaysia (5), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (4), Walisongo State Islamic University (4), ...
Sociology	116	119	International Islamic University, Malaysia (9), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (5), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (5), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (4), Qatar University (4), Aligarh Muslim University (4), Yarmouk University (3), Dhofar University (3), Universiti Utara Malaysia (3), Mindanao State University (3), ...
History	85	88	International Islamic University, Malaysia (8), Aligarh Muslim University (4), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (4), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (3), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (3), University of Sharjah (3), Qatar University (2), Mindanao State University (2), Zayed University (2), Sultan Qaboos University (2), ...
Religious Studies	80	82	Aligarh Muslim University (5), Walisongo State Islamic University (4), Universiti Teknologi MARA (3), University of Sharjah (3), Universitas Islam Negeri, Mataram (3), International Islamic University, Malaysia (3), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (3), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (3), University of Malaya (3), Zayed University (2), ...
Philosophy	65	68	International Islamic University, Malaysia (6), University of Sharjah (6), University of Darussalam, Gontor (3), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (2), Dhofar University (2), INTI International University (2), Walisongo State Islamic University (2), Harran University (2), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (2), Hamad bin Khalifa University (2), ...
Political Science	59	65	International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (4), Mindanao State University (3), Qatar University (2), Universiti Teknologi MARA (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau (2), University of Jordan (2), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (2), University of Ilorin (2), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Theology	32	31	International Islamic University, Malaysia (3), University of Sharjah (3), University of Darussalam, Gontor (3), Aligarh Muslim University (2), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (2), State Institute of Islamic Studies (2), University of Indonesia (1), Charles University (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), ...
Cultural Studies	31	46	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Yarmouk University (2), Independent (1), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1), University of Fallujah (1), Universitas Ibrahimy, Situbondo (1), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), ...
Economics	28	43	International Islamic University, Malaysia (3), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (3), University of Cape Coast (2), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (2), The National University of Malaysia (2), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), University of Jordan (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), IAIN Jember (1), ...
Law	27	28	International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), University of Ilorin (3), The National University of Malaysia (2), Aligarh Muslim University (2), Zayed University (2), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Astana IT University (1), Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University of Bengkulu (1), Kwara State University (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), ...
Anthropology	26	41	Mindanao State University (2), Universiti Utara Malaysia (2), M. Narikbayev KAZGUU University (1), Istanbul University (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Zakirat Oman (1), The Hashemite University (1), IAIN Kerinci (1), Institute for Philosophy, Political Science and Religion Studies, Almaty (1), Ankara University (1), ...
Education	21	32	Dhofar University (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), The National University of Malaysia (2), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Yarmouk University (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Karabük University (1), ...
International Relations	20	29	UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Jordan (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), E.A. Buketov Karaganda University (1), University of Sakarya (1), Normandie Université (1), Qatar University (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Psychology	20	29	Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (4), The National University of Malaysia (2), Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (2), Dhofar University (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Institut Agama Islam DDI Polewali Mandar (1), Harran University (1), Turkish National Police Academy (1), Research Science and Technology Maqasid Institute (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), ...
Ethics	14	20	International Islamic University, Malaysia (4), Dhofar University (2), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), University of Indonesia (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Research Science and Technology Maqasid Institute (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), Kocaeli University (1), Institut National de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (1), ...
Finance	13	19	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Cape Coast (2), Umma University, Jambi (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Bengkulu (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), Universiti Teknologi, Malaysia (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), ...
Shari'ah	10	23	Mindanao State University (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (1), Pangkep (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), UIN Sunan Kalijaga (1), The National University of Malaysia (1), Cendekia Abditama University (1), Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kerinci (1), ...
Middle Eastern Studies	9	9	Effat University (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), King's College London (1), University of Sharjah (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1), Ilam University (1), Qatar University (1), University of California (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Kudus (1)
Architecture	8	7	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), Scotland (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1), Effat University (1), Hasanuddin University (1)
Art History	8	9	University of Baghdad (3), Ministry of Education (2), International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), Middle Technology University (1), Zakirat Oman (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (1), Science University of Malaysia (1), Hasanuddin University (1)
Comparative Religion	8	8	University of Cape Coast (1), Charles University (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), University of Indonesia (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), University of London (1), University of Idaho (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Linguistics	8	11	Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (1), Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (1), University of Bisha (1), Sultan Idris University of Education (1), Universitas Negeri Padang (1), Central China Normal University (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Alzahra University (1), Al-Balqa Applied University (1), ...
Media Studies	7	9	Mewar University (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta (1), L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University (1), Islamic University in Gaza (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1), Harran University (1)
Sufism	7	10	University of Sharjah (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Berlin Free University (1), Ankara University (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), Open University, Malaysia (1), University of Khorfakkan (1), State Islamic Religious Institute Kediri (1)
Gender Studies	6	9	Mindanao State University (2), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), Universitas Negeri Surabaya (1), Freiburg University (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1), University of Kirkuk (1), University of Anbar (1), Federal University (1), Humboldt University (1)
Hermeneutics	6	10	Walisongo State Islamic University (2), University of London (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), University of Malaya (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (1), UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1)
Human Rights	6	6	University of Ilorin (1), University of Kashmir, Srinagar (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), University of Sakarya (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin, Banten (1), Universiti Utara Malaysia (1)
Islamic Finance	6	8	Edith Cowan University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), University of Indonesia (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Malang (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, Purwokerto (1), University of Malaya (1), Tazkia University College of Islamic Economics (1), James Cook University (1)
Environmental Studies	5	12	State University of Makassar (1), National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Bengkulu (1), Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Al-Madinah International University (1), Research Institute of Science and Engineering (1), Ankara Yildirim Beyazit University (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), University of Sharjah (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Indonesia	5	10	Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (2), State Islamic University of Palangka Raya (1), Kariman Wirayudha Institute Sumenep (1), Universitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), University of Indonesia (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1)
Islamic Art	5	5	University of Baghdad (3), Ministry of Education (2), Middle Technology University (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1)
Islamic Economics	5	12	Universitas Islam Negeri K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga (1), Pelita Nusa Islamic College (1), Rangamati Science and Technology University (1), Kwara State University (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Fatmawati Sukarno, Bengkulu (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1), State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1), ...
Management Studies	5	6	International Islamic University, Malaysia (2), University of Diponegoro, Semarang (1), University of Cape Coast (1), University of Malaya (1), Universitas Darussalam, Ponorogo (1), University Science Islam (1)
Politics	5	5	UCSI University (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Ilam University (1), University of Sakarya (1), Haigazian University (1)
Public Health	5	7	The National University of Malaysia (2), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (2), Scotland (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), Universiti Putra Malaysia (1), Academy of Islamic Studies (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara (1)
Public Policy	5	8	University of Cape Coast (1), Umma University, Jambi (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), IAIN Jember (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), IAIN Ponorogo (1), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), STAI Ma'had Aly Al-Hikam Malang (1)
Quranic Studies	5	10	Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Ministry of Education (1), Al-Azhar University (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), University of Baghdad (1), University of Bisha (1), University of Sharjah (1)
Religion	5	6	Social Sciences University of Ankara (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1), United Arab Emirates University (1), INTI International University (1), Berlin Free University (1), Istanbul Sabahattin Zaim University (1)
Aesthetics	4	5	University of Baghdad (2), Ministry of Education (1), Middle Technology University (1), Universiti Sains, Malaysia (1), Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Development Studies	4	9	Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), University of Szeged (1), University of Jordan (1), Rangamati Science and Technology University (1), Karabük University (1), King Faisal University (1), Universitas Gadjah Mada (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1)
Epistemology	4	6	University of Sharjah (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1), State University of Tetovo (1)
Intellectual History	4	7	Universitas Islam Darussalam (2), Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Sunan Giri (1), University of Idaho (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Walisongo (1), Walisongo State Islamic University (1), Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (1), Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (1)
Islam	4	6	Istanbul University (1), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs (1), Egyptian University of Islamic Culture Nur-Mubarak (1), International Islamic University, Malaysia (1), Universiti Teknologi Mara Cawangan Negeri Sembilan (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1)
Islamic Ethics	4	7	Research Institute of Science and Engineering (1), University of Sharjah (1), University of Indonesia (1), Al-Farabi Kazakh National University (1), Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University, Bandung (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture (1)
Islamic Philosophy	4	10	UIN Sunan Ampel, Surabaya (1), State Islamic Religious Institute Kediri (1), Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin, Makassar (1), Institute for the Study of Islamic Thought and Civilizations, Indonesia (1), State Institute of Islamic Studies (1), Garut (1), Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar (1), UIN Siber Syekh Nurjati Cirebon (1), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung (1), University of Darussalam, Gontor (1)
Literature	4	6	Freiburg University (1), Shahid Beheshti University (1), Ferdowsi University of Mashhad (1), Central China Normal University (1), Air University, USA (1), Federal University (1)
Peace Studies	4	7	Sunan Ampel State Islamic University (1), Sidogiri Islamic Institute (1), National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta (1), Aligarh Muslim University (1), Qatar University (1), Miftahul Ulum Islamic Institute (1), Sultan Agung Islamic University (1)
South East Asian Studies	4	8	UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi (1), University of Szeged (1), Karabük University (1), King Faisal University (1), Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta (1), Islamic University of Indonesia (1), Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Curup (1), Hamad Bin Khalifa University (1)
Banking	3	3	University of Cape Coast (2), Universiti Brunei Darussalam (1), International Islamic Univerity, Chittagong (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Biography	3	2	University of Kashmir, Srinagar (2), Open University, Malaysia (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

A. Institute Concentration Index: *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 162 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (22).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia, University of Sharjah, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia****.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia****. Secondary centers include* ***Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, University of Malaya, University of Sharjah, Aligarh Muslim University****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia****. Secondary centers include* ***Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, University of Sharjah, Aligarh Muslim University, The National University of Malaysia****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***International Islamic University, Malaysia****. Secondary centers include* ***University of Sharjah, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Hamad Bin Khalifa University, University of Malaya****.*

Research in ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture****. Secondary centers include* ***State University of Makassar, Universitas Islam Darussalam, Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idirs, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University****.*

Research in ***Medical and Health Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Universiti Teknologi Malaysia****. Secondary centers include* ***The National University of Malaysia, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Univer-***

***sity of Malaya, Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **International Islamic University, Malaysia, Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture, Buketov Karaganda National Islamic University, Hamad Bin Khalifa University**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Sharjah**. Secondary centers include **Al-Madinah International University, Cendekia Abditama University, Kwara State University, National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta**.*

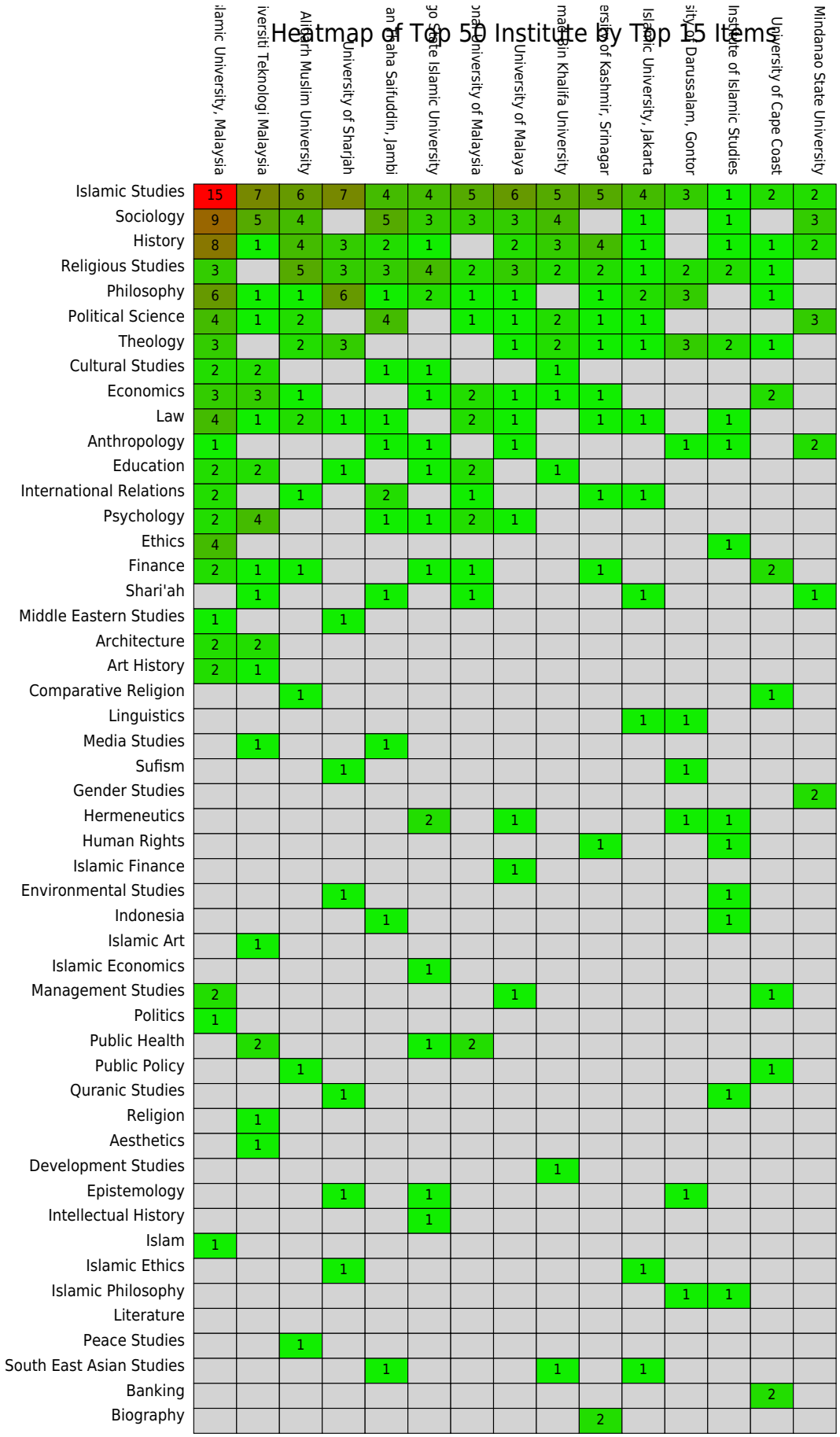
*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, University of Malaya, INTI International University, The National University of Malaysia**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Malaysia**. Secondary centers include **UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi, The National University of Malaysia, Aligarh Muslim University, Hamad Bin Khalifa University**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Baghdad**. Secondary centers include **Air University, USA, Central China Normal University, Kazan (Volga Region) Federal University, Sultan Idris University of Education**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 50 Institute by Top 15 Items
Islamic University, Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
Aligarh Muslim University
University of Sharjah
an Gelar Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi
Islamic State Islamic University
University of Malaysia
University of Malaya
Khalifa Bin Khalifa University
University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Islamic University, Jakarta
University of Darussalam, Gontor
Institute of Islamic Studies
University of Cape Coast
Mindanao State University
Islamic Studies 15 7 6 7 4 4 5 6 5 5 4 3 1 2 2
Sociology 9 5 4 5 3 3 3 4 1 1 3
History 8 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 1 1 2
Religious Studies 3 5 3 3 4 2 3 2 2 1 2 2 1
Philosophy 6 1 1 6 1 2 1 1 1 2 3 1
Political Science 4 1 2 4 1 1 2 1 1 3
Theology 3 2 3 1 2 1 1 3 2 1
Cultural Studies 2 2 1 1 1
Economics 3 3 1 1 2 1 1 1 2
Law 4 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
Anthropology 1 1 1 1 1 1 2
Education 2 2 1 1 2 1
International Relations 2 1 2 1 1 1
Psychology 2 4 1 1 2 1
Ethics 4 1
Finance 2 1 1 1 1 1
Shari'ah 1 1 1 1 1
Middle Eastern Studies 1 1
Architecture 2 2
Art History 2 1
Comparative Religion 1 1
Linguistics 1 1
Media Studies 1 1
Sufism 1 1
Gender Studies 2
Hermeneutics 2 1 1 1
Human Rights 1 1
Islamic Finance 1
Environmental Studies 1 1
Indonesia 1 1
Islamic Art 1
Islamic Economics 1
Management Studies 2 1 1
Politics 1
Public Health 2 1 2
Public Policy 1 1
Quranic Studies 1 1
Religion 1
Aesthetics 1
Development Studies 1
Epistemology 1 1 1
Intellectual History 1
Islam 1
Islamic Ethics 1 1
Islamic Philosophy 1 1
Literature
Peace Studies 1
South East Asian Studies 1 1 1
Banking 2
Biography 2

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Pakistan)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	117	55	University of Management and Technology (42), University of the Punjab, Lahore (18), International Islamic University, Islamabad (9), The University of Lahore, Lahore (5), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (5), University of Karachi, Karachi (5), Government College University, Lahore (3), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (3), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (3), Minhaj University, Lahore (3), ...
Sociology	89	46	University of Management and Technology (36), University of the Punjab, Lahore (15), International Islamic University, Islamabad (13), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), University of Karachi, Karachi (4), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), Superior University, Lahore (3), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (3), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (3), Forman Christian College, University (2), ...
Religious Studies	62	38	University of Management and Technology (22), International Islamic University, Islamabad (10), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), University of Karachi, Karachi (5), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), Riphah International University, Islamabad (3), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), Ehya Education Services (2), ...
History	49	30	University of Management and Technology (19), University of the Punjab, Lahore (7), International Islamic University, Islamabad (6), University of Karachi, Karachi (5), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), ...
Philosophy	47	30	University of Management and Technology (12), University of Karachi, Karachi (9), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Ehya Education Services (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Government College University, Lahore (2), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (2), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), HITEC University, Taxila (2), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Political Science	33	18	University of Management and Technology (12), International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), University of Karachi, Karachi (4), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Forman Christian College, University (2), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), ...
Economics	31	25	University of Management and Technology (14), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), GIFT University (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), Punjab Workers Welfare Fund (1), Hazara University (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), ...
Law	21	15	University of Management and Technology (6), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), ...
Psychology	21	18	University of Management and Technology (8), Superior University, Lahore (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), Ghazi University (1), COMSATS University, Sahiwal (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), ...
Anthropology	19	10	University of Management and Technology (10), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), Jinnah Degree College (1)
Cultural Studies	19	9	University of Management and Technology (9), University of Karachi, Karachi (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Foundation University, Islamabad (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), Government College University, Lahore (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Theology	19	17	University of Management and Technology (4), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), University of Karachi, Karachi (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), ...
Finance	15	13	University of Management and Technology (10), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), GIFT University (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), Ghazi University (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), ...
Education	12	10	University of Management and Technology (8), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Management Studies	12	6	University of Management and Technology (8), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
International Relations	11	12	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Malakand (1), ...
Ethics	10	11	University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Management and Technology (3), Ehya Education Services (2), University of Education, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Alif Laila Digital Library (1), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), ...
Gender Studies	10	8	University of Management and Technology (5), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), GIFT University (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1)
Architecture	8	3	University of Management and Technology (7), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Human Rights	8	10	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1), University of the Punjab (1)
Media Studies	7	8	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), University of Management and Technology (1), Foundation University, Islamabad (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Swat (1)
Communication	5	5	University of Management and Technology (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), Lahore High Court (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Literature	5	3	University of Management and Technology (3), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Politics	5	8	Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1)
Religion	5	4	University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1)
Shari'ah	5	8	Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Forman Christian College, University (1)
Urban Planning	5	3	University of Management and Technology (4), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Business	4	3	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
Comparative Religion	4	4	University of Brunei Darussalam (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), Government College University, Lahore (1)
Linguistics	4	2	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	4	University of Management and Technology (3), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Public Health	4	5	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Balochistan (1), Gomal University (1)
Women's Studies	4	4	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Art History	3	3	University of Management and Technology (2), HITEC University, Taxila (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
Business Administration	3	3	Forman Christian College, University (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1)
Communication Studies	3	4	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), University of Swat (1)
Environmental Studies	3	3	University of Management and Technology (2), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
Epistemology	3	2	University of Management and Technology (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Geography	3	3	University of Management and Technology (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Hazara University (1)
Literary Theory	3	2	University of Management and Technology (2), University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Public Policy	3	3	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Social Science	3	3	National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1)
South Asian Studies	3	4	University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), University of Education, Lahore (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1)
Banking	2	1	University of Management and Technology (2)
Business Management	2	2	University of Management and Technology (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1)
Comparative Politics	2	3	University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Entrepreneurship	2	2	Superior University, Lahore (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Family Studies	2	3	University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1)
Health Education	2	3	University of Management and Technology (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Gomal University (1)
Humanities	2	3	University of Management and Technology (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Institute Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***University of Management and Technology****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 55 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***University of Management and Technology*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (43).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***University of Management and Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad****.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Karachi, Karachi, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur****.*

> *Research in* ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Karachi, Karachi, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur****.*

> *Research in* ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Karachi, Karachi, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur****.*

> *Research in* ***Natural and Physical Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary cen-*

*ters include **COMSATS University, Islamabad, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, HITEC University, Taxila, Hazara University**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Gomal University, Forman Christian College, University**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Hazara University, Forman Christian College, University**.*

*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, Superior University, Lahore, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar, National College of Business Administration and Economics**.*

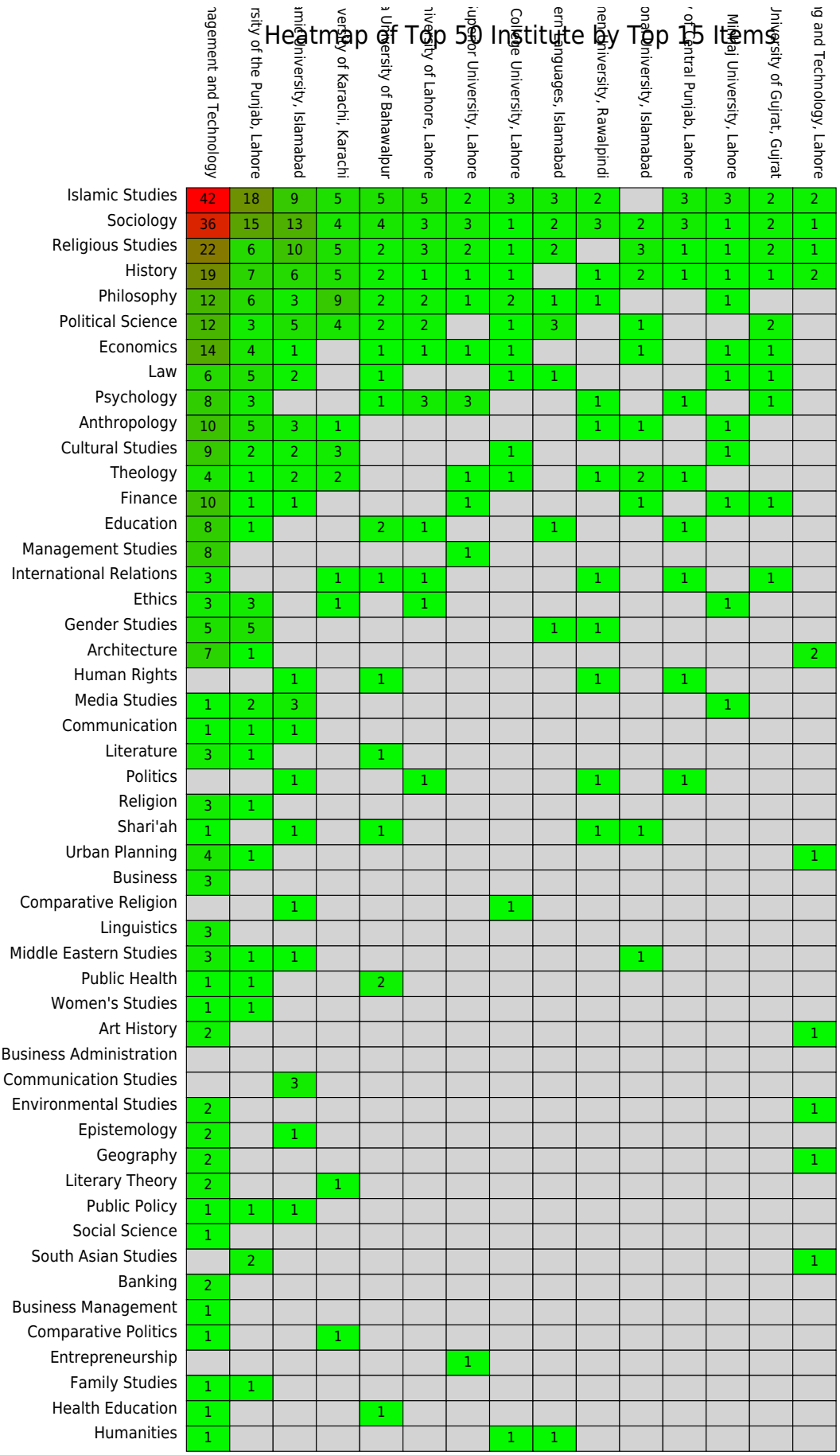
*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, International Islamic University, Islamabad, University of Karachi, Karachi, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, University of Karachi, Karachi, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, International Islamic University, Islamabad**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.

Heatmap of Top 50 Institute by Top 15 Items


nagement and Technology
rsity of the Punjab, Lahore
mic University, Islamabad
versity of Karachi, Karachi
a University of Bahawalpur
niversity of Lahore, Lahore
upeior University, Lahore
College University, Lahore
ern Languages, Islamabad
menu University, Rawalpindi
onal University, Islamabad
, of Central Punjab, Lahore
Mirpur University, Lahore
University of Gujrat, Gujrat
ig and Technology, Lahore
Islamic Studies 42 18 9 5 5 5 2 3 3 2 3 3 2 2
Sociology 36 15 13 4 4 3 3 1 2 3 2 3 1 2 1
Religious Studies 22 6 10 5 2 3 2 1 2 3 1 1 2 1
History 19 7 6 5 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2
Philosophy 12 6 3 9 2 2 1 2 1 1 1
Political Science 12 3 5 4 2 2 1 3 1 2
Economics 14 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Law 6 5 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
Psychology 8 3 1 3 3 1 1 1
Anthropology 10 5 3 1 1 1 1 1
Cultural Studies 9 2 2 3 1 1
Theology 4 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 1
Finance 10 1 1 1 1 1 1
Education 8 1 2 1 1 1
Management Studies 8 1
International Relations 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ethics 3 3 1 1 1
Gender Studies 5 5 1 1
Architecture 7 1 2
Human Rights 1 1 1 1 1
Media Studies 1 2 3 1
Communication 1 1 1
Literature 3 1 1
Politics 1 1 1 1
Religion 3 1
Shari'ah 1 1 1 1 1
Urban Planning 4 1 1
Business 3
Comparative Religion 1 1
Linguistics 3
Middle Eastern Studies 3 1 1 1
Public Health 1 1 2
Women's Studies 1 1
Art History 2 1
Business Administration
Communication Studies 3
Environmental Studies 2 1
Epistemology 2 1
Geography 2 1
Literary Theory 2 1
Public Policy 1 1 1
Social Science 1
South Asian Studies 2 1
Banking 2
Business Management 1
Comparative Politics 1 1
Entrepreneurship 1
Family Studies 1 1
Health Education 1 1
Humanities 1 1 1

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)

No data found for this report scope.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Balochistan)

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	2	2	University of Balochistan (1), Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1)
Psychology	2	2	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1), University of Balochistan (1)
Sociology	2	2	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1), University of Balochistan (1)
Philosophy	1	1	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1)
Public Health	1	1	University of Balochistan (1)
Religious Studies	1	1	University of Balochistan (1)
Theology	1	1	Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta (1)

Note: Less than 5 Institutes available. Further analysis are not available.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Gilgit-Baltistan)

No data found for this report scope.

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Islamabad)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Sociology	19	7	International Islamic University, Islamabad (13), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1)
Islamic Studies	17	7	International Islamic University, Islamabad (9), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (3), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
Religious Studies	15	5	International Islamic University, Islamabad (10), Riphah International University, Islamabad (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (2), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (2), COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
Political Science	10	5	International Islamic University, Islamabad (5), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (3), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1)
History	9	4	International Islamic University, Islamabad (6), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1)
Anthropology	5	3	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1)
Law	5	4	International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1), Isra University, Islamabad (1)
Theology	5	3	International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Riphah International University, Islamabad (2), COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
Philosophy	4	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1)
Communication Studies	3	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (2)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Human Rights	3	3	Isra University, Islamabad (1), National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Media Studies	3	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (3), Foundation University, Islamabad (1)
Cultural Studies	2	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (2), Foundation University, Islamabad (1)
International Relations	2	2	National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad (1), Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1)
Journalism	2	2	Foundation University, Islamabad (2), International Islamic University, Islamabad (2)
Politics	2	2	Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Psychology	2	2	Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
Astrophysics	1	1	COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
Christian Studies	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Communication	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Comparative Religion	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Cosmology	1	1	COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
Critical Discourse Analysis	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Economics	1	2	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Education	1	1	National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1)
Epistemology	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Ethics	1	1	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
Finance	1	2	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Freedom of Expression	1	1	Isra University, Islamabad (1)
Gender Studies	1	1	National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1)
History of Christian-Muslim Relations	1	1	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
History of Science	1	1	COMSATS University, Islamabad (1)
Humanities	1	1	National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Interfaith Dialogue	1	1	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Islamic Architecture	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Islamic Banking	1	2	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1), International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Islamic History	1	1	Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Management Studies	1	1	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad (1)
Methodology	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	1	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Public Policy	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)
Risk Management	1	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Shari'ah	1	2	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1), Riphah International University, Islamabad (1)
Social Psychology	1	1	International Islamic University, Islamabad (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Institute Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Sociology****, which engages 7 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (30).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Sociology****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Foundation University, Islamabad****.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***International Islamic University, Islamabad****. Secondary centers include* ***Riphah International University, Islamabad, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Foundation University, Islamabad, COMSATS University, Is-***

***lamabad**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**. Secondary centers include **National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Riphah International University, Islamabad, Foundation University, Islamabad, National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**. Secondary centers include **Riphah International University, Islamabad, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Foundation University, Islamabad, Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** originates primarily from **COMSATS University, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** originates primarily from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**.*

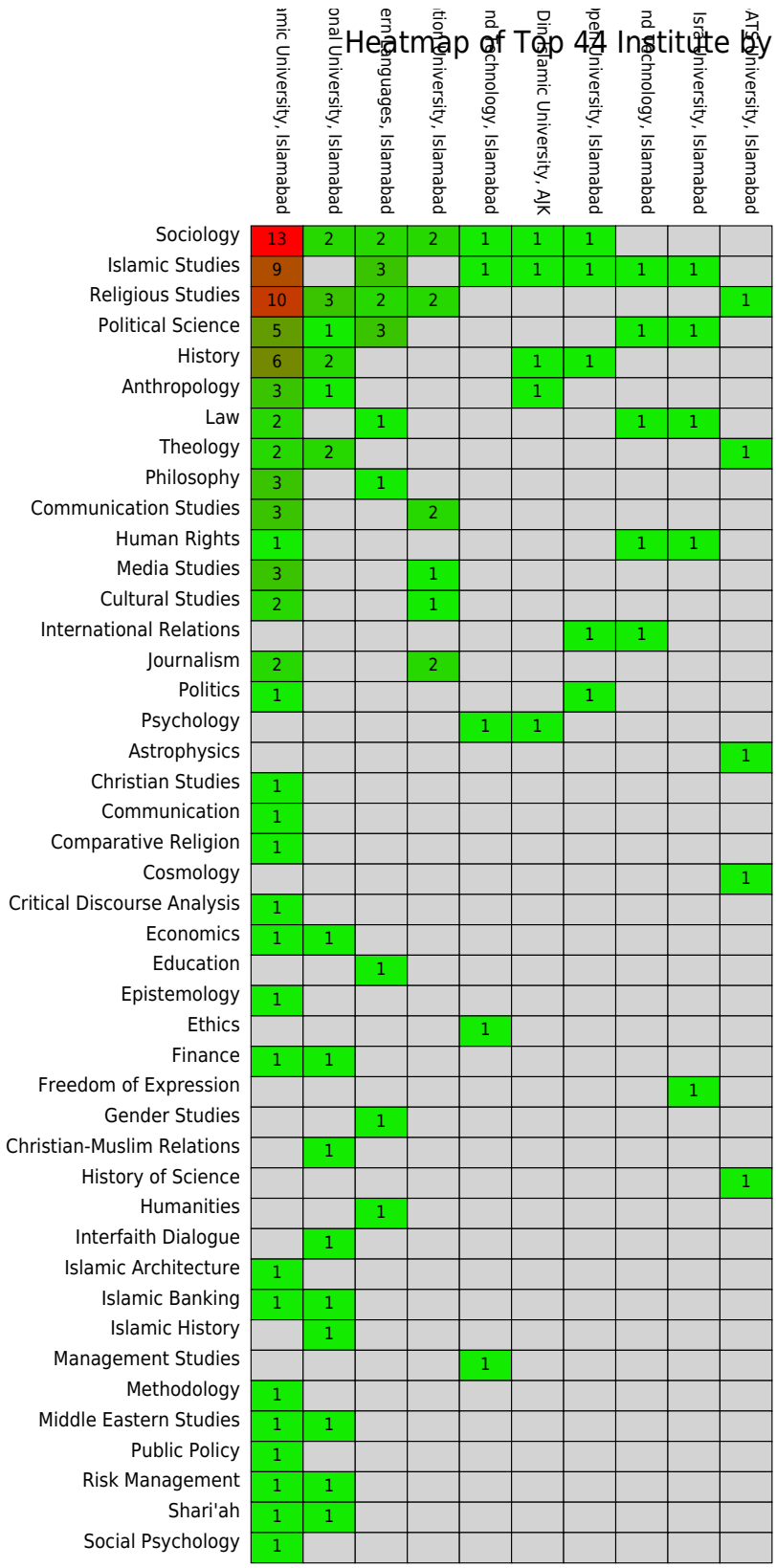
*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**. Secondary centers include **Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad, Riphah International University, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**. Secondary centers include **National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Riphah International University, Islamabad, Isra University, Islamabad, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** originates primarily from **International Islamic University, Islamabad**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 44 Institute by Top 10 Items
mic University, Islamabad
onal University, Islamabad
ern Languages, Islamabad
tion University, Islamabad
nd Technology, Islamabad
Dinic University, AJK
pen University, Islamabad
nd Technology, Islamabad
Islamic University, Islamabad
ATS University, Islamabad
Sociology 13 2 2 2 1 1 1
Islamic Studies 9 3 1 1 1 1 1
Religious Studies 10 3 2 2 1
Political Science 5 1 3 1 1
History 6 2 1 1
Anthropology 3 1 1
Law 2 1 1 1
Theology 2 2 1
Philosophy 3 1
Communication Studies 3 2
Human Rights 1 1 1
Media Studies 3 1
Cultural Studies 2 1
International Relations 1 1
Journalism 2 2
Politics 1 1
Psychology 1 1
Astrophysics 1
Christian Studies 1
Communication 1
Comparative Religion 1
Cosmology 1
Critical Discourse Analysis 1
Economics 1 1
Education 1
Epistemology 1
Ethics 1
Finance 1 1
Freedom of Expression 1
Gender Studies 1
Christian-Muslim Relations 1
History of Science 1
Humanities 1
Interfaith Dialogue 1
Islamic Architecture 1
Islamic Banking 1 1
Islamic History 1
Management Studies 1
Methodology 1
Middle Eastern Studies 1 1
Public Policy 1
Risk Management 1 1
Shari'ah 1 1
Social Psychology 1

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	7	6	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (2), University of Malakand (1), Gomal University (1), Hazara University (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1), Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
Economics	4	4	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1), Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), University of Malakand (1), Hazara University (1)
Philosophy	4	3	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (2), University of Malakand (1), University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)
Religious Studies	3	5	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1), University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), University of Swat (1), FATA University (1), Women University Swabi (1)
Sociology	2	4	University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), University of Swat (1), FATA University (1), Women University Swabi (1)
Business	1	1	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
Cognitive Science	1	1	University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)
Communication Studies	1	1	University of Swat (1)
Entrepreneurship	1	1	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)
Environmental Science	1	1	Hazara University (1)
Geography	1	1	Hazara University (1)
Health Education	1	1	Gomal University (1)
History	1	1	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)
International Relations	1	1	University of Malakand (1)
Interreligious Dialogue	1	3	University of Peshawar, Peshawar (1), FATA University (1), Women University Swabi (1)
Journalism	1	1	University of Swat (1)
Leadership Studies	1	1	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)
Linguistics	1	1	University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)
Media Studies	1	1	University of Swat (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Natural Resources Management	1	1	Hazara University (1)
Physical Education	1	1	Gomal University (1)
Political Science	1	1	University of Malakand (1)
Psychology	1	1	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)
Public Health	1	1	Gomal University (1)
Religion	1	1	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar (1)
Rhetoric	1	1	University of Science and Technology, Bannu (1)
Sports Studies	1	1	Gomal University (1)
Women's Studies	1	1	Islamia College University, Peshawar (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Institute Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 6 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (8).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

> *The field ranked highest in total output,* ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar, University of Malakand, Gomal University****.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

> *Research in* ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar****. Secondary centers include* ***Gomal University, University of Malakand, Women University Swabi, FATA University****.*

> *Research in* ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar****. Secondary centers include* ***University of Swat, Islamia College University, Peshawar, University of Science and Technology, Bannu, Gomal University****.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar**. Secondary centers include **University of Malakand, Islamia College University, Peshawar, University of Science and Technology, Bannu**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Science and Technology, Bannu**. Secondary centers include **Hazara University**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** originates primarily from **Gomal University**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** originates primarily from **Hazara University**.*

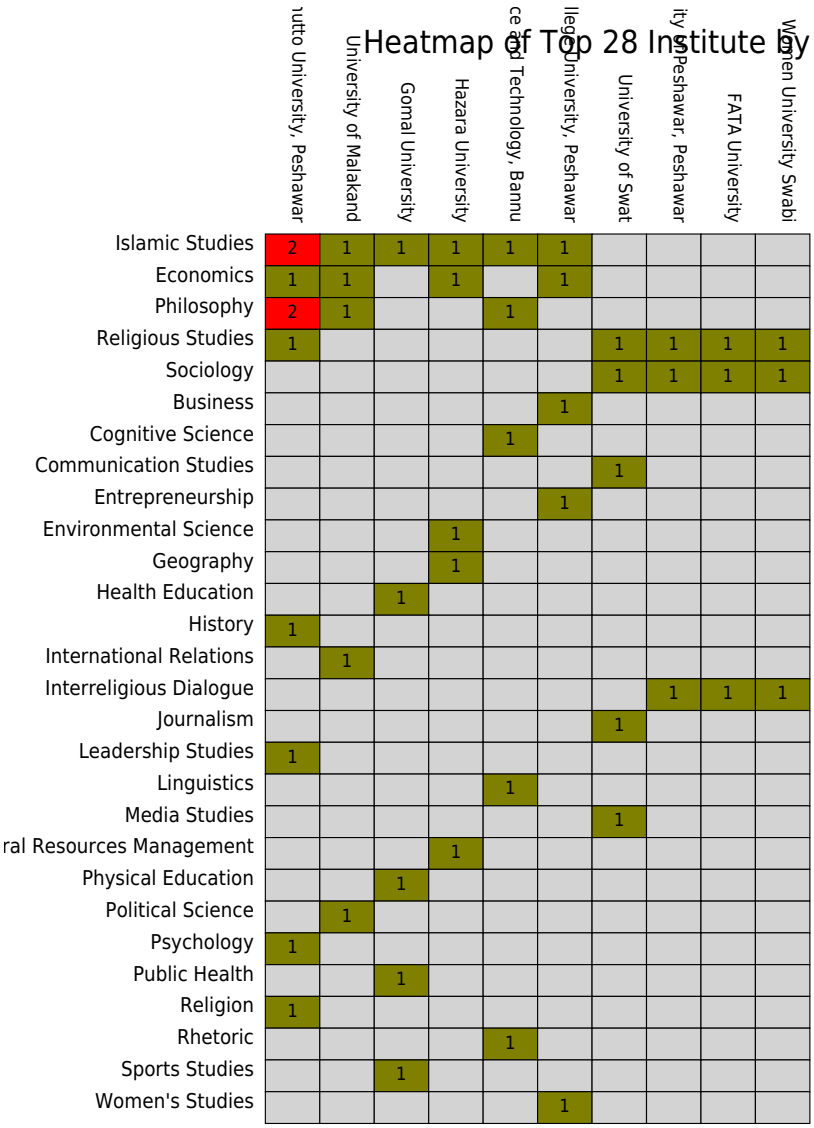
*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar**. Secondary centers include **Islamia College University, Peshawar, Hazara University, University of Malakand**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** originates primarily from **University of Malakand**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** originates primarily from **University of Science and Technology, Bannu**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 28 Institute by Top 10 Items
Islamic Studies
Economics
Philosophy
Religious Studies
Sociology
Business
Cognitive Science
Communication Studies
Entrepreneurship
Environmental Science
Geography
Health Education
History
International Relations
Interreligious Dialogue
Journalism
Leadership Studies
Linguistics
Media Studies
ral Resources Management
Physical Education
Political Science
Psychology
Public Health
Religion
Rhetoric
Sports Studies
Women's Studies
Women University Swabi
FATA University
ity of Peshawar, Peshawar
University of Swat
llege for Women University, Peshawar
ce and Technology, Bannu
Hazara University
Gomal University
University of Malakand
lutto University, Peshawar

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Punjab)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Islamic Studies	90	36	University of Management and Technology (42), University of the Punjab, Lahore (18), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (5), The University of Lahore, Lahore (5), Government College University, Lahore (3), Minhaj University, Lahore (3), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (2), University of Education, Lahore (2), ...
Sociology	69	30	University of Management and Technology (36), University of the Punjab, Lahore (15), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (4), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (3), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), Superior University, Lahore (3), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (3), Government College University, Faisalabad (2), Forman Christian College, University (2), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), ...
Religious Studies	41	21	University of Management and Technology (22), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), Foundation University, Sialkot (2), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Superior University, Lahore (2), Alif Laila Digital Library (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), ...
History	35	20	University of Management and Technology (19), University of the Punjab, Lahore (7), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), ...
Philosophy	30	19	University of Management and Technology (12), University of the Punjab, Lahore (6), Government College University, Lahore (2), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), HITEC University, Taxila (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), University of the Punjab (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1), ...
Economics	24	17	University of Management and Technology (14), University of the Punjab, Lahore (4), Ghazi University (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Punjab Workers Welfare Fund (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), ...

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Political Science	21	10	University of Management and Technology (12), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Forman Christian College, University (2), The University of Lahore, Lahore (2), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (2), Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1)
Law	17	11	University of Management and Technology (6), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Government Fateh Jang College (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), Lahore High Court (1), ...
Psychology	17	13	University of Management and Technology (8), University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), Superior University, Lahore (3), The University of Lahore, Lahore (3), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), COMSATS University, Sahiwal (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1), ...
Anthropology	14	5	University of Management and Technology (10), University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1)
Cultural Studies	14	5	University of Management and Technology (9), University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Government College University, Lahore (1), HITEC University, Taxila (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1)
Finance	14	11	University of Management and Technology (10), Ghazi University (1), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1), GIFT University (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), ...
Education	11	9	University of Management and Technology (8), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Education, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1)
Management Studies	11	5	University of Management and Technology (8), The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Virtual University of Pakistan (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1)
Theology	11	10	University of Management and Technology (4), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), Minhaj College for Women, Lahore (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Superior University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Brunei Darussalam (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Gender Studies	9	7	University of the Punjab, Lahore (5), University of Management and Technology (5), University of Central Punjab, Gujranwala (1), University of the Punjab, Gujranwala (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), GIFT University (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1)
Architecture	8	3	University of Management and Technology (7), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (2), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
International Relations	8	8	University of Management and Technology (3), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), University of Gujrat, Gujrat (1)
Ethics	7	7	University of the Punjab, Lahore (3), University of Management and Technology (3), Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), Alif Laila Digital Library (1), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), University of Education, Lahore (1)
Media Studies	6	5	University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), Minhaj University, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1)
Communication	5	4	University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Lahore High Court (1), Foundation University, Rawalpindi (1)
Human Rights	5	7	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1)
Literature	5	3	University of Management and Technology (3), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Urban Planning	5	3	University of Management and Technology (4), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Middle Eastern Studies	4	2	University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Politics	4	6	Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1), Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), Government College University, Faisalabad (1), National College of Business Administration and Economics (1), University of Central Punjab, Lahore (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1)
Religion	4	3	University of Management and Technology (3), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), COMSATS University, Lahore (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Shari'ah	4	6	Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi (1), University of Management and Technology (1), The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), Forman Christian College, University (1), University of the Punjab (1), Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1)
Art History	3	3	University of Management and Technology (2), HITEC University, Taxila (1), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
Business	3	2	University of Management and Technology (3), University of Sargodha, Sargodha (1)
Business Administration	3	3	The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1), Forman Christian College, University (1)
Comparative Religion	3	3	University of Brunei Darussalam (1), Government College University, Lahore (1), Foundation University, Sialkot (1)
Linguistics	3	1	University of Management and Technology (3)
Public Health	3	3	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (2), University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
South Asian Studies	3	4	University of the Punjab, Lahore (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1), Beaconhouse National University, Lahore (1), University of Education, Lahore (1)
Women's Studies	3	3	Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Banking	2	1	University of Management and Technology (2)
Environmental Studies	2	2	University of Management and Technology (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
Epistemology	2	1	University of Management and Technology (2)
Family Studies	2	3	University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Lahore College for Women University, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Geography	2	2	University of Management and Technology (2), University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore (1)
Health Education	2	2	The Islamia University of Bahawalpur (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Humanities	2	2	University of Management and Technology (1), Government College University, Lahore (1)
Interfaith Studies	2	2	Iqbal Academy, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Islamic Theology	2	2	University of Management and Technology (1), University of the Punjab, Lahore (1)
Literary Theory	2	1	University of Management and Technology (2)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Organizational Behavior	2	2	The University of Lahore, Sargodha (1), University of Management and Technology (1)
Peace Studies	2	4	University of Management and Technology (2), Foundation University, Sialkot (1), The University of Lahore, Lahore (1), Forman Christian College, University (1)
Public Administration	2	2	University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), Riphah International University, Rawalpindi (1)
Public Policy	2	2	University of the Punjab, Lahore (1), University of Management and Technology (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

A. Institute Concentration Index: *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***University of Management and Technology****.*

B. Field Dispersion Index: *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Islamic Studies****, which engages 36 distinct locations.*

C. Core Hub Identification: *The location of* ***University of Management and Technology*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (44).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

The field ranked highest in total output, ***Islamic Studies****, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of* ***University of Management and Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur****.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

Research in ***Religious and Islamic Studies*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, The University of Lahore, Lahore, University of Central Punjab, Lahore****.*

Research in ***Social Sciences*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, The University of Lahore, Lahore, Superior University, Lahore****.*

Research in ***Humanities and Arts*** *demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from* ***University of Management and Technology****. Secondary centers include* ***University of the Punjab, Lahore, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, The University of Lahore, Lahore, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi****.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, HITEC University, Taxila**.*

*Research in **Medical and Health Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, University of the Punjab, Lahore, The University of Lahore, Lahore, Forman Christian College, University**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Minhaj University, Lahore, Forman Christian College, University**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, Forman Christian College, University**.*

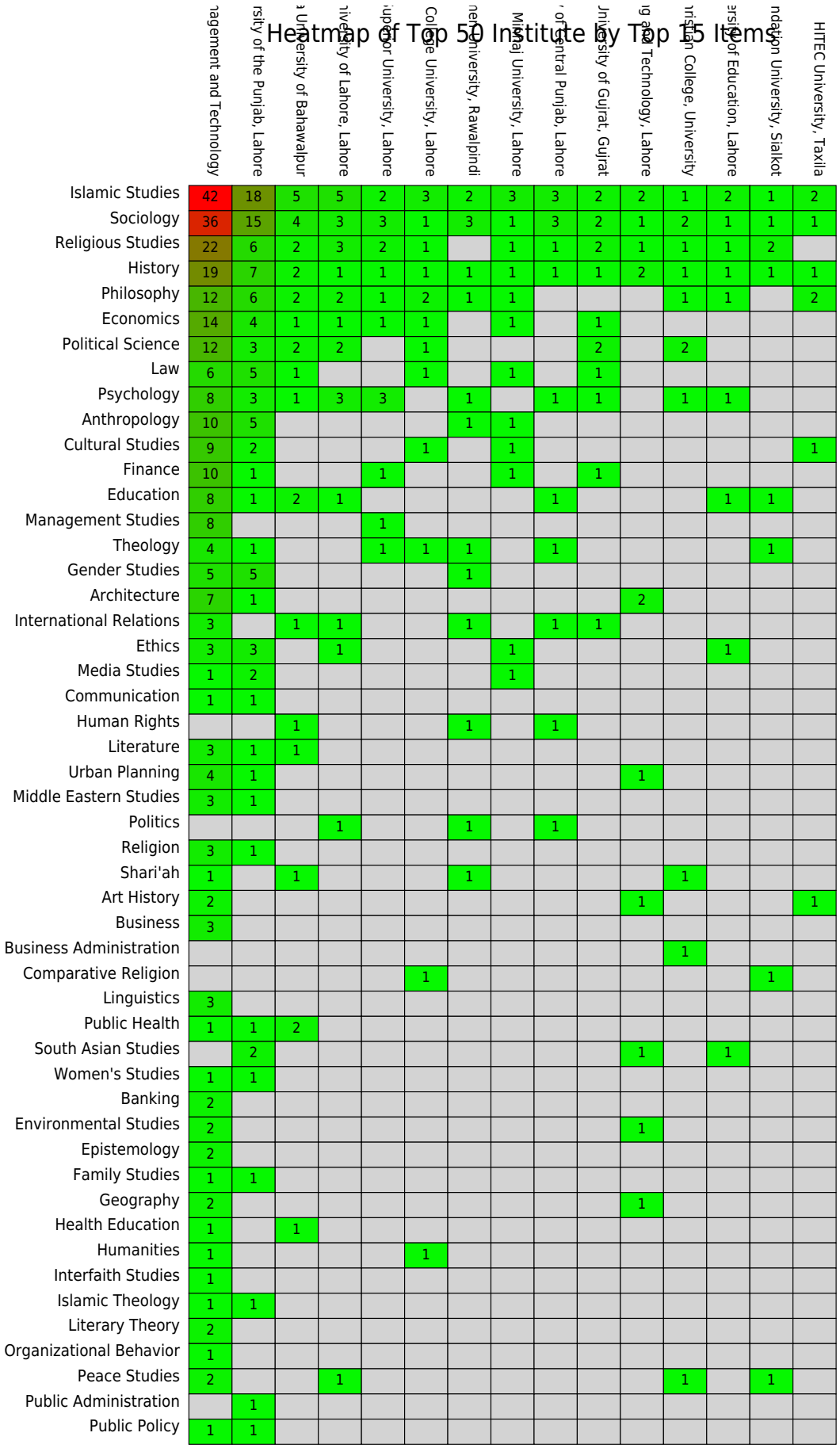
*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, Superior University, Lahore, The University of Lahore, Lahore, National College of Business Administration and Economics**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Forman Christian College, University, The University of Lahore, Lahore**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Management and Technology**. Secondary centers include **University of the Punjab, Lahore, Government College University, Faisalabad, The Islamia University of Bahawalpur**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 50 Institute by Top 15 Items
nagement and Technology
rsity of the Punjab, Lahore
a University of Bahawalpur
iversity of Lahore, Lahore
upore University, Lahore
College University, Lahore
ne University, Rawalpindi
Miraj University, Lahore
of Central Punjab, Lahore
Jniversity of Gujrat, Gujrat
g and Technology, Lahore
ristian College, University
ersity of Education, Lahore
ndation University, Sialkot
HITEC University, Taxila
Islamic Studies 42 18 5 5 2 3 2 3 3 2 2 1 2 1 2
Sociology 36 15 4 3 3 1 3 1 3 2 1 2 1 1 1
Religious Studies 22 6 2 3 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2
History 19 7 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1
Philosophy 12 6 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2
Economics 14 4 1 1 1 1 1 1
Political Science 12 3 2 2 1 2 2
Law 6 5 1 1 1 1
Psychology 8 3 1 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1
Anthropology 10 5 1 1
Cultural Studies 9 2 1 1 1
Finance 10 1 1 1 1 1
Education 8 1 2 1 1 1 1 1
Management Studies 8 1
Theology 4 1 1 1 1 1 1
Gender Studies 5 5 1
Architecture 7 1 2
International Relations 3 1 1 1 1 1 1
Ethics 3 3 1 1 1
Media Studies 1 2 1
Communication 1 1
Human Rights 1 1 1
Literature 3 1 1
Urban Planning 4 1 1
Middle Eastern Studies 3 1
Politics 1 1 1 1
Religion 3 1
Shari'ah 1 1 1 1
Art History 2 1 1
Business 3
Business Administration 1
Comparative Religion 1 1
Linguistics 3
Public Health 1 1 2
South Asian Studies 2 1 1
Women's Studies 1 1
Banking 2
Environmental Studies 2 1
Epistemology 2
Family Studies 1 1
Geography 2 1
Health Education 1 1
Humanities 1 1
Interfaith Studies 1
Islamic Theology 1 1
Literary Theory 2
Organizational Behavior 1
Peace Studies 2 1 1 1
Public Administration 1
Public Policy 1 1

Subject-wise Geo-Institutional Report - Institute (Sindh)

This report details the output statistics for the top 50 academic disciplines for the selected scope. It maps the contributions from different institutes, highlighting the **Institutional Breadth Index** (unique supporting locations) for each field.

Data Matrix: Discipline Output and Institute Reach

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Philosophy	13	5	University of Karachi, Karachi (9), Ehya Education Services (2), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1)
Religious Studies	11	6	University of Karachi, Karachi (5), Ehya Education Services (2), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), Jinnah Degree College (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1)
History	9	5	University of Karachi, Karachi (5), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1), Ehya Education Services (1), Jinnah Degree College (1)
Islamic Studies	8	4	University of Karachi, Karachi (5), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (2), Ehya Education Services (1), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1)
Sociology	6	3	University of Karachi, Karachi (4), Jinnah Degree College (1), Ehya Education Services (1)
Cultural Studies	4	2	University of Karachi, Karachi (3), Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi (1)
Ethics	4	3	Ehya Education Services (2), University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1)
Political Science	4	2	University of Karachi, Karachi (4), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)
Theology	4	3	University of Karachi, Karachi (2), Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1)
Anthropology	2	2	Jinnah Degree College (1), University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Economics	2	2	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1)
Social Science	2	2	Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1), National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1)
Astrophysics	1	1	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1)
Business Management	1	1	National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi (1)
Colonial Studies	1	1	Jinnah Degree College (1)

Discipline	TI	GBI	Primary Institute Contributions (Volume)
Comparative Politics	1	2	University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)
Computer Science	1	1	Institute of Business Administration, Karachi (1)
Cosmology	1	1	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1)
Democracy Studies	1	2	University of Karachi, Karachi (1), Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)
Environmental Studies	1	1	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)
History of Science	1	1	Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi (1)
International Relations	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Islam	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Islamic Theology	1	1	Ehya Education Services (1)
Literary Studies	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Literary Theory	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Logic	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Poetry	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Rituals	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Social Justice	1	1	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)
Spirituality	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Sufism	1	1	University of Karachi, Karachi (1)
Sustainability Studies	1	1	Institute of Business Management, Karachi (1)

Analysis

Output Concentration and Dispersion

> ***A. Institute Concentration Index:*** *The primary center of gravity, defined by the highest aggregate paper volume across all analyzed fields, is* ***University of Karachi, Karachi****.*

> ***B. Field Dispersion Index:*** *The* ***Institutional Breadth Index*** *is maximized in* ***Religious Studies****, which engages 6 distinct locations.*

> ***C. Core Hub Identification:*** *The location of* ***University of Karachi, Karachi*** *is identified as the most critical systemic node, supporting the highest number of distinct disciplines (21).*

Intellectual Clustering via Co-location

*The field ranked highest in total output, **Philosophy**, relies heavily on the collaborative environments of **University of Karachi, Karachi, Ehya Education Services, National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi**.*

Subject-wise Institute Contribution Analysis

*Research in **Religious and Islamic Studies** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Karachi, Karachi**. Secondary centers include **Ehya Education Services, Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Social Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Karachi, Karachi**. Secondary centers include **Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Ehya Education Services, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Humanities and Arts** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Karachi, Karachi**. Secondary centers include **Ehya Education Services, Institute of Business Management, Karachi, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Natural and Physical Sciences** originates primarily from **Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Engineering and Technology** originates primarily from **Institute of Business Administration, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Agricultural and Environmental Sciences** originates primarily from **Institute of Business Management, Karachi**.*

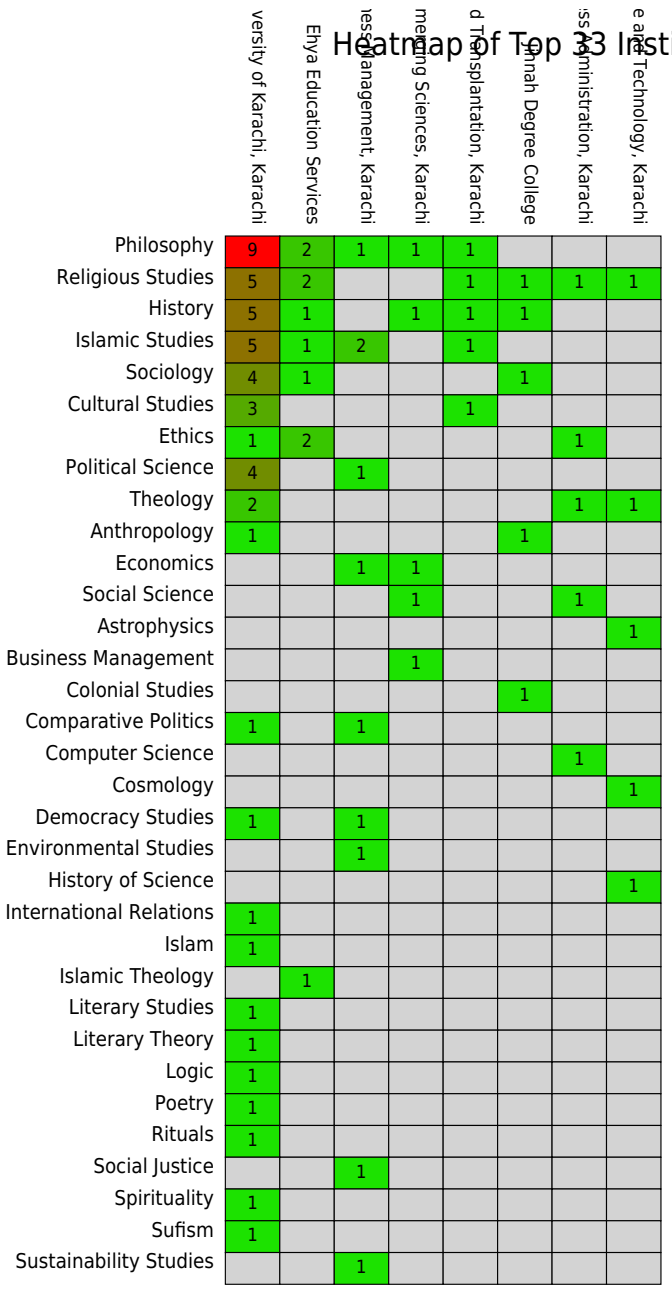
*Research in **Business, Economics, and Management Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **Institute of Business Management, Karachi**. Secondary centers include **National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Law and Political Sciences** demonstrates a concentrated pattern. The most substantial work originates from **University of Karachi, Karachi**. Secondary centers include **Institute of Business Management, Karachi**.*

*Research in **Language, Literature, and Linguistics** originates primarily from **University of Karachi, Karachi**.*

Synthesis: Discipline-Institute Heatmap

The following chart maps the contribution of the Top 50 Disciplines and Top 15 Institutes.


Heatmap of Top 33 Institute by Top 8 Items
versity of Karachi, Karachi
Ehya Education Services
ness Management, Karachi
mering Sciences, Karachi
d Transplantation, Karachi
Jinnah Degree College
ss Administration, Karachi
e and Technology, Karachi
Philosophy 9 2 1 1 1
Religious Studies 5 2 1 1 1 1
History 5 1 1 1 1
Islamic Studies 5 1 2 1
Sociology 4 1 1
Cultural Studies 3 1
Ethics 1 2 1
Political Science 4 1
Theology 2 1 1
Anthropology 1 1
Economics 1 1
Social Science 1 1
Astrophysics 1
Business Management 1
Colonial Studies 1
Comparative Politics 1 1
Computer Science 1
Cosmology 1
Democracy Studies 1 1
Environmental Studies 1
History of Science 1
International Relations 1
Islam 1
Islamic Theology 1
Literary Studies 1
Literary Theory 1
Logic 1
Poetry 1
Rituals 1
Social Justice 1
Spirituality 1
Sufism 1
Sustainability Studies 1

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Overall

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2011	Sociology (8), History (7), Islamic Studies (7), Philosophy (7), Cultural Studies (5), Political Science (4), Middle Eastern Studies (3), Religious Studies (3), Theology (3), Democracy (2)
2012	Islamic Studies (8), Philosophy (7), History (4), Cultural Studies (3), Political Science (3), Religious Studies (3), Sociology (3), Economics (2), Ethics (2), Theology (2)
2013	Islamic Studies (7), Sociology (7), History (5), Economics (4), Religious Studies (4), Philosophy (3), Anthropology (2), Political Science (2), Theology (2), Colonial Studies (1)
2014	Islamic Studies (8), History (7), Religious Studies (5), Sociology (4), Architecture (3), Cultural Studies (3), Historiography (2), Civilization Studies (1), Islamic Theology (1), Orientalism (1)
2015	Islamic Studies (8), History (4), Economics (3), Finance (3), Environmental Studies (2), Islamic Finance (2), Middle Eastern Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Epistemology (1), Knowledge Studies (1)
2016	Islamic Studies (11), History (7), Political Science (6), Religious Studies (5), Sociology (5), International Relations (3), Law (3), Philosophy (3), Human Rights (2), Theology (2)
2017	Islamic Studies (11), Sociology (6), Law (4), Philosophy (4), Economics (3), History (3), Political Science (3), Theology (3), Business (2), Religious Studies (2)
2018	Islamic Studies (21), Sociology (12), Political Science (9), History (8), Religious Studies (8), Law (6), Philosophy (5), Economics (4), Cultural Studies (3), Literature (3)
2019	Islamic Studies (20), Sociology (16), Religious Studies (9), History (8), Economics (6), Philosophy (6), Anthropology (5), Political Science (5), Cultural Studies (4), International Relations (4)
2020	Islamic Studies (25), Sociology (21), Religious Studies (13), Philosophy (11), History (9), Political Science (8), Psychology (6), Anthropology (5), Cultural Studies (5), Theology (5)
2021	Islamic Studies (34), Sociology (31), History (17), Religious Studies (15), Political Science (12), Psychology (12), Philosophy (11), Law (9), Economics (7), Anthropology (6)
2022	Islamic Studies (33), History (17), Religious Studies (17), Sociology (17), Philosophy (13), Political Science (12), Anthropology (7), Economics (5), Gender Studies (5), Law (4)
2023	Islamic Studies (22), Sociology (21), Religious Studies (18), History (10), Philosophy (9), Economics (6), Theology (6), Anthropology (5), Political Science (5), Shari'ah (4)
2024	Islamic Studies (37), Sociology (19), Philosophy (16), History (12), Religious Studies (11), Education (7), Cultural Studies (6), Political Science (6), Theology (6), Law (4)
2025	Sociology (24), Religious Studies (21), Islamic Studies (16), Political Science (11), Cultural Studies (10), History (9), Philosophy (8), Anthropology (7), Theology (6), Indonesia (5)

Analysis

The analysis spans 15 years (2011 - 2025). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 268. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2024*** *(Count: 37), maintaining an average rank of approximately 1.27 across the period.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Total corpus contribution: 194. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2021*** *(Count: 31), maintaining an average rank of approximately 2.71 across the period.*
- ***Religious Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 134. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2025*** *(Count: 21), maintaining an average rank of approximately 4.57 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

A highly robust foundational cluster, present within the top 10 categories across all 15 observation years, includes: ***History; Islamic Studies.*** *This signals the unshifting core identity of the publication.*

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2024 to 2025)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2025:

- ***Anthropology*** *(Count: 7). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Indonesia*** *(Count: 5). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Education*** *(Last seen count: 7).*
- ***Law*** *(Last seen count: 4).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2011 and 2025 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.64. Classification:* ***Strong Growth****.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 1.14. Classification:* ***Strong Growth****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 10 in 2011 to 10 in 2025 (a net change of 0). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

> *The central finding is the enduring stability provided by the core pillars: History and Islamic Studies. Shifts observed in the dataset are primarily localized to the peripheral domains of the Top 10 list, suggesting thematic evolution rather than foundational displacement.*

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 15 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Islamic Studies	7	8	7	8	8	11	11	21	20	25	34	33	22	37	16
Sociology	8	3	7	4		5	6	12	16	21	31	17	21	19	24
Religious Studies	3	3	4	5		5	2	8	9	13	15	17	18	11	21
History	7	4	5	7	4	7	3	8	8	9	17	17	10	12	9
Philosophy	7	7	3		2	3	4	5	6	11	11	13	9	16	8
Political Science	4	3	2			6	3	9	5	8	12	12	5	6	11
Economics		2	4		3		3	4	6		7	5	6		
Cultural Studies	5	3		3				3	4	5				6	10
Anthropology			2						5	5	6	7	5		7
Theology	3	2	2			2	3			5			6	6	6
Law						3	4	6			9	4		4	
Psychology										6	12				
International Relations						3			4						
Education														7	
Middle Eastern Studies	3				2										
Gender Studies												5			
Indonesia															5
Shari'ah													4		
Architecture				3											
Finance					3										

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - International Authors

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2011	Islamic Studies (5), Sociology (4), Political Science (3), Comparative Religion (2), Democracy (2), History (2), Middle Eastern Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Theology (2), Religion (1)
2012	Islamic Studies (5), Philosophy (4), Cultural Studies (3), History (2), Political Science (2), Ethics (1), Human Rights (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1), Sufism (1)
2013	History (3), Islamic Studies (3), Economics (1), Finance (1), Law (1), Legal Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Political Economy (1), Religious Studies (1), Science and Technology (1)
2014	History (5), Islamic Studies (5), Cultural Studies (2), Religious Studies (2), Sociology (2), Historiography (1), International Relations (1), Islamic Theology (1), Sīrah Studies (1), Tourism (1)
2015	Islamic Studies (4), Economics (2), Finance (2), Philosophy (2), Halal Studies (1), History (1), Islamic Finance (1), Sustainability Studies (1), Theology (1), Wealth Management (1)
2016	History (4), Islamic Studies (4), Political Science (4), Religious Studies (4), International Relations (2), Law (2), Philosophy (2), Sociology (2), Alternative Dispute Resolution (1), Biography (1)
2017	Islamic Studies (6), Sociology (5), Law (2), Philosophy (2), Political Science (2), Theology (2), International Relations (1), Management Studies (1), Peace Studies (1), Religious Studies (1)
2018	Islamic Studies (10), History (5), Sociology (5), Political Science (4), Law (3), Religious Studies (3), Economics (2), Finance (2), Literature (2), Philosophy (2)
2019	Islamic Studies (7), Economics (3), International Relations (3), Philosophy (3), Sociology (3), Anthropology (2), History (2), Political Science (2), Cultural Studies (1), Management Studies (1)
2020	Sociology (7), Islamic Studies (6), Religious Studies (5), History (4), Philosophy (3), Political Science (3), Education (2), Psychology (2), Theology (2), Linguistics (1)
2021	Islamic Studies (21), Sociology (20), History (15), Political Science (9), Psychology (7), Religious Studies (7), Anthropology (5), Economics (5), Law (5), Philosophy (4)
2022	Islamic Studies (27), History (16), Philosophy (12), Religious Studies (12), Sociology (10), Political Science (9), Anthropology (5), Theology (4), Law (3), Religious Thought (3)
2023	Islamic Studies (17), Sociology (16), Religious Studies (11), Philosophy (8), History (7), Theology (5), Anthropology (4), Economics (4), Political Science (4), Hermeneutics (3)
2024	Islamic Studies (33), Sociology (18), Philosophy (13), History (11), Religious Studies (10), Education (7), Cultural Studies (6), Theology (6), Political Science (5), International Relations (4)
2025	Sociology (22), Religious Studies (20), Islamic Studies (15), Political Science (11), Cultural Studies (10), History (7), Philosophy (7), Anthropology (6), Indonesia (5), Theology (5)

Analysis

The analysis spans 15 years (2011 - 2025). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 168. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2024*** *(Count: 33), maintaining an average rank of approximately 1.40 across the period.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Total corpus contribution: 115. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2025*** *(Count: 22), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.62 across the period.*
- ***History:*** *Total corpus contribution: 84. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2022*** *(Count: 16), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.71 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

A highly robust foundational cluster, present within the top 10 categories across all 15 observation years, includes: ***Islamic Studies.*** *This signals the unshifting core identity of the publication.*

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2024 to 2025)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2025:

- ***Anthropology*** *(Count: 6). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Indonesia*** *(Count: 5). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Education*** *(Last seen count: 7).*
- ***International Relations*** *(Last seen count: 4).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2011 and 2025 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.71. Classification:* ***Strong Growth****.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 1.29. Classification:* ***Strong Growth****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 10 in 2011 to 10 in 2025 (a net change of 0). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

> *The central finding is the enduring stability provided by the core pillars: Islamic Studies. Shifts observed in the dataset are primarily localized to the peripheral domains of the Top 10 list, suggesting thematic evolution rather than foundational displacement.*

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 15 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Islamic Studies	5	5	3	5	4	4	6	10	7	6	21	27	17	33	15
Sociology	4	1		2		2	5	5	3	7	20	10	16	18	22
History	2	2	3	5	1	4		5	2	4	15	16	7	11	7
Religious Studies		1	1	2		4	1	3		5	7	12	11	10	20
Philosophy	2	4	1		2	2	2	2	3	3	4	12	8	13	7
Political Science	3	2				4	2	4	2	3	9	9	4	5	11
Theology	2				1		2			2		4	5	6	5
Cultural Studies		3		2					1					6	10
Anthropology									2		5	5	4		6
Economics			1		2			2	3		5		4		
Law			1			2	2	3			5	3			
International Relations				1		2	1		3					4	
Education										2				7	
Psychology										2	7				
Finance			1		2			2							
Indonesia															5
Religious Thought												3			
Hermeneutics													3		
Comparative Religion	2														
Democracy	2														

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Pakistan

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2011	History (5), Philosophy (5), Cultural Studies (4), Sociology (4), Economics (2), Islamic Studies (2), Religious Studies (2), Ethics (1), Political Science (1), Social Science (1)
2012	Islamic Studies (3), Philosophy (3), History (2), Religious Studies (2), Sociology (2), Epigraphy (1), Epistemology (1), Ethics (1), Geography (1), Theology (1)
2013	Sociology (6), Islamic Studies (4), Economics (3), Religious Studies (3), Anthropology (2), History (2), Philosophy (2), Political Science (2), Theology (2), Statistics (1)
2014	Islamic Studies (3), Religious Studies (3), Architecture (2), History (2), Sociology (2), Finance (1), Gender Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Pluralism (1), Postcolonial Studies (1)
2015	Islamic Studies (4), History (3), Environmental Studies (2), Middle Eastern Studies (2), Finance (1), Geography (1), Islamic Finance (1), Religion (1), Sociology (1), Sustainable Development (1)
2016	Islamic Studies (7), History (3), Sociology (3), Architecture (2), Political Science (2), Psychology (2), Urban Planning (2), Human Rights (1), International Relations (1), Youth Studies (1)
2017	Islamic Studies (6), Economics (2), Finance (2), History (2), Law (2), Philosophy (2), Sociology (2), Architecture (1), International Relations (1), Urban Planning (1)
2018	Islamic Studies (13), Sociology (7), Political Science (5), Religious Studies (5), Economics (4), Law (4), History (3), Philosophy (3), Women's Studies (3), Business (2)
2019	Islamic Studies (15), Sociology (13), Religious Studies (8), History (6), Economics (5), Philosophy (4), Political Science (4), Cultural Studies (3), Education (3), Management Studies (3)
2020	Islamic Studies (21), Sociology (15), Philosophy (9), Religious Studies (9), History (5), Political Science (5), Psychology (5), Anthropology (4), Cultural Studies (4), Education (4)
2021	Islamic Studies (16), Sociology (15), Religious Studies (9), Philosophy (7), History (6), Psychology (6), Law (5), Political Science (5), Anthropology (4), Theology (4)
2022	Islamic Studies (8), Sociology (8), Religious Studies (6), Economics (3), Gender Studies (3), Political Science (3), Anthropology (2), Philosophy (2), Psychology (2), South Asian Studies (2)
2023	Religious Studies (9), Islamic Studies (7), Sociology (6), History (5), Economics (3), Philosophy (3), Finance (2), Law (2), Shari'ah (2), Theology (2)
2024	Islamic Studies (6), Philosophy (4), Religious Studies (3), History (2), Sociology (2), Consumer Behavior (1), Democracy Studies (1), Ethics (1), Public Administration (1), Tourism (1)
2025	Sociology (3), Anthropology (2), History (2), Islamic Studies (2), Cultural Studies (1), Media Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Religious Studies (1), Science and Religion (1), Theology (1)

Analysis

The analysis spans 15 years (2011 - 2025). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 117. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2020*** *(Count: 21), maintaining an average rank of approximately 1.67 across the period.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Total corpus contribution: 89. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2020*** *(Count: 15), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.53 across the period.*
- ***Religious Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 60. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2020*** *(Count: 9), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.83 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

A highly robust foundational cluster, present within the top 10 categories across all 15 observation years, includes: ***Sociology; Islamic Studies.*** *This signals the unshifting core identity of the publication.*

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2024 to 2025)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2025:

- ***Anthropology*** *(Count: 2). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Cultural Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Media Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Science and Religion*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Theology*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Consumer Behavior*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Democracy Studies*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Ethics*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Public Administration*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Tourism*** *(Last seen count: 1).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2011 and 2025 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.00. Classification:* ***Stasis****.*

- ***Sociology:*** *Momentum Score ≈ -0.07. Classification:* ***Moderate Contraction****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 10 in 2011 to 10 in 2025 (a net change of 0). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

The central finding is the enduring stability provided by the core pillars: Sociology and Islamic Studies. Shifts observed in the dataset are primarily localized to the peripheral domains of the Top 10 list, suggesting thematic evolution rather than foundational displacement.

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 15 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Islamic Studies	2	3	4	3	4	7	6	13	15	21	16	8	7	6	2
Sociology	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	7	13	15	15	8	6	2	3
Religious Studies	2	2	3	3				5	8	9	9	6	9	3	1
History	5	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	6	5	6		5	2	2
Philosophy	5	3	2	1			2	3	4	9	7	2	3	4	1
Political Science	1		2			2		5	4	5	5	3			
Economics	2		3				2	4	5			3	3		
Psychology						2				5	6	2			
Anthropology			2							4	4	2			2
Law							2	4			5		2		
Cultural Studies	4								3	4					1
Theology		1	2								4		2		1
Education									3	4					
Finance				1	1		2						2		
Architecture				2		2	1								
Gender Studies				1								3			
Ethics	1	1												1	
Urban Planning						2	1								
Women's Studies								3							
Management Studies									3						

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

> This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

No data available for this selection.

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Balochistan

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2020	Islamic Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Psychology (1), Sociology (1), Theology (1)
2022	Islamic Studies (1), Psychology (1), Public Health (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1)

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of 5 years of publication data is required to generate meaningful trend analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five years, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

> This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

No data available for this selection.

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Islamabad

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2013	Christian Studies (1), Islamic Studies (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1), Theology (1)
2016	Freedom of Expression (1), Human Rights (1), Islamic Studies (1), Law (1), Political Science (1)
2018	History (1), Islamic Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Political Science (1), Sociology (1)
2020	Islamic Studies (4), Sociology (4), Religious Studies (3), History (2), Media Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Political Science (2), Anthropology (1), Law (1), Management Studies (1)
2021	Islamic Studies (5), Sociology (5), Religious Studies (4), Law (3), Anthropology (2), Communication Studies (2), History (2), Journalism (2), Political Science (2), Theology (2)
2022	Political Science (3), Religious Studies (3), Sociology (3), Islamic Studies (2), Education (1), Gender Studies (1), History (1), Middle Eastern Studies (1)
2023	Sociology (4), Islamic Studies (3), Religious Studies (3), History (2), Politics (2), Finance (1), History of Christian-Muslim Relations (1), Human Rights (1), Risk Management (1), Shari'ah (1)
2025	Anthropology (1), History (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1), Theology (1)

Analysis

The analysis spans 8 years (2013 - 2025). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Sociology:*** *Total corpus contribution: 19. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2021** (Count: 5), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.00 across the period.*
- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 17. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2021** (Count: 5), maintaining an average rank of approximately 2.14 across the period.*
- ***Religious Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 15. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2021** (Count: 4), maintaining an average rank of approximately 2.83 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

The absence of any discipline appearing in the top 10 for all years suggests that the journal's specific thematic priorities exhibit moderate year-to-year variance, even within the core fields.

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2023 to 2025)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2025:

- ***Anthropology*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Theology*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Islamic Studies*** *(Last seen count: 3).*
- ***Politics*** *(Last seen count: 2).*
- ***Finance*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***History of Christian-Muslim Relations*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Human Rights*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Risk Management*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Shari'ah*** *(Last seen count: 1).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2013 and 2025 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Sociology:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.00. Classification:* ***Stasis****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 5 in 2013 to 5 in 2025 (a net change of 0). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

The analysis indicates high thematic fluidity across the observed period, suggesting that the journal's primary identity is defined more by the nature of the research than by a fixed set of recurring subject headings.

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 8 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2013	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
Sociology	1		1	4	5	3	4	1
Islamic Studies	1	1	1	4	5	2	3	
Religious Studies	1			3	4	3	3	1
Political Science		1	1	2	2	3		
History			1	2	2	1	2	1
Law		1		1	3			
Theology	1				2			1

Discipline	2013	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2025
Anthropology				1	2			1
Philosophy			1	2				
Human Rights		1					1	
Media Studies				2				
Communication Studies					2			
Journalism					2			
Politics							2	
Christian Studies	1							
Freedom of Expression		1						
Management Studies				1				
Education						1		
Gender Studies						1		
Middle Eastern Studies						1		

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2012	Economics (1), Environmental Science (1), Geography (1), Islamic Studies (1), Natural Resources Management (1)
2018	Business (1), Economics (1), Entrepreneurship (1), Islamic Studies (1), Women's Studies (1)
2019	Economics (1), International Relations (1), Interreligious Dialogue (1), Islamic Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Political Science (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1)
2020	Islamic Studies (2), Cognitive Science (1), Health Education (1), Linguistics (1), Philosophy (1), Physical Education (1), Public Health (1), Rhetoric (1), Sports Studies (1)
2021	Communication Studies (1), Journalism (1), Media Studies (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1)
2022	Economics (1), Islamic Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Psychology (1), Religion (1)
2024	History (1), Islamic Studies (1), Leadership Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Religious Studies (1)

Analysis

The analysis spans 7 years (2012 - 2024). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 7. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2020** (Count: 2), maintaining an average rank of approximately 2.83 across the period.*
- ***Economics:*** *Total corpus contribution: 4. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2012** (Count: 1), maintaining an average rank of approximately 1.25 across the period.*
- ***Philosophy:*** *Total corpus contribution: 4. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2019** (Count: 1), maintaining an average rank of approximately 4.25 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

The absence of any discipline appearing in the top 10 for all years suggests that the journal's specific thematic priorities exhibit moderate year-to-year variance, even within the core fields.

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2022 to 2024)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2024:

- ***History*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Leadership Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this*

area within the journal's purview.

- ***Religious Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Economics*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Psychology*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Religion*** *(Last seen count: 1).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2012 and 2024 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.00. Classification:* ***Stasis****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 5 in 2012 to 5 in 2024 (a net change of 0). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

The analysis indicates high thematic fluidity across the observed period, suggesting that the journal's primary identity is defined more by the nature of the research than by a fixed set of recurring subject headings.

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 7 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2012	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024
Islamic Studies	1	1	1	2		1	1
Economics	1	1	1			1	
Philosophy			1	1		1	1
Religious Studies			1		1		1
Sociology			1		1		
Environmental Science	1						
Geography	1						
Natural Resources Management	1						
Business		1					
Entrepreneurship		1					

Discipline	2012	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2024
Women's Studies		1					
International Relations			1				
Interreligious Dialogue			1				
Political Science			1				
Cognitive Science				1			
Health Education				1			
Linguistics				1			
Physical Education				1			
Public Health				1			
Rhetoric				1			

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Punjab

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2011	History (3), Sociology (3), Cultural Studies (2), Islamic Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Religious Studies (2), Economics (1), Ethics (1), Interfaith Studies (1), Middle Eastern Studies (1)
2012	Islamic Studies (2), Arabic Studies (1), Area Studies (1), Epigraphy (1), Epistemology (1), History (1), Humanities (1), Philosophy (1), Sociology (1)
2013	Sociology (5), Economics (3), Islamic Studies (3), Anthropology (2), History (2), Philosophy (2), Political Science (2), Religious Studies (2), Folk Medicine (1), Social Science (1)
2014	Islamic Studies (3), Religious Studies (3), Architecture (2), History (2), Sociology (2), Economics (1), Education (1), Literary Theory (1), Orientalism (1), Philosophy (1)
2015	Islamic Studies (4), History (3), Environmental Studies (2), Middle Eastern Studies (2), Economics (1), Finance (1), Geography (1), Political Science (1), Psychology (1), Religion (1)
2016	Islamic Studies (5), Sociology (3), Architecture (2), History (2), Psychology (2), Urban Planning (2), Education (1), Finance (1), International Relations (1), Youth Studies (1)
2017	Islamic Studies (6), Economics (2), Finance (2), History (2), Law (2), Philosophy (2), Sociology (2), Comparative Religion (1), Political Science (1), Politics (1)
2018	Islamic Studies (9), Sociology (6), Law (4), Religious Studies (4), Economics (3), Political Science (3), Ethics (2), Human Rights (2), Management Studies (2), Women's Studies (2)
2019	Islamic Studies (14), Sociology (12), Religious Studies (7), History (6), Economics (4), Finance (3), Law (3), Management Studies (3), Philosophy (3), Political Science (3)
2020	Islamic Studies (18), Sociology (13), Philosophy (7), Religious Studies (6), Political Science (5), Cultural Studies (4), Education (4), Psychology (4), Gender Studies (3), Media Studies (3)
2021	Islamic Studies (11), Sociology (10), Philosophy (6), Psychology (5), Religious Studies (5), History (4), Political Science (3), Literature (2), Media Studies (2), Theology (2)
2022	Sociology (5), Islamic Studies (3), Religious Studies (3), Anthropology (2), Gender Studies (2), South Asian Studies (2), Human Rights (1), Islamic Theology (1), Law (1), Urban Planning (1)
2023	Religious Studies (6), Islamic Studies (4), History (3), Economics (2), Law (2), Philosophy (2), Sociology (2), Charity (1), International Relations (1), Quality Control (1)
2024	Islamic Studies (4), Philosophy (2), Religious Studies (2), Sociology (2), Business Administration (1), Consumer Behavior (1), Ethics (1), Public Administration (1), Tourism (1), Travel Behavior (1)
2025	Islamic Studies (2), Sociology (2), Anthropology (1), Cultural Studies (1), History (1), Media Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Science and Religion (1)

Analysis

The analysis spans 15 years (2011 - 2025). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability,

emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 90. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2020*** *(Count: 18), maintaining an average rank of approximately 1.47 across the period.*
- ***Sociology:*** *Total corpus contribution: 68. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2020*** *(Count: 13), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.43 across the period.*
- ***Religious Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 40. The discipline's apex visibility was in* ***2019*** *(Count: 7), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.90 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

A highly robust foundational cluster, present within the top 10 categories across all 15 observation years, includes: ***Islamic Studies.*** *This signals the unshifting core identity of the publication.*

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2024 to 2025)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2025:

- ***Anthropology*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Cultural Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***History*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Media Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Science and Religion*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Religious Studies*** *(Last seen count: 2).*
- ***Business Administration*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Consumer Behavior*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Ethics*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Public Administration*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Tourism*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Travel Behavior*** *(Last seen count: 1).*

4. Directional Momentum

An initial assessment of the net directional change (approximated slope) between 2011 and 2025 for key high-volume fields reveals:

- ***Islamic Studies:*** *Momentum Score ≈ 0.00. Classification:* ***Stasis****.*

- ***Sociology:*** *Momentum Score ≈ -0.07. Classification:* ***Moderate Contraction****.*

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 10 in 2011 to 8 in 2025 (a net change of -2). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

The central finding is the enduring stability provided by the core pillars: Islamic Studies. Shifts observed in the dataset are primarily localized to the peripheral domains of the Top 10 list, suggesting thematic evolution rather than foundational displacement.

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 15 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Islamic Studies	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	9	14	18	11	3	4	4	2
Sociology	3	1	5	2		3	2	6	12	13	10	5	2	2	2
Religious Studies	2		2	3				4	7	6	5	3	6	2	
History	3	1	2	2	3	2	2		6		4		3		1
Philosophy	2	1	2	1			2		3	7	6		2	2	1
Political Science			2		1		1	3	3	5	3				
Economics	1		3	1	1		2	3	4				2		
Psychology					1	2				4	5				
Law							2	4	3			1	2		
Cultural Studies	2									4					1
Finance					1	1	2		3						
Education				1		1				4					
Media Studies										3	2				1
Anthropology			2									2			1
Management Studies								2	3						
Gender Studies										3		2			
Ethics	1							2						1	
Architecture				2		2									
Middle Eastern Studies	1				2										
Urban Planning						2						1			

Year-wise Subjects-Papers Report - Sindh

This report details the longitudinal analysis of thematic concentrations, derived from the top 10 most frequent paper classifications per year.

Table Annual Top 10 Disciplines

Year	Top Disciplines (Count)
2011	Philosophy (3), Cultural Studies (2), History (2), Business Management (1), Economics (1), International Relations (1), Social Science (1), Sociology (1), Spirituality (1), Sufism (1)
2012	Philosophy (2), Religious Studies (2), Ethics (1), History (1), Logic (1), Political Science (1), Sociology (1), Theology (1)
2013	Anthropology (1), Colonial Studies (1), History (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1)
2016	History (1), Islamic Studies (1), Philosophy (1), Religious Studies (1), Theology (1)
2018	Islamic Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Cultural Studies (1), History (1), Literary Studies (1), Poetry (1), Political Science (1), Religious Studies (1)
2019	Anthropology (1), Islam (1), Religious Studies (1), Rituals (1), Sociology (1)
2020	Computer Science (1), Ethics (1), Religious Studies (1), Social Science (1), Theology (1)
2021	Astrophysics (1), Cosmology (1), History of Science (1), Religious Studies (1), Theology (1)
2022	Economics (1), Environmental Studies (1), Ethics (1), Islamic Studies (1), Islamic Theology (1), Philosophy (1), Religious Studies (1), Social Justice (1), Sociology (1), Sustainability Studies (1)
2023	History (2), Islamic Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Cultural Studies (1), Political Science (1), Religious Studies (1), Sociology (1)
2024	Islamic Studies (2), Philosophy (2), Comparative Politics (1), Democracy Studies (1), Ethics (1), History (1), Political Science (1), Religious Studies (1)

Analysis

The analysis spans 11 years (2011 - 2024). The subsequent subsections interpret the stability, emergence, and relative momentum of the journal's core thematic coverage.

1. Dominant Thematic Cores (Overall Volume)

Bibliographic concentration reveals the primary scholarly domains driving the journal's output:

- ***Philosophy:*** *Total corpus contribution: 13. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2011** (Count: 3), maintaining an average rank of approximately 2.57 across the period.*
- ***Religious Studies:*** *Total corpus contribution: 11. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2012** (Count: 2), maintaining an average rank of approximately 4.90 across the period.*
- ***History:*** *Total corpus contribution: 9. The discipline's apex visibility was in **2011** (Count: 2), maintaining an average rank of approximately 3.14 across the period.*

2. Longitudinal Stability (Consistent Pillars)

The absence of any discipline appearing in the top 10 for all years suggests that the journal's

specific thematic priorities exhibit moderate year-to-year variance, even within the core fields.

3. Temporal Flux: Emergent and Declining Sub-fields (Transition 2023 to 2024)

Recent bibliometric activity points to the following fields entering the recognized core cluster in 2024:

- ***Comparative Politics*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Democracy Studies*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*
- ***Ethics*** *(Count: 1). This indicates a recent mobilization of scholarship in this area within the journal's purview.*

Conversely, fields that recently exited the top 10 threshold include:

- ***Cultural Studies*** *(Last seen count: 1).*
- ***Sociology*** *(Last seen count: 1).*

4. Directional Momentum

Momentum analysis could not be computed due to insufficient temporal data or missing specific comparative pairs in the dataset.

5. Interdisciplinary Breadth (Heterogeneity Assessment)

The journal exhibits breadth in its thematic coverage. The number of unique disciplines achieving Top 10 status evolved from 10 in 2011 to 8 in 2024 (a net change of -2). This indicates a capacity to integrate both established themes and emerging specialized discourses.

Synthesis

The analysis indicates high thematic fluidity across the observed period, suggesting that the journal's primary identity is defined more by the nature of the research than by a fixed set of recurring subject headings.

Top 20 Disciplines Over the Last 11 Years (Heatmap)

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Philosophy	3	2		1	2				1	2	2
Religious Studies		2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
History	2	1	1	1	1					2	1
Islamic Studies				1	2				1	2	2
Sociology	1	1	1			1			1	1	
Cultural Studies	2				1					1	
Ethics		1					1		1		1

Discipline	2011	2012	2013	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Political Science		1			1					1	1
Theology		1		1			1	1			
Economics	1								1		
Social Science	1						1				
Anthropology			1			1					
Business Management	1										
International Relations	1										
Spirituality	1										
Sufism	1										
Logic		1									
Colonial Studies			1								
Literary Studies					1						
Poetry					1						

Collaboration Reports

City-City Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships based on geographic and institutional affiliations found in the published papers. The collaboration is analyzed across different administrative levels to identify the strongest linkages, assess the depth of integration, and pinpoint pivotal knowledge brokers in the network.

Top 10 Collaborating City Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

City Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Karachi, Lahore	5	10	8	0.500	1.600
Makassar, Palopo	3	10	9	0.300	3.000
Cape Coast, Lahore	3	5	7	0.600	2.333
Bahawalpur, Lahore	3	7	4	0.429	1.333
Kuala Lumpur, Nilai	3	7	4	0.429	1.333
Jakarta, Medan	2	14	18	0.143	9.000
Almaty, Karaganda	2	9	12	0.222	6.000
Bangi, Skudai	2	9	7	0.222	3.500
Salatiga, Semarang	2	8	6	0.250	3.000
Gontor, Jakarta	2	7	5	0.286	2.500

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of City-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the City level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

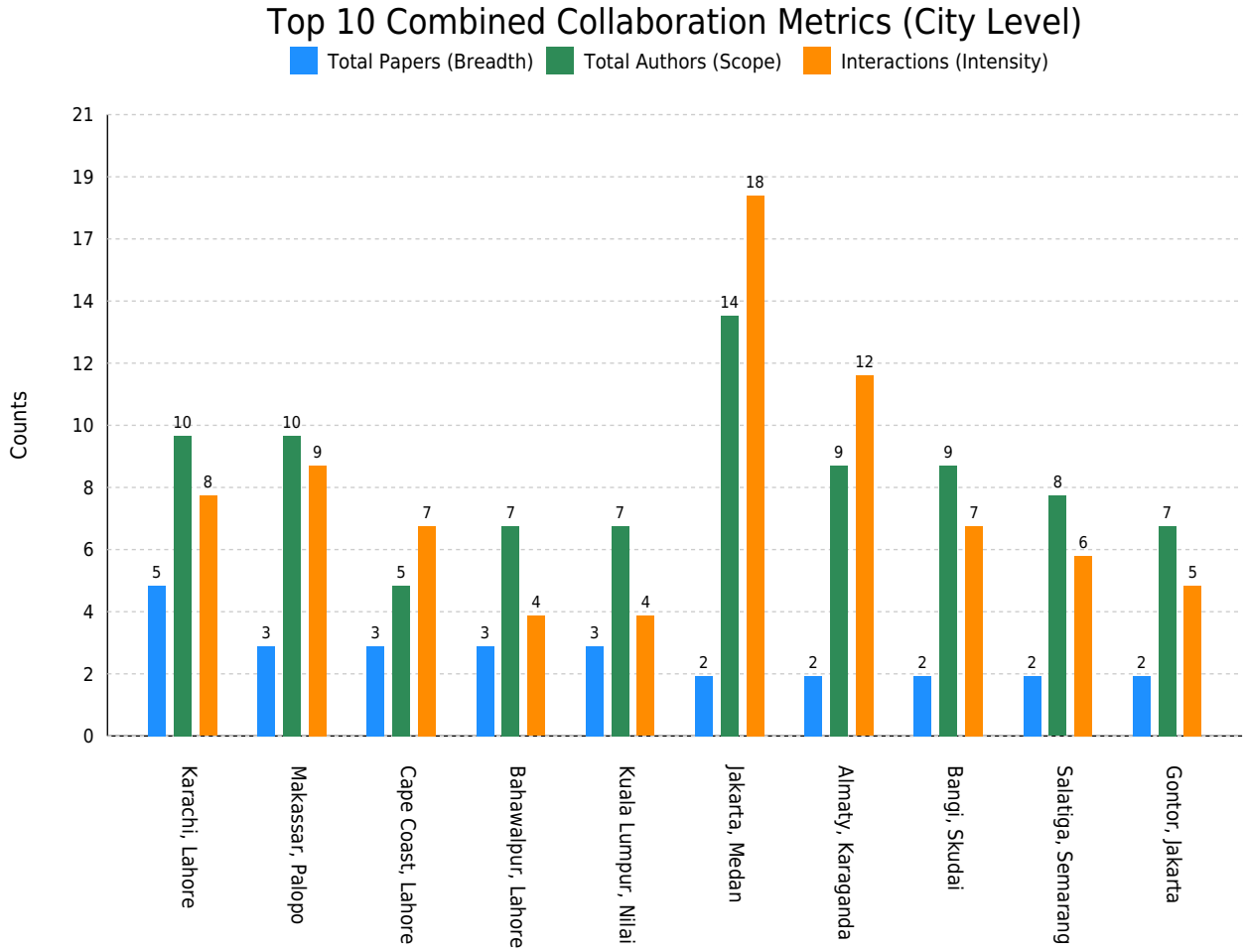
1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Karachi, Lahore**, leading with **5** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the City network. Key metrics:*

- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.500)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.*
- ***Interaction Density (ID = 1.600)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Karachi and Lahore) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Province-Province Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships based on geographic and institutional affiliations found in the published papers. The collaboration is analyzed across different administrative levels to identify the strongest linkages, assess the depth of integration, and pinpoint pivotal knowledge brokers in the network.

Top 10 Collaborating Province Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

Province Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Islamabad, Punjab	5	13	8	0.385	1.600
Punjab, Sindh	5	10	8	0.500	1.600
Central, Punjab	3	5	7	0.600	2.333
Kuala Lumpur, Selangor	3	10	7	0.300	2.333
Jawa Barat, Jawa Timur	3	8	5	0.375	1.667
Kuala Lumpur, Punjab	3	7	4	0.429	1.333
Jakarta, Sumatera Utara	2	14	18	0.143	9.000
Almaty, Karaganda	2	9	12	0.222	6.000
Johor, Selangor	2	10	11	0.200	5.500
Jakarta, Jawa Barat	2	10	8	0.200	4.000

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of Province-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the Province level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Islamabad, Punjab**, leading with **5** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the Province network. Key metrics:*

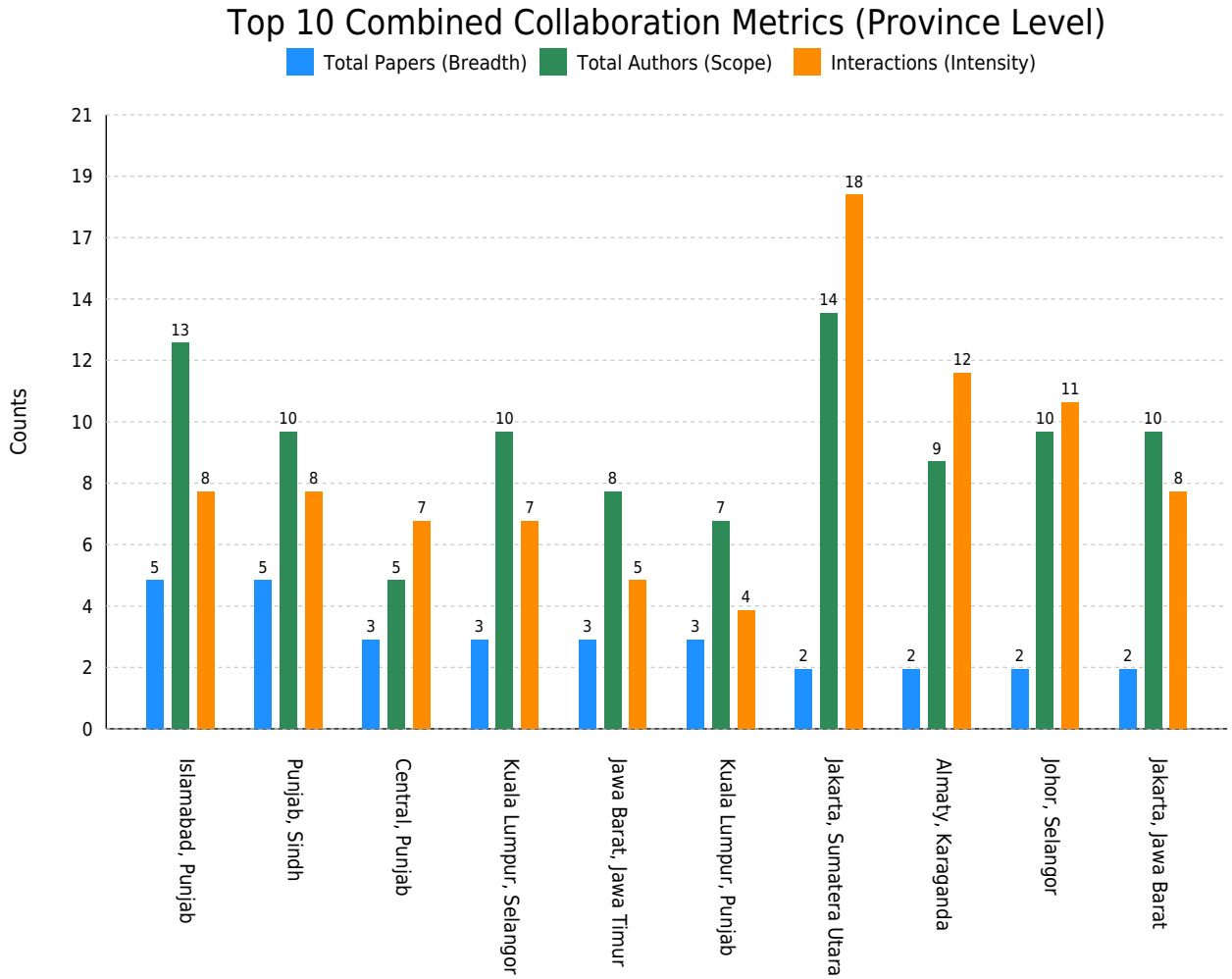
- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.385)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests*

broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.

- ***Interaction Density (ID = 1.600)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Islamabad and Punjab) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Country-Country Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships based on geographic and institutional affiliations found in the published papers. The collaboration is analyzed across different administrative levels to identify the strongest linkages, assess the depth of integration, and pinpoint pivotal knowledge brokers in the network.

Top 10 Collaborating Country Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

Country Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Malaysia, Pakistan	11	28	19	0.393	1.727
Indonesia, Malaysia	5	15	10	0.333	2.000
Indonesia, Pakistan	4	12	8	0.333	2.000
Ghana, Pakistan	3	5	7	0.600	2.333
Australia, Indonesia	2	8	6	0.250	3.000
Indonesia, Turkey	2	8	6	0.250	3.000
Malaysia, Oman	2	7	5	0.286	2.500
Malaysia, Turkey	2	6	4	0.333	2.000
Pakistan, Turkey	2	5	3	0.400	1.500
Brunei, Malaysia	1	8	7	0.125	7.000

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of Country-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the Country level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Malaysia, Pakistan**, leading with **11** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the Country network. Key metrics:*

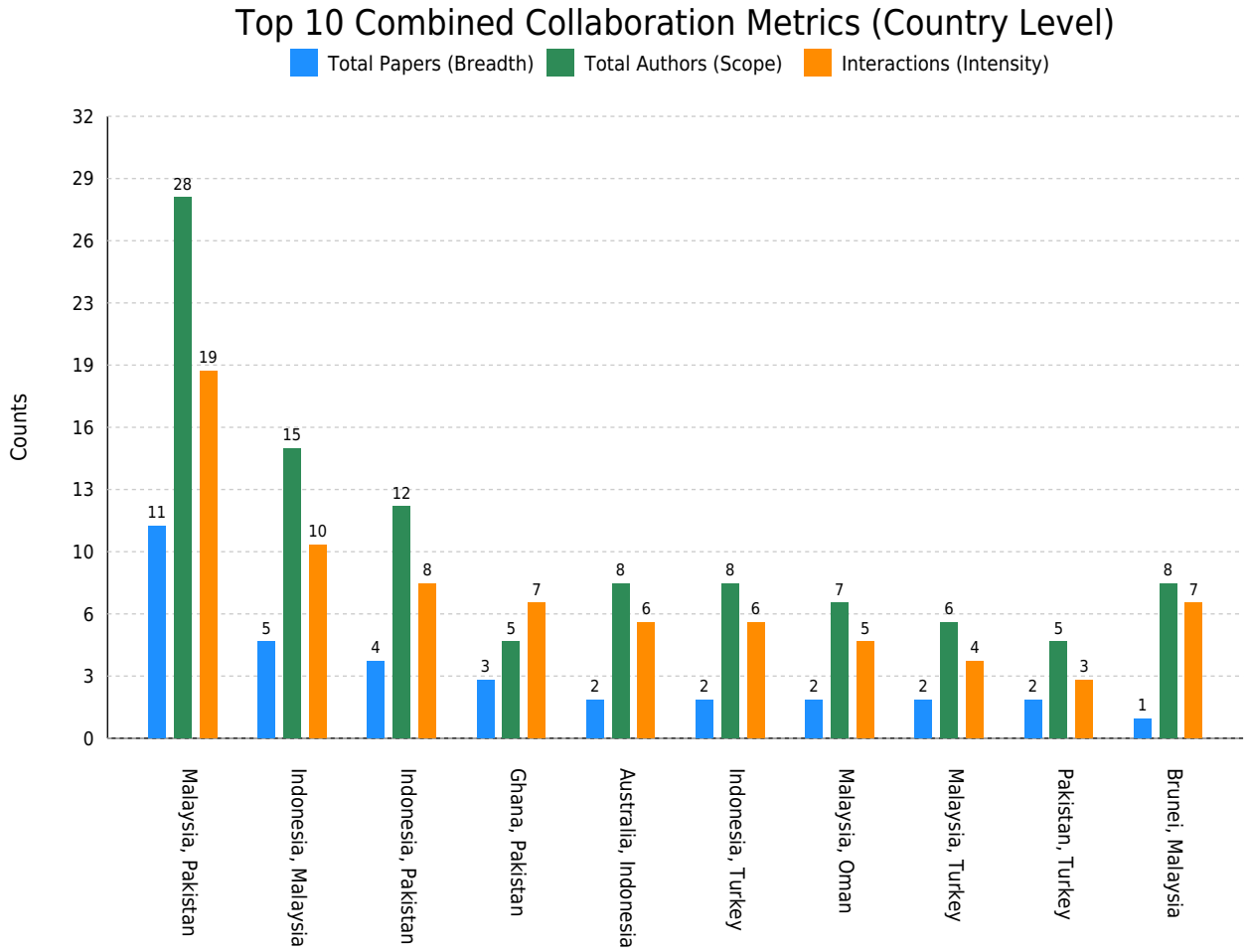
- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.393)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests*

broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.

- ***Interaction Density (ID = 1.727)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Malaysia and Pakistan) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Institute-Institute Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships based on geographic and institutional affiliations found in the published papers. The collaboration is analyzed across different administrative levels to identify the strongest linkages, assess the depth of integration, and pinpoint pivotal knowledge brokers in the network.

Top 10 Collaborating Institute Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

Institute Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
University of Management and Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore	6	12	10	0.500	1.667
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar, State Institute of Islamic Studies	3	8	6	0.375	2.000
Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga, Walisongo State Islamic University	2	8	6	0.250	3.000
University of Cape Coast, University of Management and Technology	2	5	6	0.400	3.000
The National University of Malaysia, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	2	7	5	0.286	2.500
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, University of Management and Technology	2	6	4	0.333	2.000
Ministry of Education, University of Baghdad	2	3	3	0.667	1.500
International Islamic University, Islamabad, Riphah International University, Islamabad	2	5	3	0.400	1.500

Institute Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi	2	4	3	0.500	1.500
Foundation University, Islamabad, International Islamic University, Islamabad	2	5	3	0.400	1.500

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of Institute-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the Institute level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

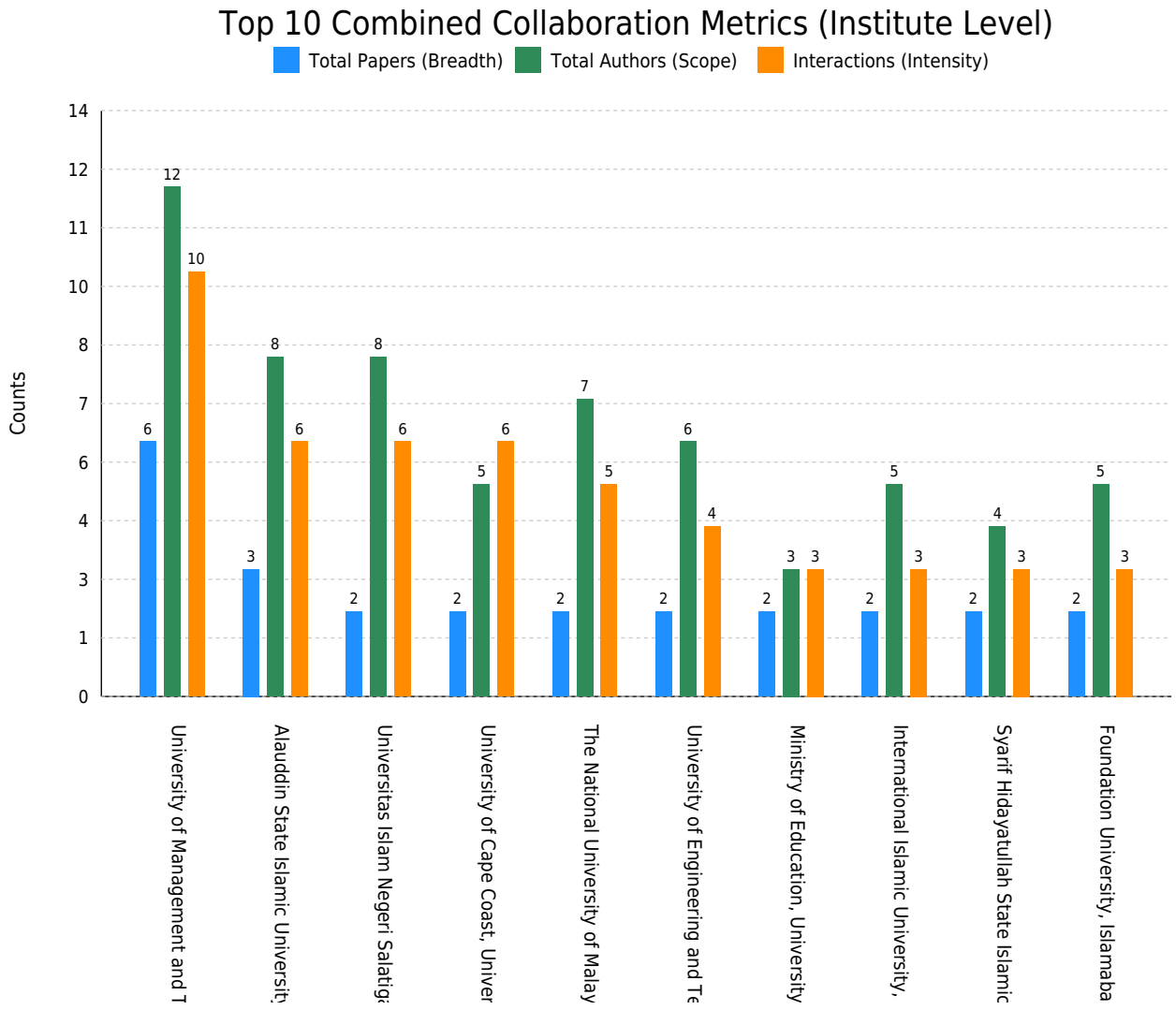
1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

*The strongest collaborative dyad is **University of Management and Technology, University of the Punjab, Lahore**, leading with **6** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the Institute network. Key metrics:*

- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.500)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.*
- ***Interaction Density (ID = 1.667)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., University of Management and Technology and University of the Punjab, Lahore) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*


Top 10 Combined Collaboration Metrics (Institute Level)
Total Papers (Breadth)
Total Authors (Scope)
Interactions (Intensity)
Counts
0
1
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7
8
10
11
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14
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University of Management and T
Alauddin State Islamic University
Universitas Islam Negeri Salatiga
University of Cape Coast, Univer
The National University of Malay
University of Engineering and Te
Ministry of Education, University
International Islamic University,
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic
Foundation University, Islamaba

Author-Author Collaboration Report

This analysis examines author collaboration strength by separating the top 5 dyads into homogeneous (Male-Male, Female-Female, Unknown-Unknown) and heterogeneous (Male-Female, Male-Unknown, Female-Unknown) partnerships.

Explanations

- **Author Pair:** The two collaborating authors, separated by a comma.
- **Co-authored Papers (Strength):** The volume of joint publications.
- **Productivity Index (PI):** Papers ÷ 2. A measure of the dyad's average research output per author.

Male-Male (MM) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
Encup Supriatna, Dede Syarif	1	0.500
Encup Supriatna, Paelani Setia	1	0.500
Dede Syarif, Paelani Setia	1	0.500
Muhammad Arif Musa, Abd Muhaimin Ahmad	1	0.500
Muhammad Arif Musa, Muhammad Fawwaz	1	0.500

Female-Female (FF) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
Astri Afrilia, Asri Sundari	1	0.500
Robingatun, Fidia Astuti	1	0.500
Aldiyarova Zhanat, Nurgul Tutinova	1	0.500
Aldiyarova Zhanat, Seifullina Galiya	1	0.500
Nurgul Tutinova, Seifullina Galiya	1	0.500

Male-Female (MF) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
Encup Supriatna, Asri Sundari	1	0.500
Encup Supriatna, Astri Afrilia	1	0.500
Dede Syarif, Asri Sundari	1	0.500
Dede Syarif, Astri Afrilia	1	0.500
Asri Sundari, Paelani Setia	1	0.500

Male-Unknown (MU) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
No significant collaboration data available for this group		

Female-Unknown (FU) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
No significant collaboration data available for this group		

Unknown-Unknown (UU) (Top 5)

Author Pair	Co-authored Papers (Strength)	Productivity Index (PI)
No significant collaboration data available for this group		

Pakistani Cities-Pakistani Cities Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships strictly between the top 10 most collaborating cities within Pakistan.

Top 10 Collaborating City Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

City Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Karachi, Lahore	5	10	104	0.500	20.800
Bahawalpur, Lahore	3	7	28	0.429	9.333
Lahore, Sialkot	2	6	24	0.333	12.000
Islamabad, Lahore	2	5	15	0.400	7.500
Gujrat, Lahore	2	5	15	0.400	7.500
Islamabad, Rawalpindi	2	5	15	0.400	7.500
Faisalabad, Islamabad	2	4	8	0.500	4.000
Lahore, Sahiwal	1	4	12	0.250	12.000
Islamabad, Karachi	1	3	6	0.333	6.000
Peshawar, Swabi	1	3	6	0.333	6.000

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of Pakistani City-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the Pakistani City level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Karachi, Lahore**, leading with **5** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the Pakistani City network. Key metrics:*

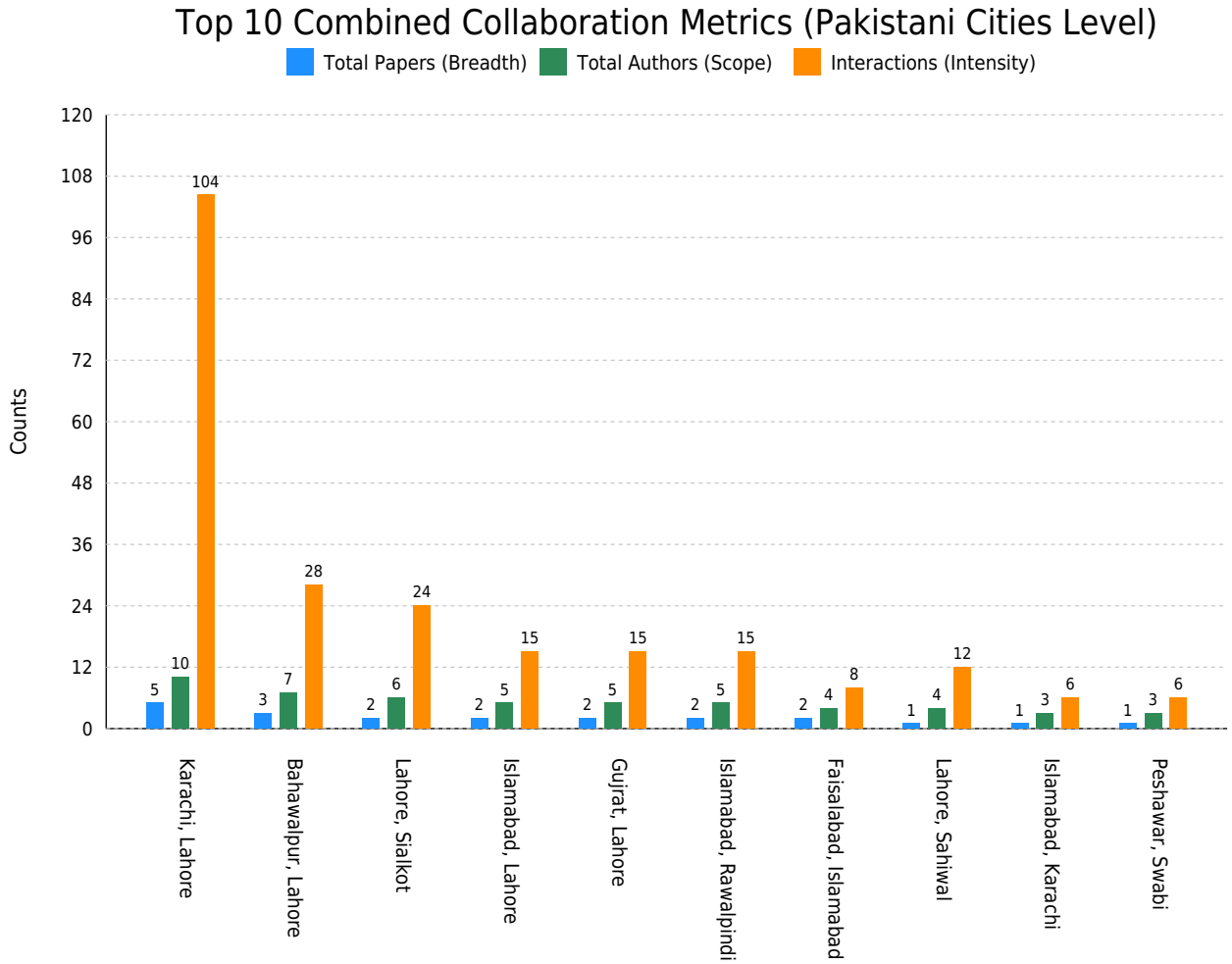
- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.500)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests*

broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.

- ***Interaction Density (ID = 20.800)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Karachi and Lahore) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Pakistani Provinces-Pakistani Provinces Collaboration Report

This section provides a detailed bibliometric analysis of collaborative partnerships strictly between provinces dynamically identified as belonging to Pakistan in the database.

Top 10 Collaborating Province Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

Province Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Punjab, Sindh	5	10	104	0.500	20.800
Islamabad, Punjab	5	13	104	0.385	20.800
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab	1	4	16	0.250	16.000
Islamabad, Sindh	1	3	6	0.333	6.000
Islamabad, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1	3	6	0.333	6.000
Balochistan, Punjab	1	2	2	0.500	2.000

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of Pakistani Province-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the Pakistani Province level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

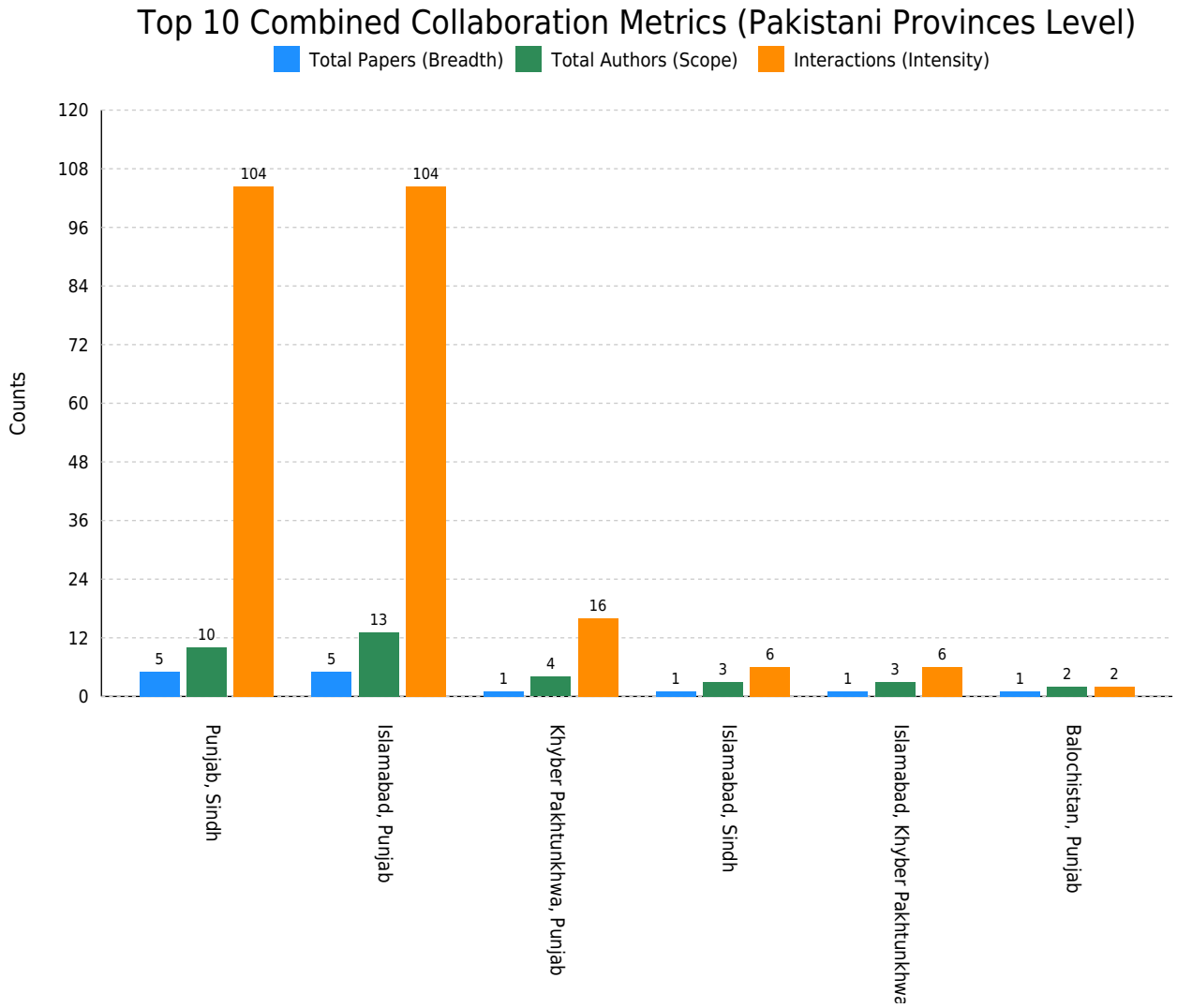
*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Punjab, Sindh**, leading with **5** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the Pakistani Province network. Key metrics:*

- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.500)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.*
- ***Interaction Density (ID = 20.800)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep,*

complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Punjab and Sindh) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Pakistan External Collaboration Report (Top 10 Countries)

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of external collaboration networks, specifically focusing on joint publications between Pakistan and top international partners. The metrics (Total Papers, Authors, Interactions, CI, and ID) provide insight into the breadth, scope, and intensity of these partnerships.

Top 10 Collaborating Country Pairs

- **Pair:** Pair that is collaborating in research output.
- **Total Papers (Breadth):** Number of joint publications produced by the city pair.
- **Total Authors (Scope):** Unique authors contributing to the joint papers.
- **Interactions (Intensity):** Total collaborative interactions among authors from the two cities.
- **CI (Collaboration Index):** Papers per Author — calculated as Total Papers ÷ Total Authors, showing the average contribution of each author.
- **ID (Interaction Density):** Interactions per Paper — calculated as Interactions ÷ Total Papers, showing how much collaboration activity occurred per paper.

Country Pair	Total Papers (Breadth)	Total Authors (Scope)	Interactions (Intensity)	CI (P/A)	ID (I/P)
Pakistan, Malaysia	11	28	570	0.393	51.818
Pakistan, Indonesia	4	12	96	0.333	24.000
Pakistan, Ghana	3	5	70	0.600	23.333
Pakistan, Turkey	2	5	15	0.400	7.500
Pakistan, China	1	5	30	0.200	30.000
Pakistan, Germany	1	4	12	0.250	12.000
Pakistan, Sudan	1	3	6	0.333	6.000
Pakistan, Brunei	1	3	6	0.333	6.000
Pakistan, Iraq	1	2	2	0.500	2.000
Pakistan, United Arab Emirates	1	2	2	0.500	2.000

Detailed Bibliometric Analysis of External Country-Level Collaboration Networks

This analysis assesses the structural characteristics of collaboration at the External Country level, measuring breadth (papers), scope (unique authors), and intensity (author-to-author interactions).

1. Breadth and Intensity Analysis

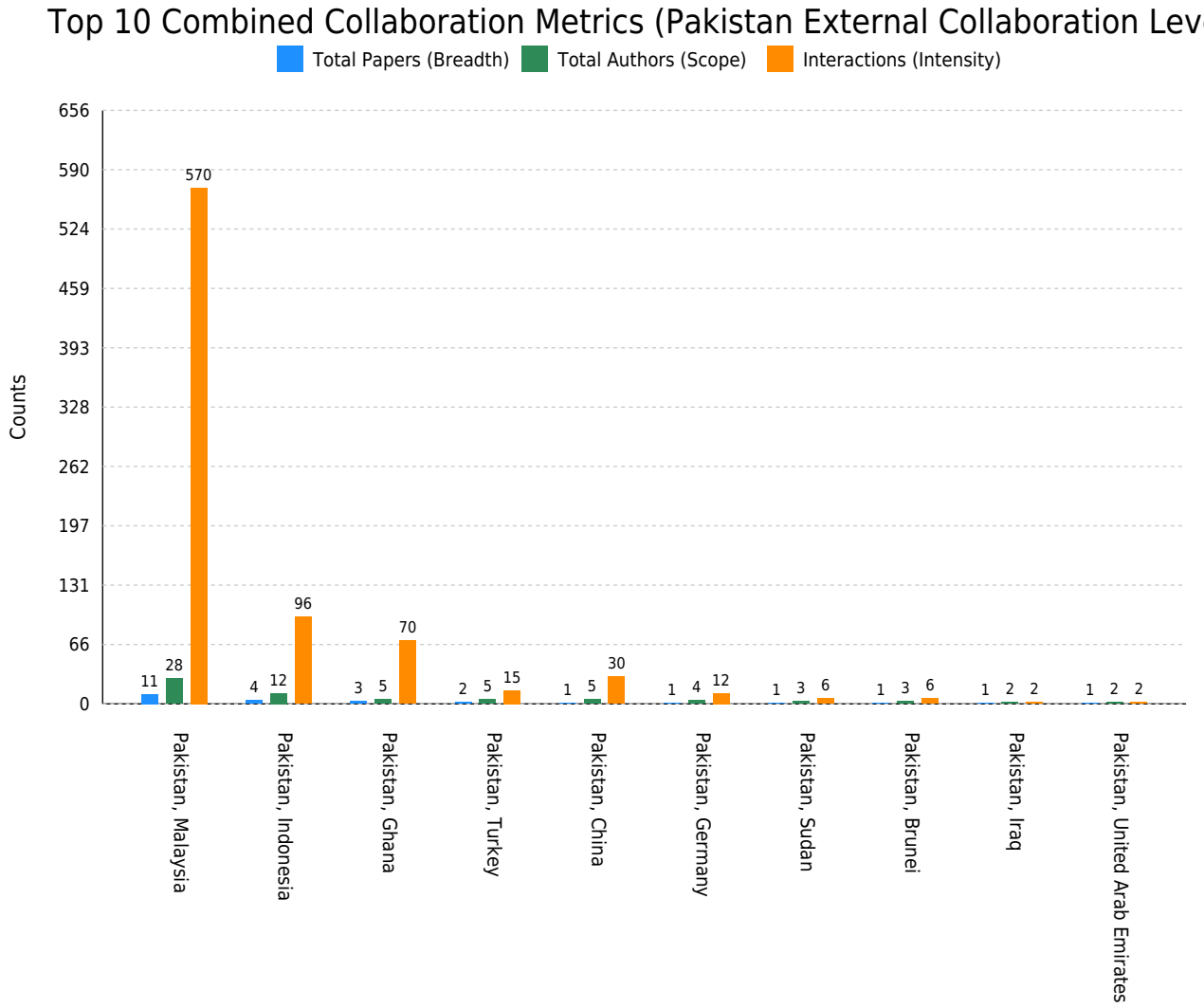
*The strongest collaborative dyad is **Pakistan, Malaysia**, leading with **11** joint publications. This partnership sets the standard for collaboration volume within the External Country network. Key*

metrics:

- ***Collaboration Index (CI = 0.393)**: This ratio (Papers/Author) indicates the average number of papers produced per unique collaborating author within this pairing. A low CI suggests broad, perhaps unstable participation, while a higher CI suggests a more stable, core research group.*
- ***Interaction Density (ID = 51.818)**: This ratio (Interactions/Paper) measures how densely authors from the two entities are interacting on average per paper. A high ID signifies deep, complex scientific integration rather than minimal co-authorship.*

2. Network Centrality Potential

*Entities frequently appearing in the top 10 (e.g., Pakistan and Malaysia) function as pivotal nodes. Their high frequency of co-authorship indicates high **Degree Centrality**. For institutions, this suggests they are key **Knowledge Brokers**, facilitating connections and influencing research flow across the network.*



Top Contributing Authors

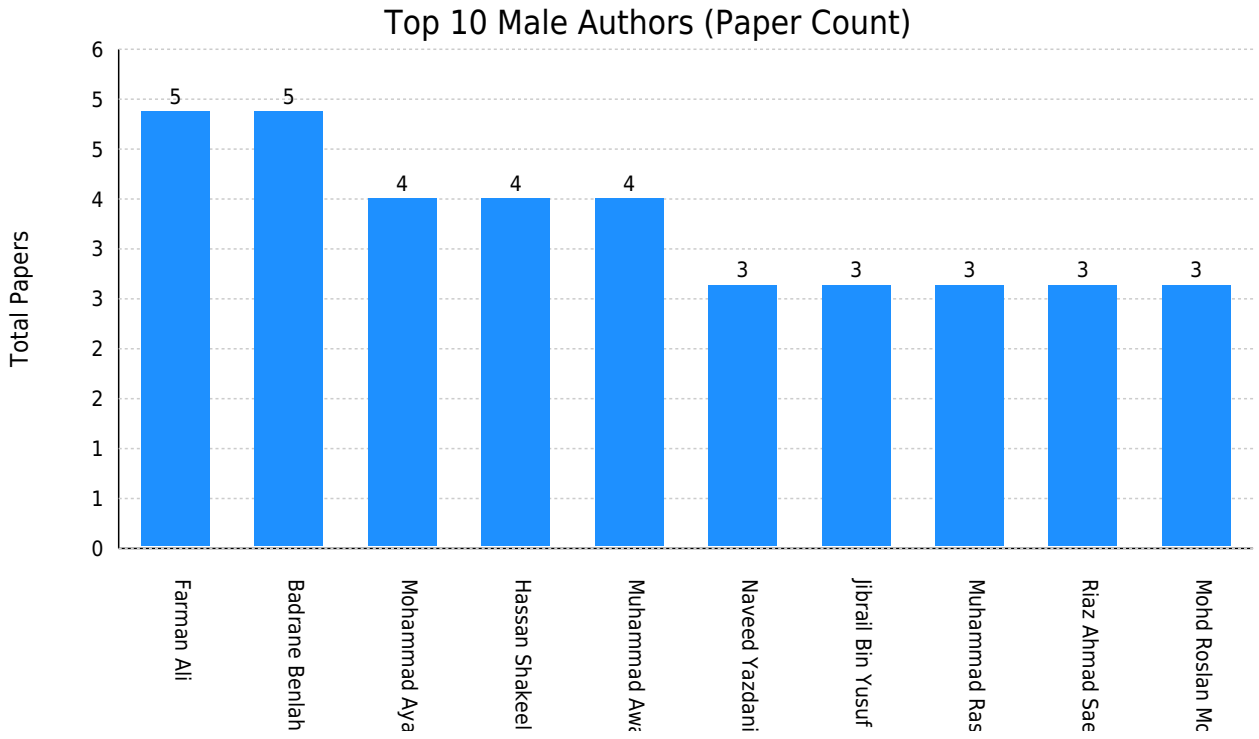
Top Authors - Overall

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

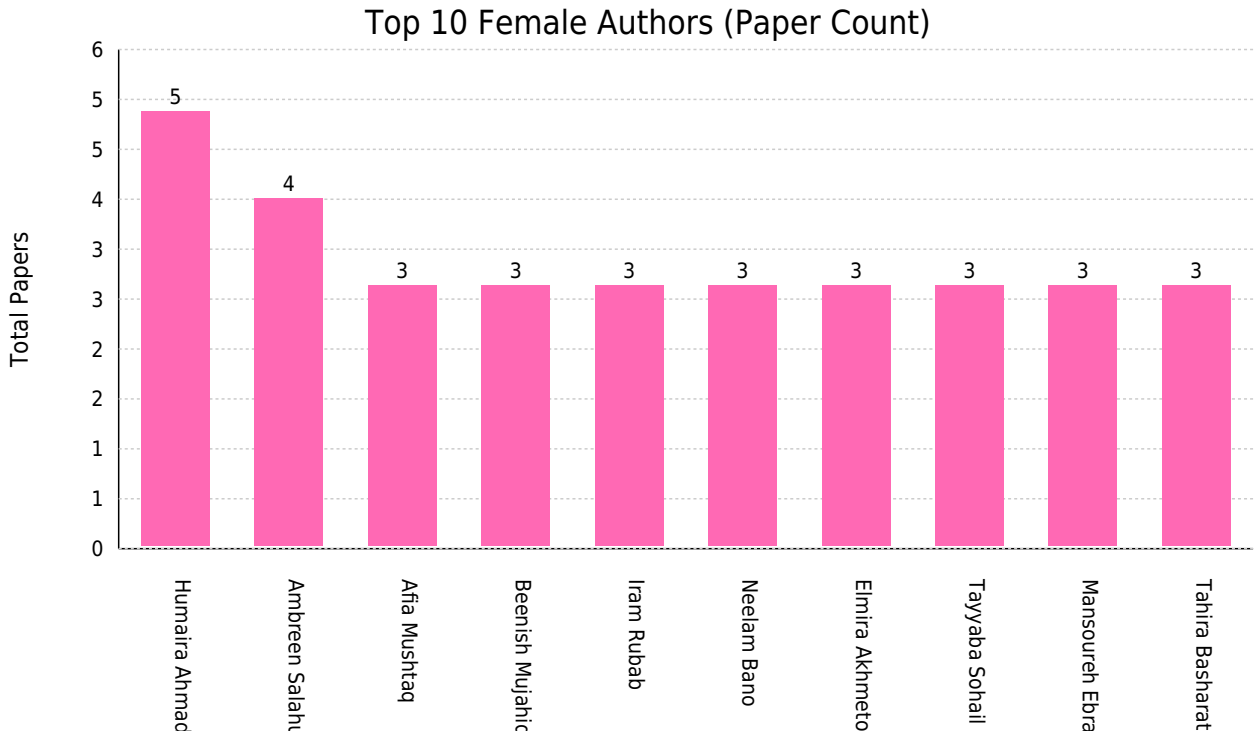
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farman Ali	5
Badrane Benlahcene	5
Mohammad Ayaz	4
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	4
Naveed Yazdani	3
Jibrail Bin Yusuf	3
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3
Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor	3



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Humaira Ahmad	5
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Afia Mushtaq	3
Beenish Mujahid	3
Iram Rubab	3
Neelam Bano	3
Elmira Akhmetova	3
Tayyaba Sohail	3
Mansoureh Ebrahimi	3
Tahira Basharat	3

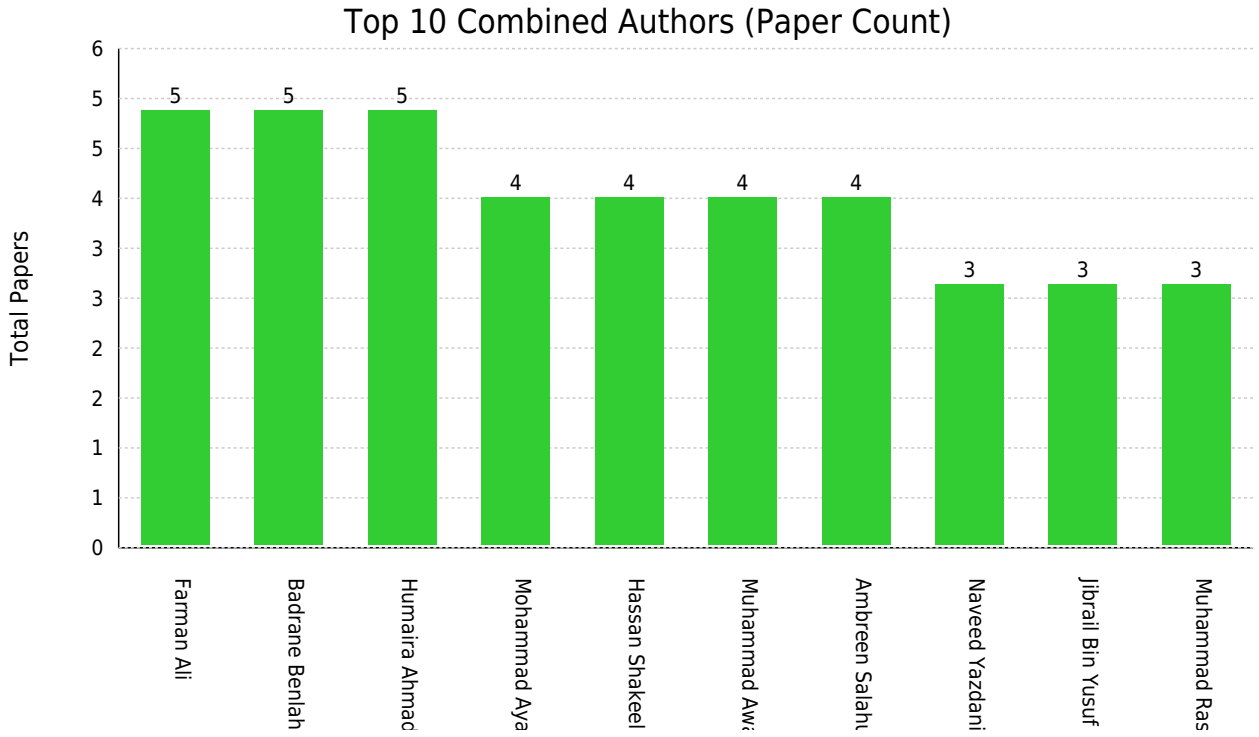


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farman Ali	5
Badrane Benlahcene	5

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Humaira Ahmad	5
Mohammad Ayaz	4
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	4
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Naveed Yazdani	3
Jibrail Bin Yusuf	3
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **37** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **3.70** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **5** papers, shared by **2** contributor(s), specifically: **Farman Ali, Badrane Benlahcene**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **33** papers, yielding an average productivity of **3.30** papers per author.*

*The highest productivity observed among female authors was **5** papers, shared by **1** contributors, specifically: **Humaira Ahmad**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

*The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **5** papers.*

*The authors achieving this peak production (**5** papers) are: **Farman Ali, Badrane Benlahcene, Humaira Ahmad**.*

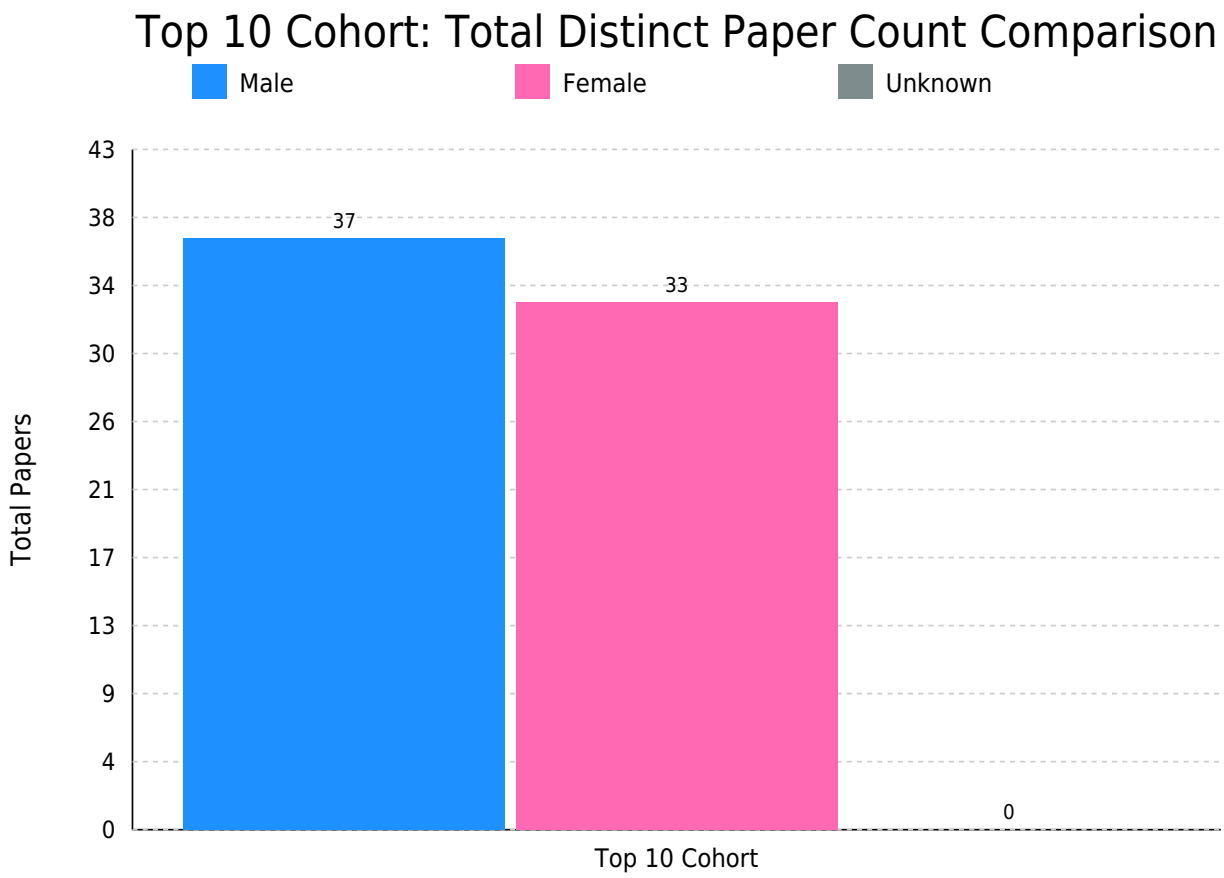
Total Contribution Comparison

*The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **37**, compared to **33** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

*Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **Both leading male and female authors achieved an identical peak productivity of 5 papers.**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



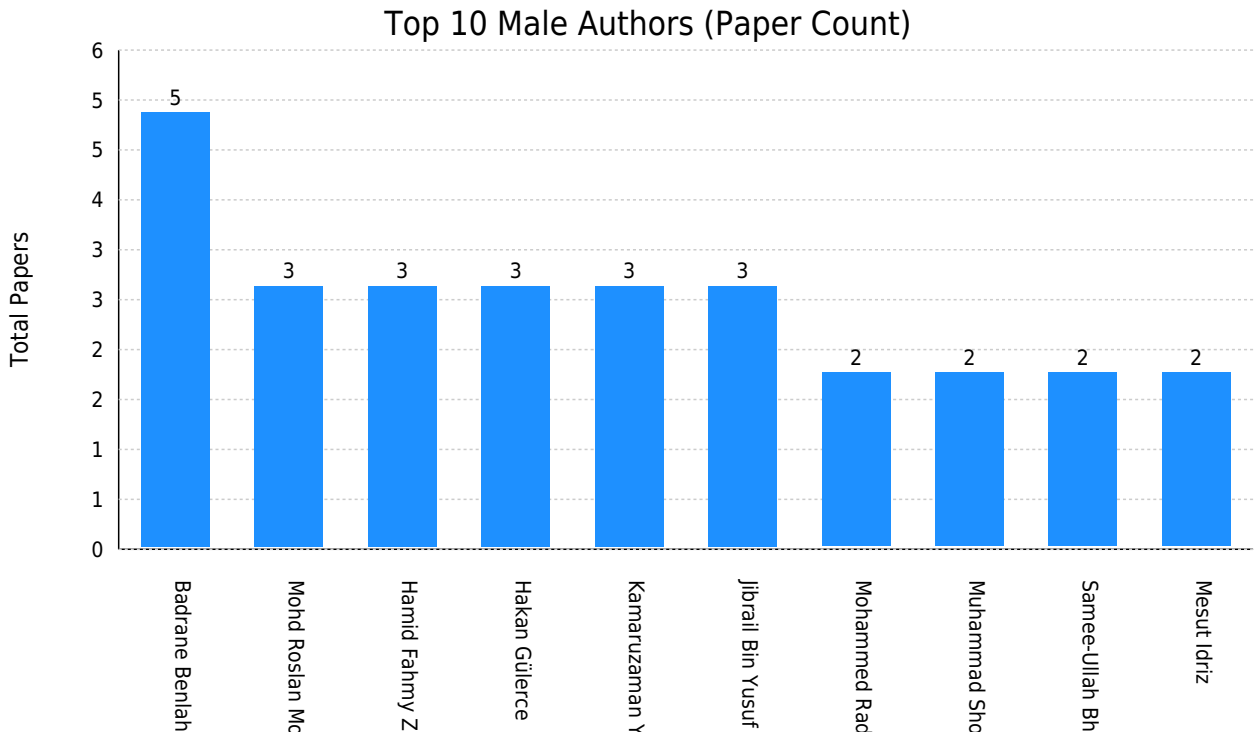
Top Authors - International

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

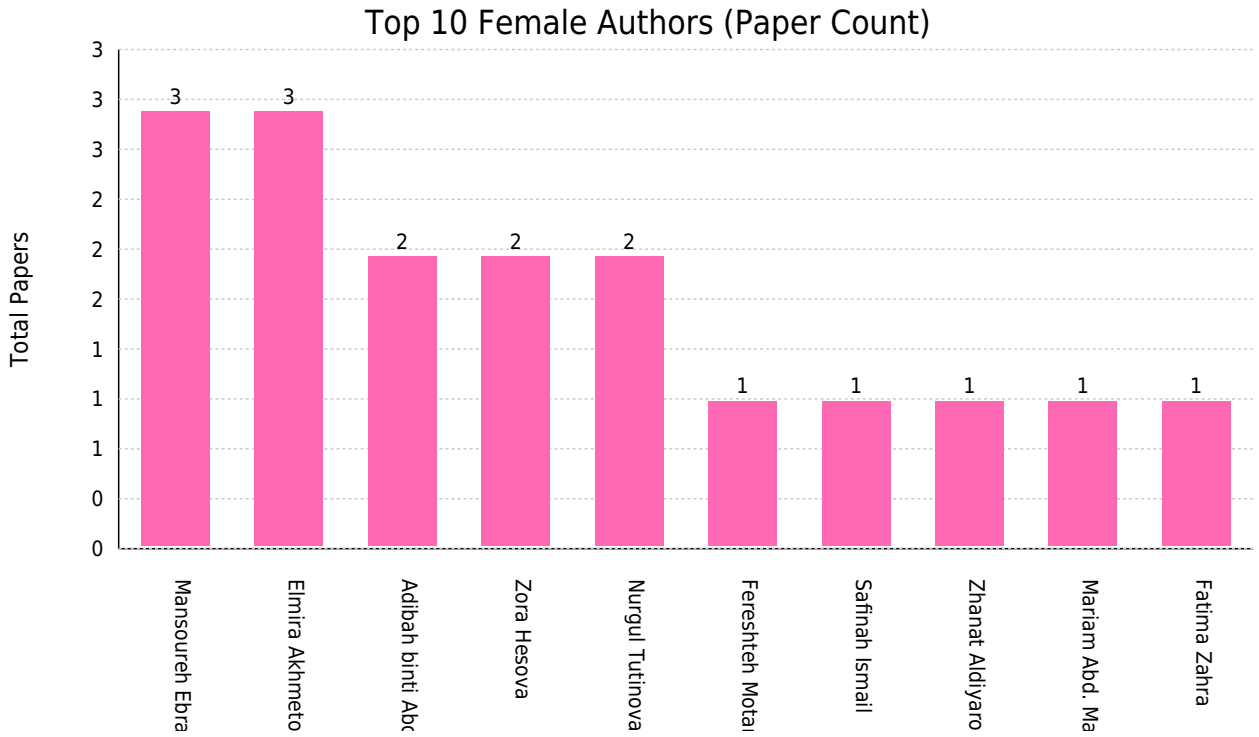
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Badrane Benlahcene	5
Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor	3
Hamid Fahmy Zarkasyi	3
Hakan Gülerce	3
Kamaruzaman Yusoff	3
Jibrail Bin Yusuf	3
Mohammed Radhee Ghadheb	2
Muhammad Sholihin	2
Samee-Ullah Bhat	2
Mesut Idriz	2



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Mansoureh Ebrahimi	3
Elmira Akhmetova	3
Adibah binti Abdul Rahim	2
Zora Hesova	2
Nurgul Tutinova	2
Fereshteh Motamad Langrodi	1
Safinah Ismail	1
Zhanat Aldiyarova	1
Mariam Abd. Majid	1
Fatima Zahra	1

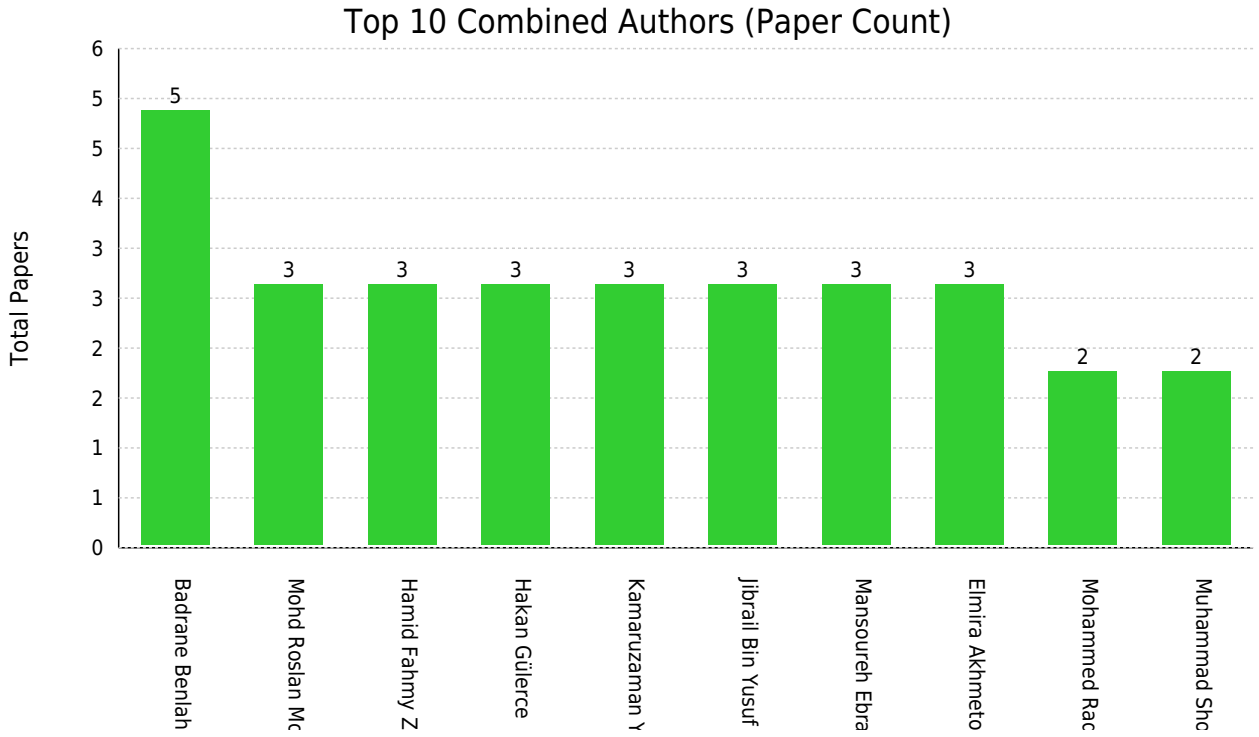


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Badrane Benlahcene	5
Mohd Roslan Mohd Nor	3

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Hamid Fahmy Zarkasyi	3
Hakan Gülerce	3
Kamaruzaman Yusoff	3
Jibrail Bin Yusuf	3
Mansoureh Ebrahimi	3
Elmira Akhmetova	3
Mohammed Radhee Ghadheb	2
Muhammad Sholihin	2



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **28** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **2.80** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **5** papers, shared by **1** contributor(s), specifically: **Badrane Benlahcene**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **17** papers, yielding an average productivity of **1.70** papers per author.*

> *The highest productivity observed among female authors was **3** papers, shared by **2** contributors, specifically: **Mansoureh Ebrahimi, Elmira Akhmetova**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

> *The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **5** papers.*

> *The authors achieving this peak production (**5** papers) are: **Badrane Benlahcene**.*

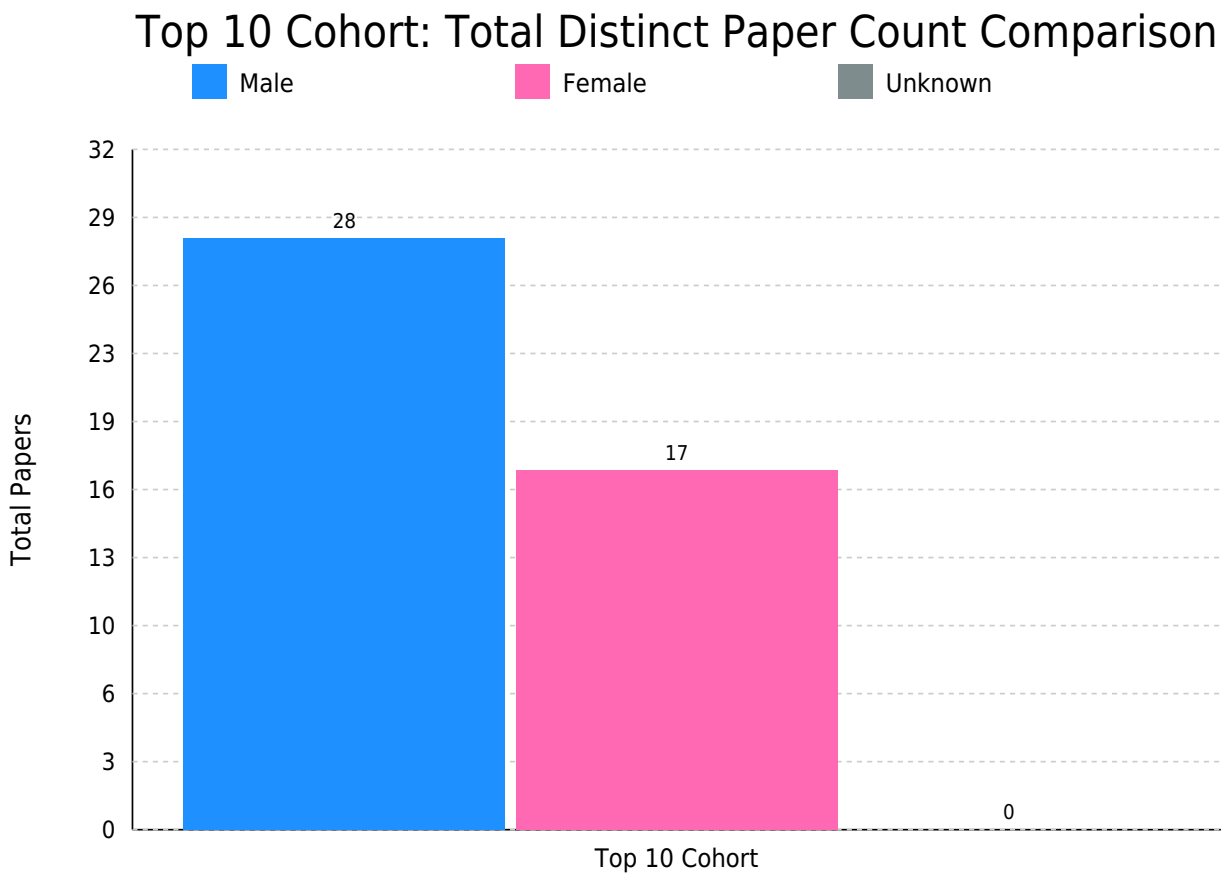
Total Contribution Comparison

> *The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **28**, compared to **17** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

> *Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **The peak productivity achieved by the leading male authors (5 papers) exceeds that of the leading female authors by 2 paper(s).**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



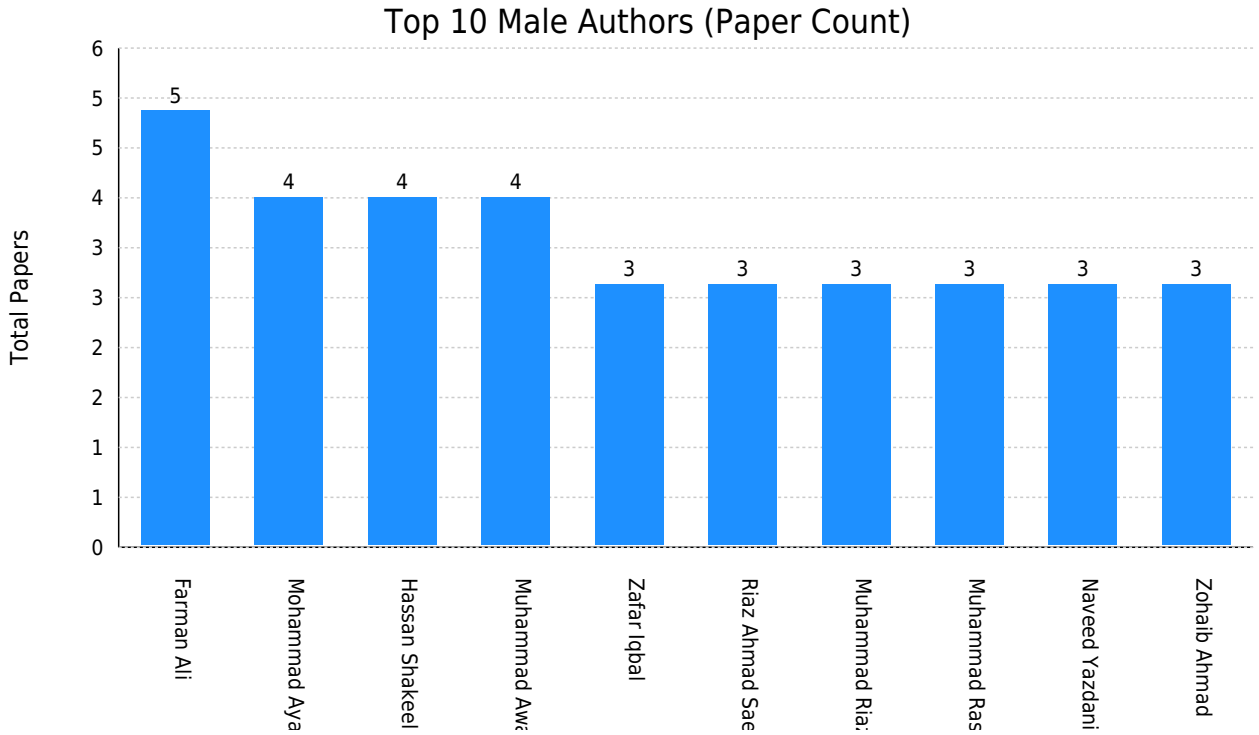
Top Authors - Pakistan

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

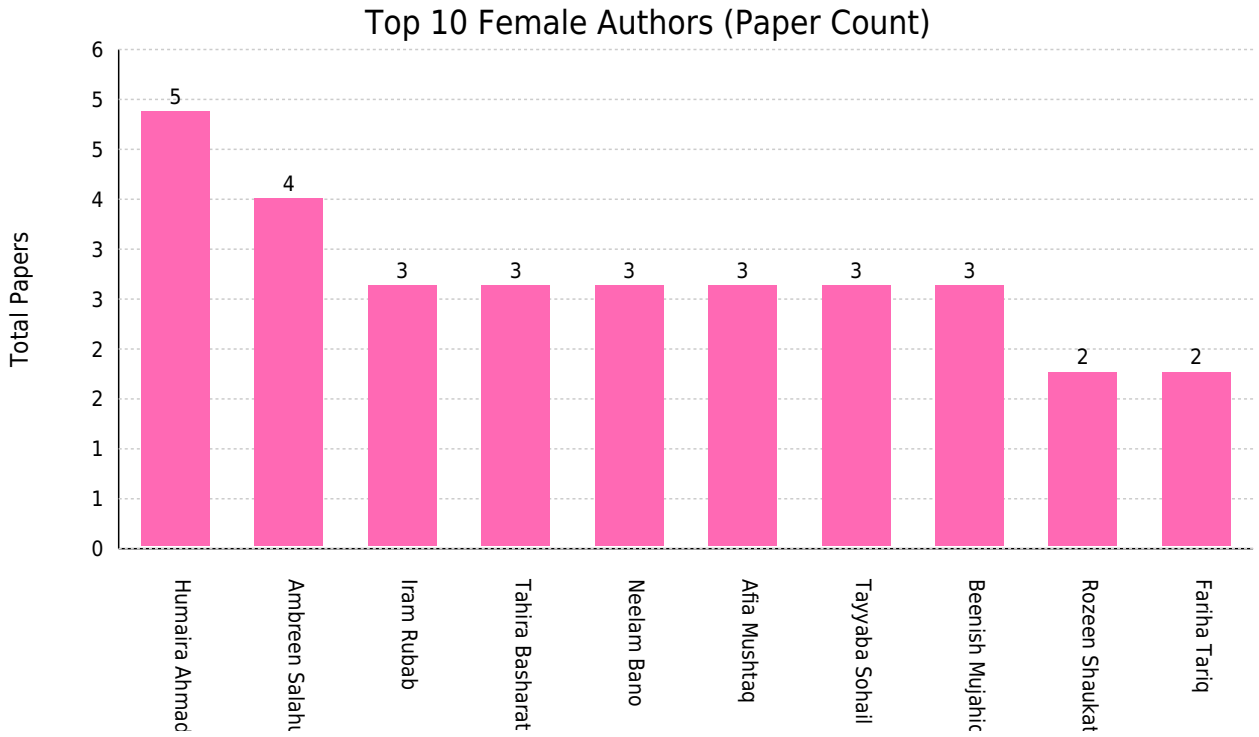
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farman Ali	5
Mohammad Ayaz	4
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	4
Zafar Iqbal	3
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3
Muhammad Riaz Mahmood	3
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3
Naveed Yazdani	3
Zohaib Ahmad	3



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Humaira Ahmad	5
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Iram Rubab	3
Tahira Basharat	3
Neelam Bano	3
Afia Mushtaq	3
Tayyaba Sohail	3
Beenish Mujahid	3
Rozeen Shaukat	2
Fariha Tariq	2

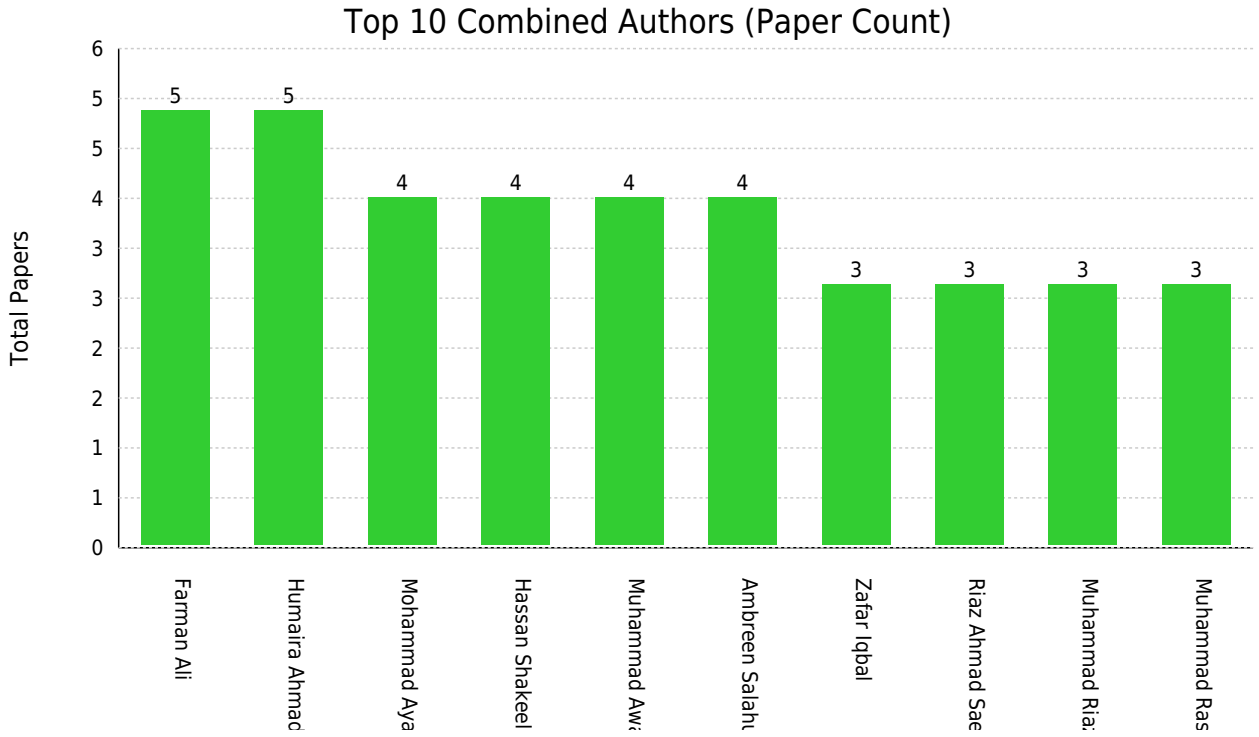


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farman Ali	5
Humaira Ahmad	5

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Mohammad Ayaz	4
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	4
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Zafar Iqbal	3
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3
Muhammad Riaz Mahmood	3
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **35** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **3.50** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **5** papers, shared by **1** contributor(s), specifically: **Farman Ali**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **31** papers, yielding an average productivity of **3.10** papers per author.*

> *The highest productivity observed among female authors was **5** papers, shared by **1** contributors, specifically: **Humaira Ahmad**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

> *The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **5** papers.*

> *The authors achieving this peak production (**5** papers) are: **Farman Ali, Humaira Ahmad**.*

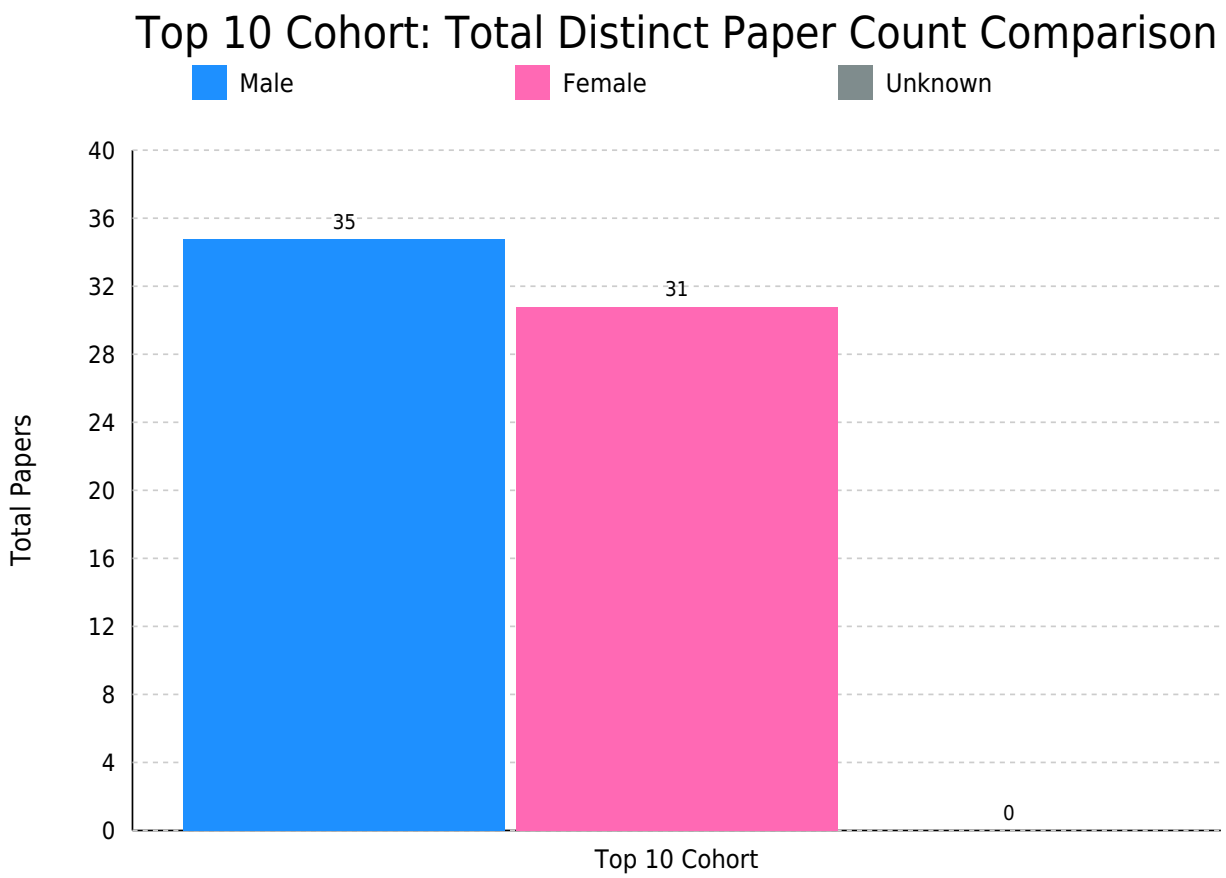
Total Contribution Comparison

> *The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **35**, compared to **31** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

> *Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **Both leading male and female authors achieved an identical peak productivity of 5 papers.**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



Top Authors - Pakistan (Azad Jammu and Kashmir)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:

A minimum of five years of publication data is required to generate meaningful trend analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five years, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top Authors - Pakistan (Balochistan)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five years of publication data is required to generate meaningful trend analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five years, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Putra Apriadi Siregar	1

Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Shumaila Mazhar	1

Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Putra Apriadi Siregar	1
Shumaila Mazhar	1

Top Authors - Pakistan (Gilgit-Baltistan)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:

A minimum of five years of publication data is required to generate meaningful trend analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five years, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

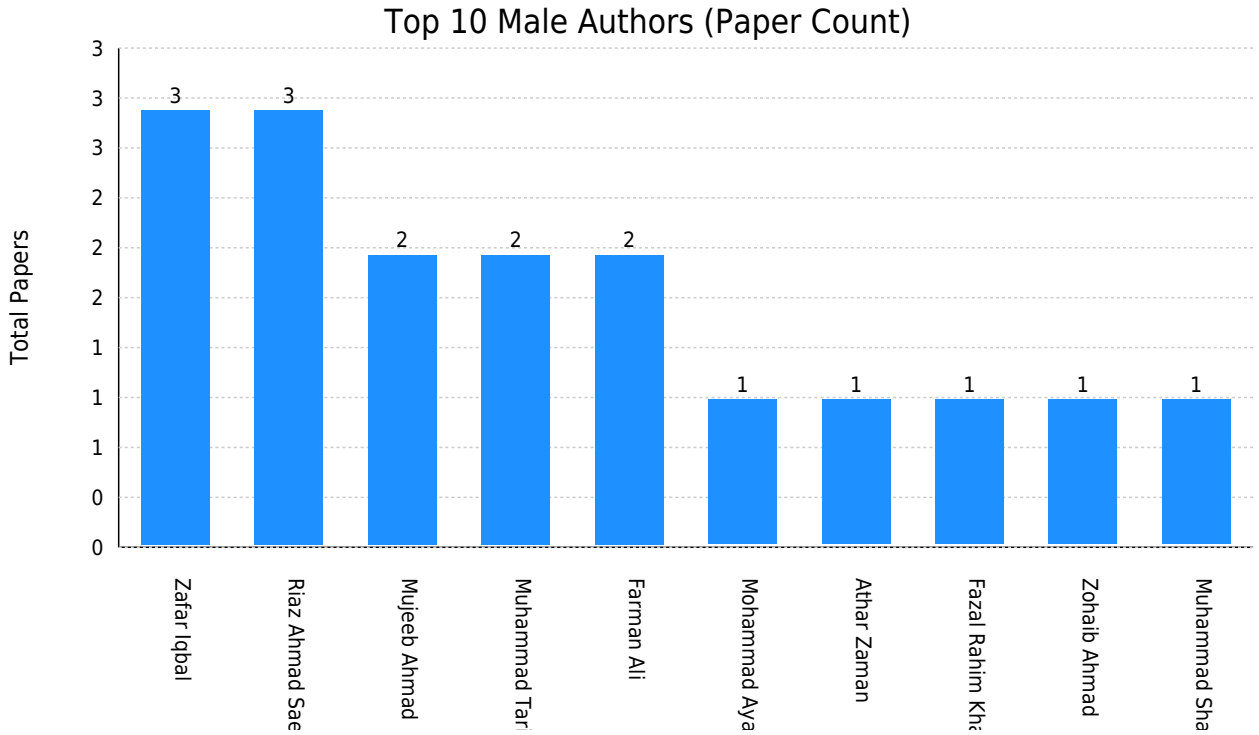
Top Authors - Pakistan (Islamabad)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

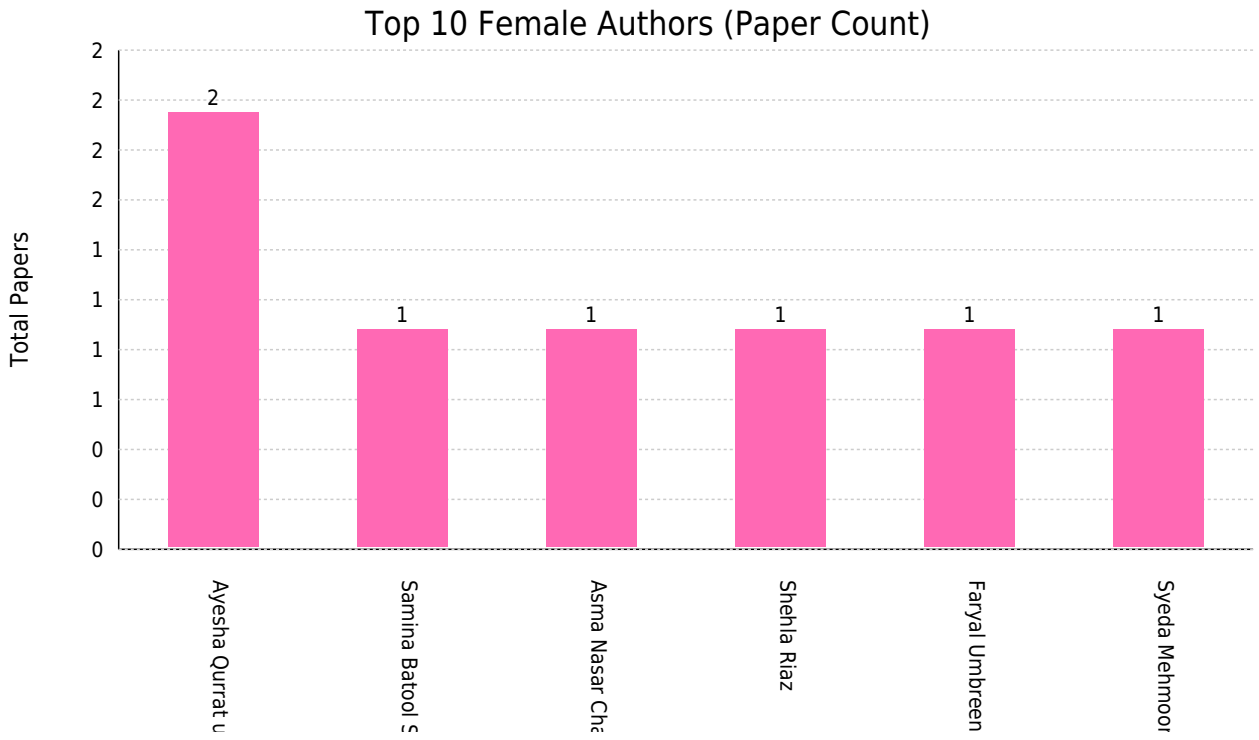
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Zafar Iqbal	3
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3
Mujeeb Ahmad	2
Muhammad Tariq	2
Farman Ali	2
Mohammad Ayaz	1
Athar Zaman	1
Fazal Rahim Khan	1
Zohaib Ahmad	1
Muhammad Shahid Habib	1



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain	2
Samina Batool Shah	1
Asma Nasar Chattha	1
Shehla Riaz	1
Faryal Umbreen	1
Syeda Mehmoona Khushbakht	1

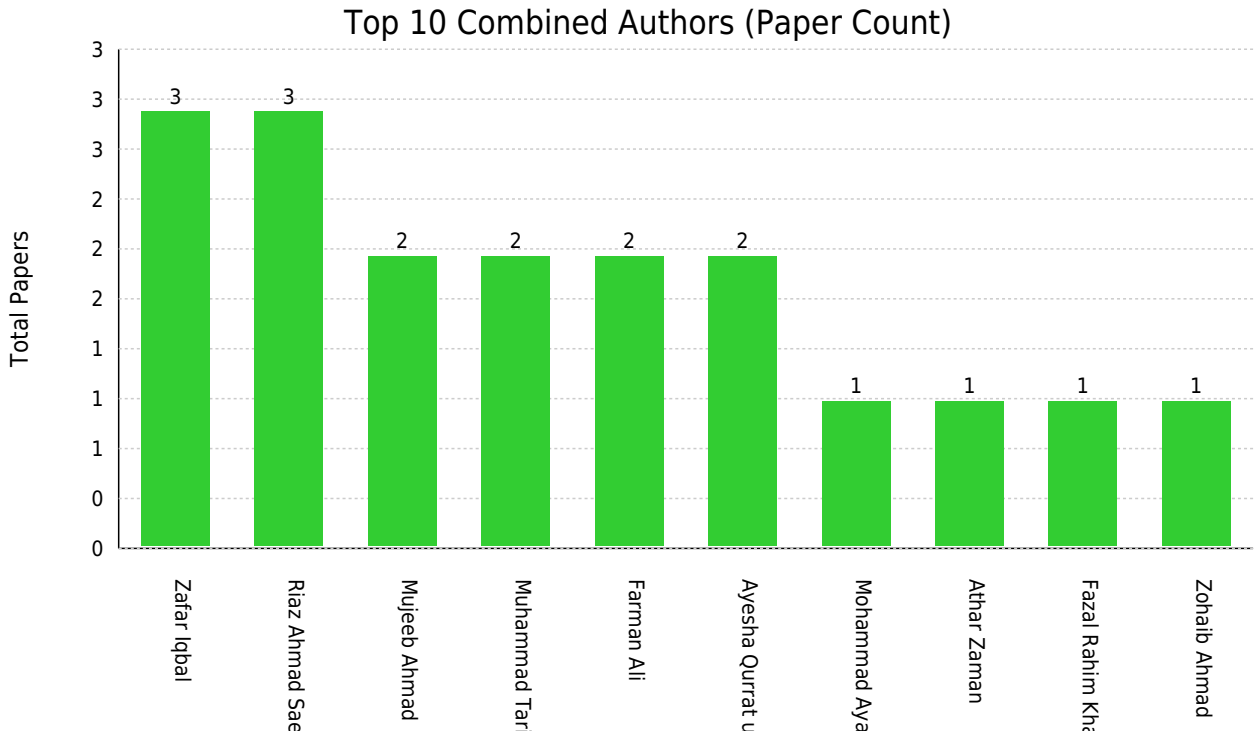


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Zafar Iqbal	3
Riaz Ahmad Saeed	3
Mujeeb Ahmad	2
Muhammad Tariq	2
Farman Ali	2
Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain	2

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Mohammad Ayaz	1
Athar Zaman	1
Fazal Rahim Khan	1
Zohaib Ahmad	1



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **17** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **1.70** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **3** papers, shared by **2** contributor(s), specifically: **Zafar Iqbal, Riaz Ahmad Saeed**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **7** papers, yielding an average productivity of **1.17** papers per author.*

*The highest productivity observed among female authors was **2** papers, shared by **1** contributors, specifically: **Ayesha Qurrat ul Ain**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

*The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **3** pa-*

pers.

*The authors achieving this peak production (**3** papers) are: **Zafar Iqbal, Riaz Ahmad Saeed**.*

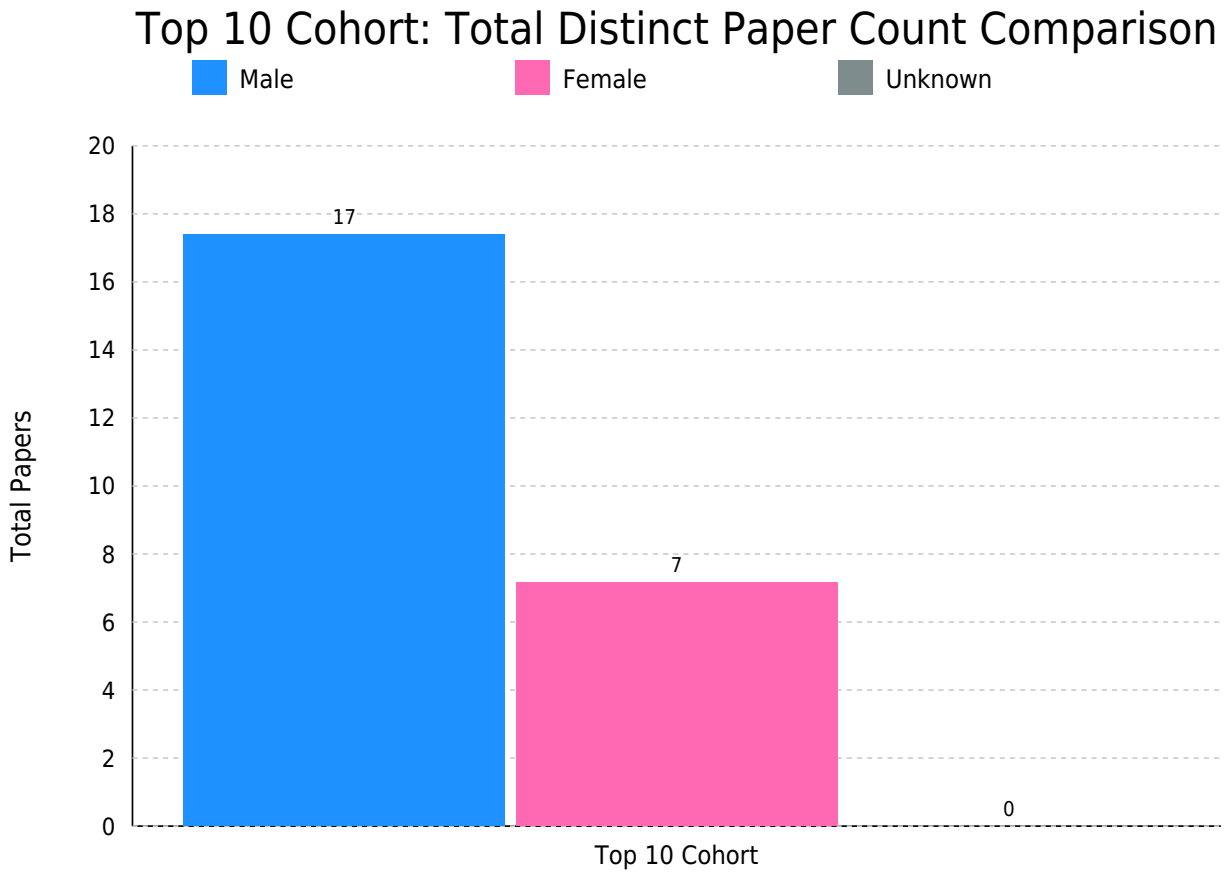
Total Contribution Comparison

*The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **17**, compared to **7** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

*Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **The peak productivity achieved by the leading male authors (3 papers) exceeds that of the leading female authors by 1 paper(s).**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



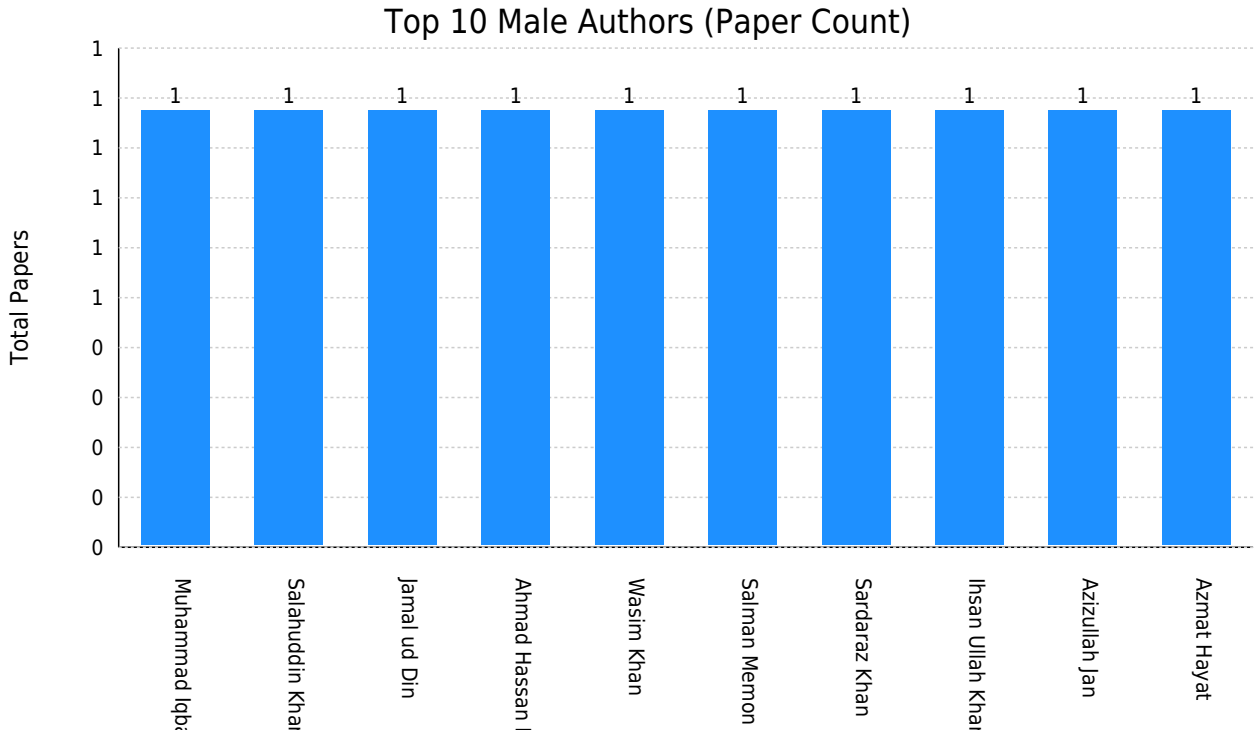
Top Authors - Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

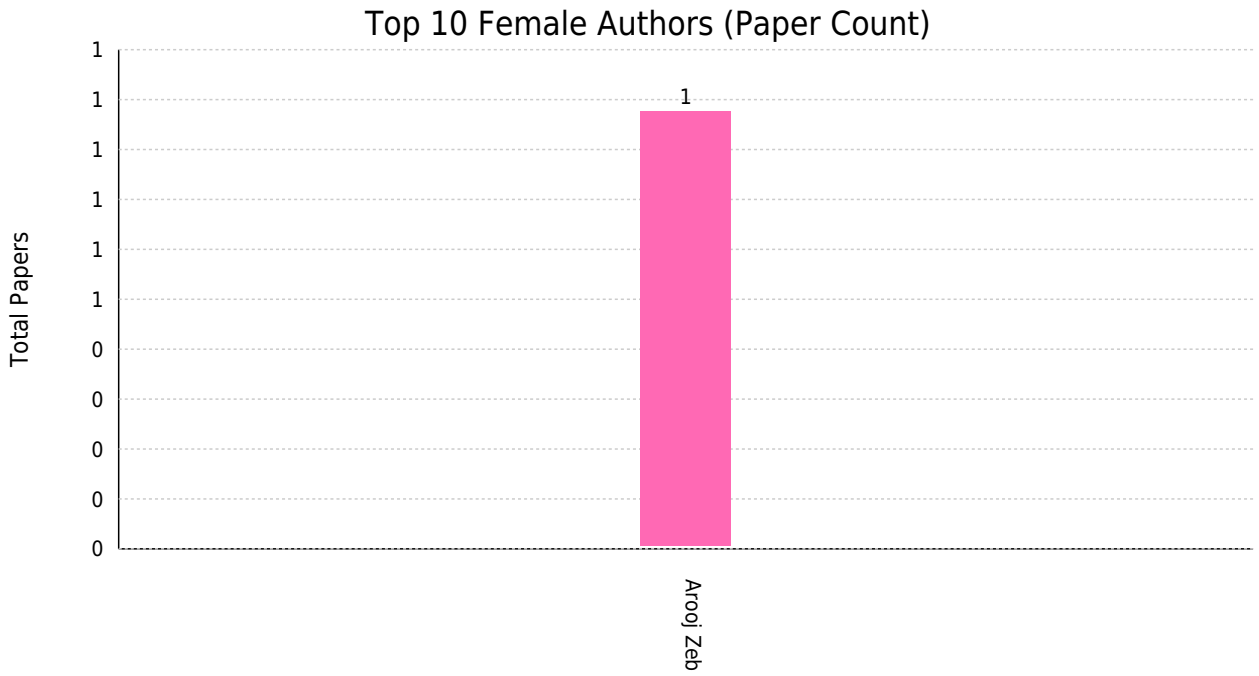
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Muhammad Iqbal Majoka	1
Salahuddin Khan	1
Jamal ud Din	1
Ahmad Hassan Khattak	1
Wasim Khan	1
Salman Memon	1
Sardaraz Khan	1
Ihsan Ullah Khan	1
Azizullah Jan	1
Azmat Hayat	1



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

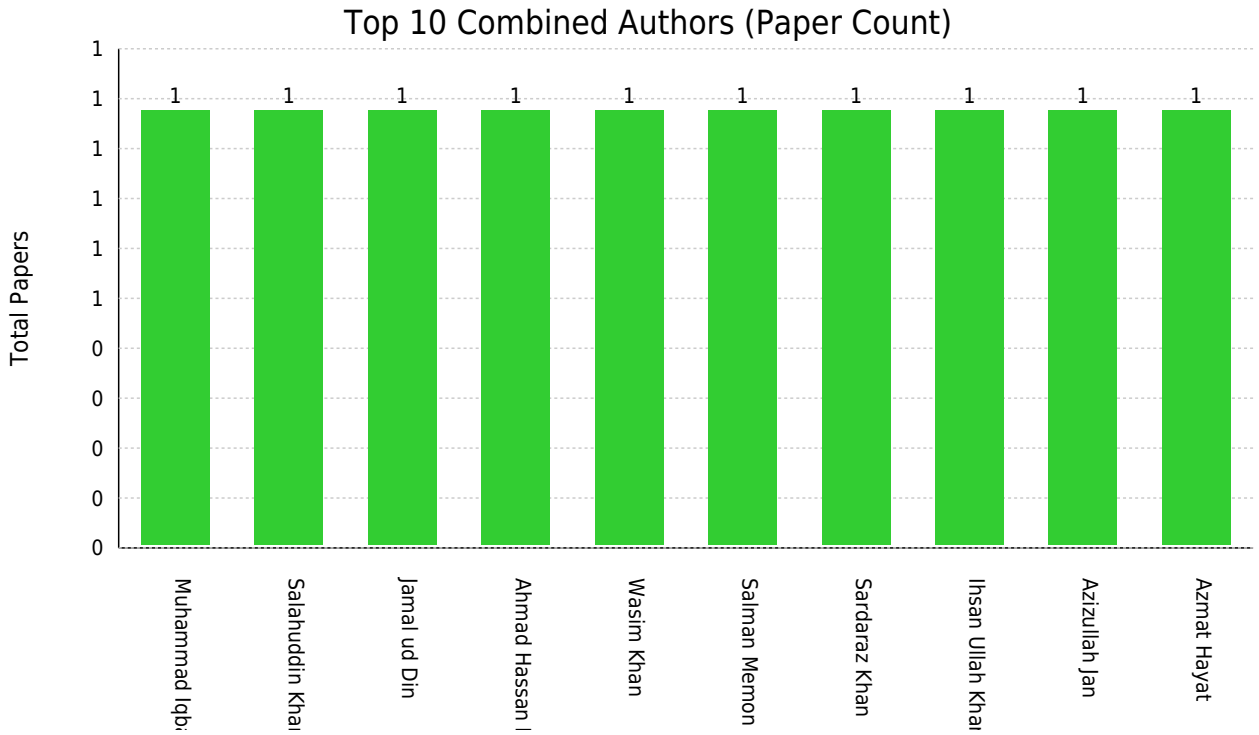
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Arooj Zeb	1



Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Muhammad Iqbal Majoka	1
Salahuddin Khan	1
Jamal ud Din	1
Ahmad Hassan Khattak	1
Wasim Khan	1
Salman Memon	1
Sardaraz Khan	1
Ihsan Ullah Khan	1
Azizullah Jan	1
Azmat Hayat	1



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **10** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **1.00** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **1** papers, shared by **10** contributor(s), specifically: **Muhammad Iqbal Majoka, Salahuddin Khan, Jamal ud Din, Ahmad Hassan Khattak, Wasim Khan, Salman Memon, Sardaraz Khan, Ihsan Ullah Khan, Azizullah Jan, Azmat Hayat**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **1** papers, yielding an average productivity of **1.00** papers per author.*

*The highest productivity observed among female authors was **1** papers, shared by **1** contributors, specifically: **Arooj Zeb**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

*The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **1** papers.*

*The authors achieving this peak production (**1** papers) are: **Muhammad Iqbal Majoka, Salahuddin Khan, Jamal ud Din, Ahmad Hassan Khattak, Wasim Khan, Salman Memon, Sardaraz Khan, Ihsan Ullah Khan, Azizullah Jan, Azmat Hayat**.*

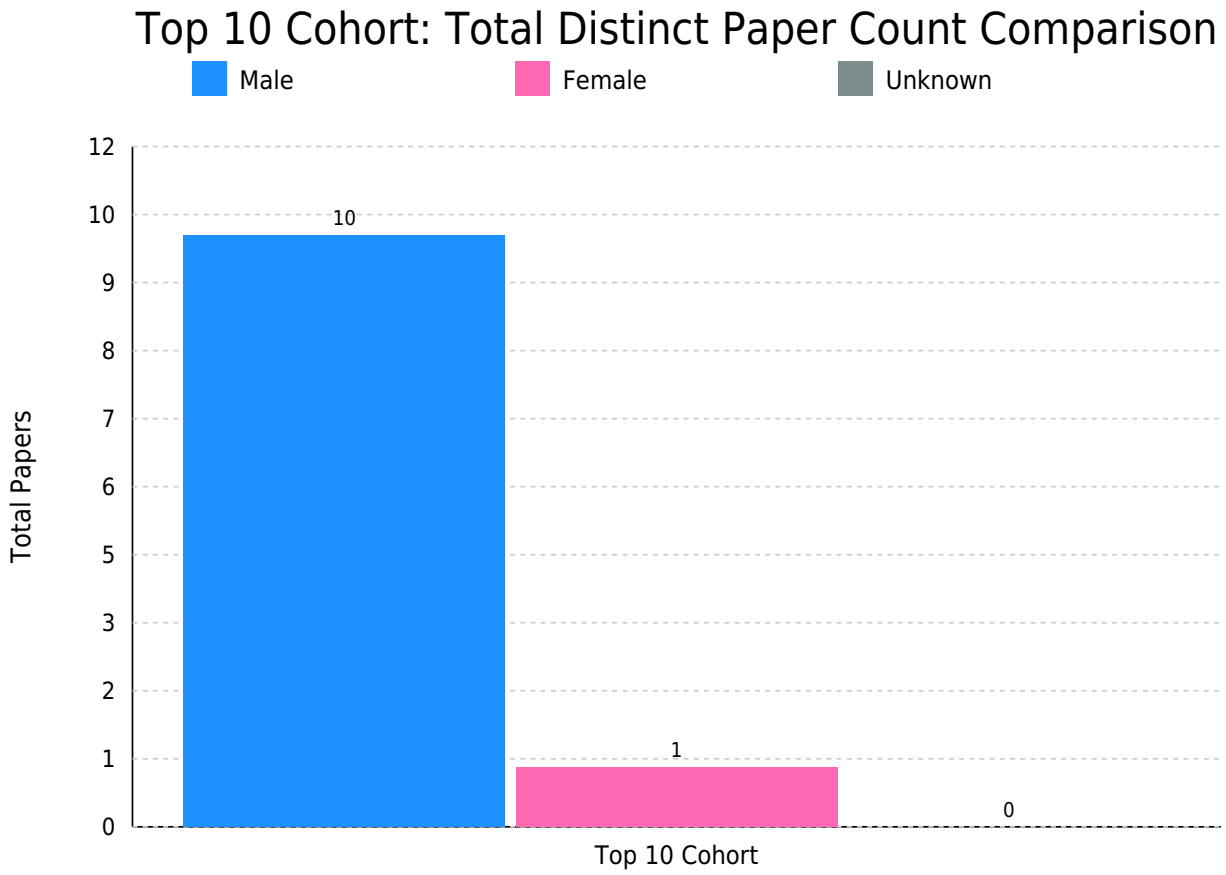
Total Contribution Comparison

> *The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **10**, compared to **1** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

> *Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **Both leading male and female authors achieved an identical peak productivity of 1 papers.**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



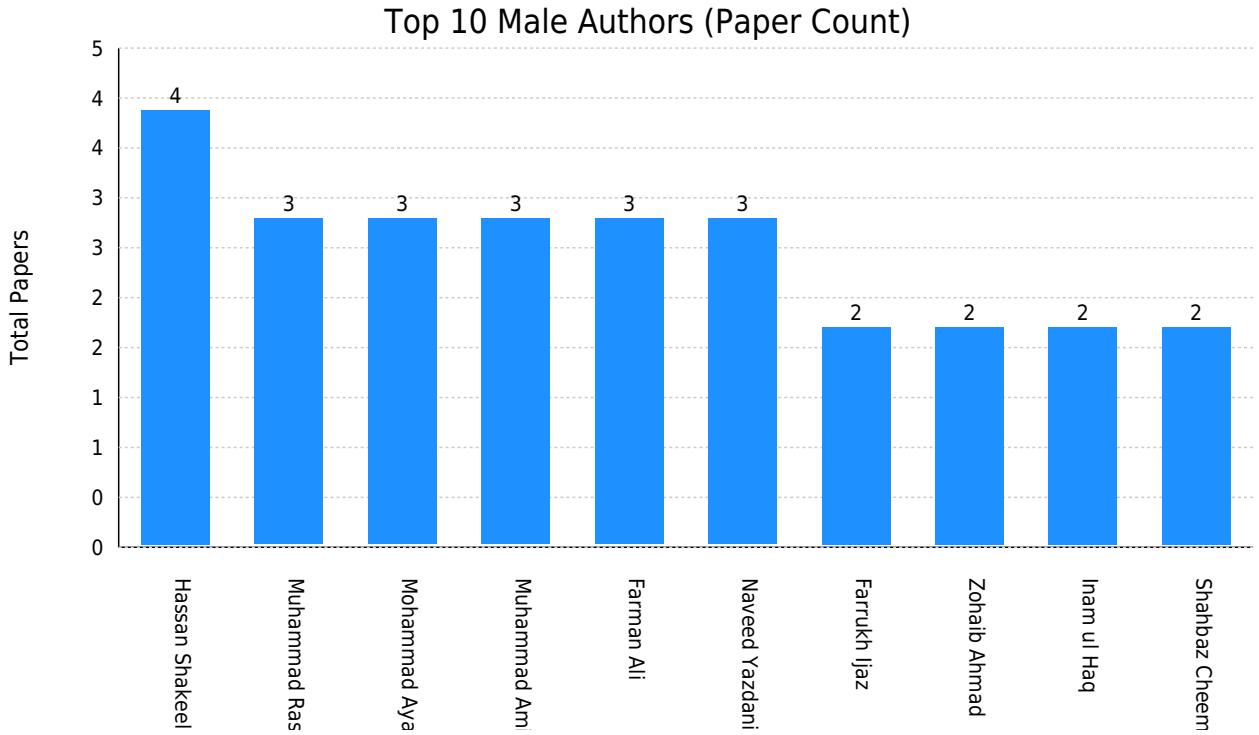
Top Authors - Pakistan (Punjab)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

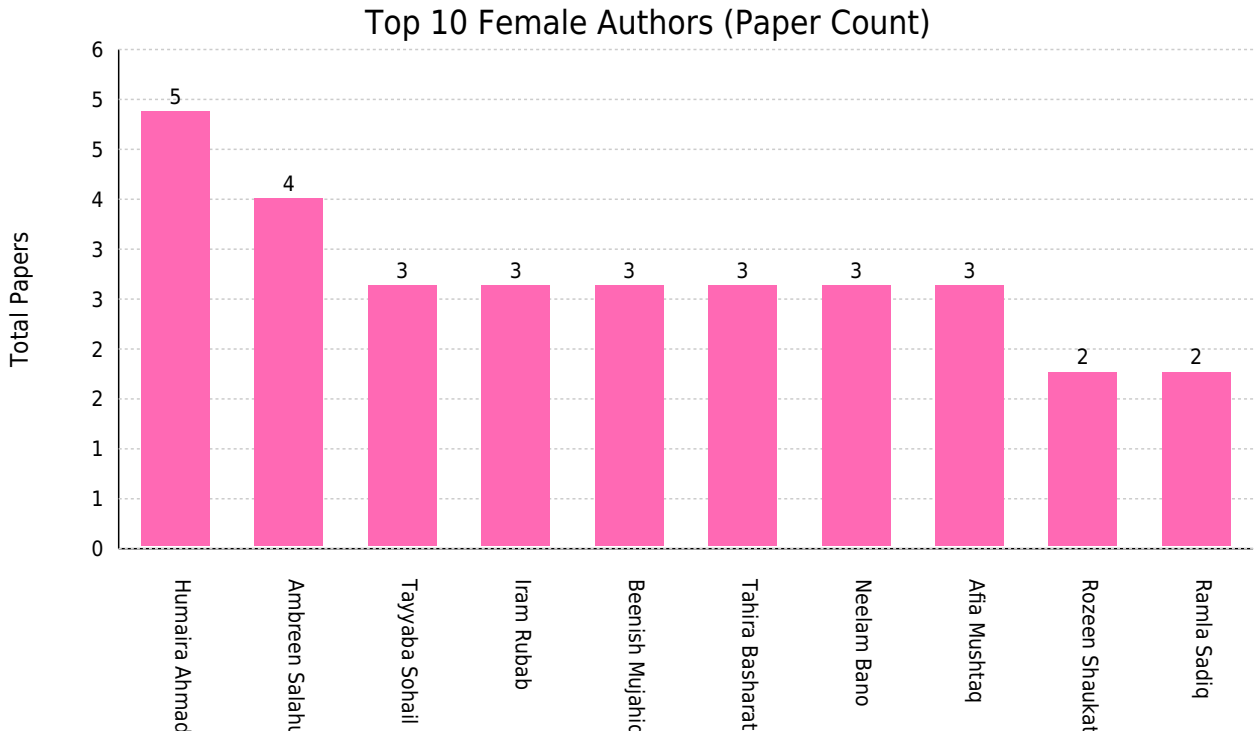
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3
Mohammad Ayaz	3
Muhammad Amin	3
Farman Ali	3
Naveed Yazdani	3
Farrukh Ijaz	2
Zohaib Ahmad	2
Inam ul Haq	2
Shahbaz Cheema	2



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Humaira Ahmad	5
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Tayyaba Sohail	3
Iram Rubab	3
Beenish Mujahid	3
Tahira Basharat	3
Neelam Bano	3
Afia Mushtaq	3
Rozeen Shaukat	2
Ramla Sadiq	2

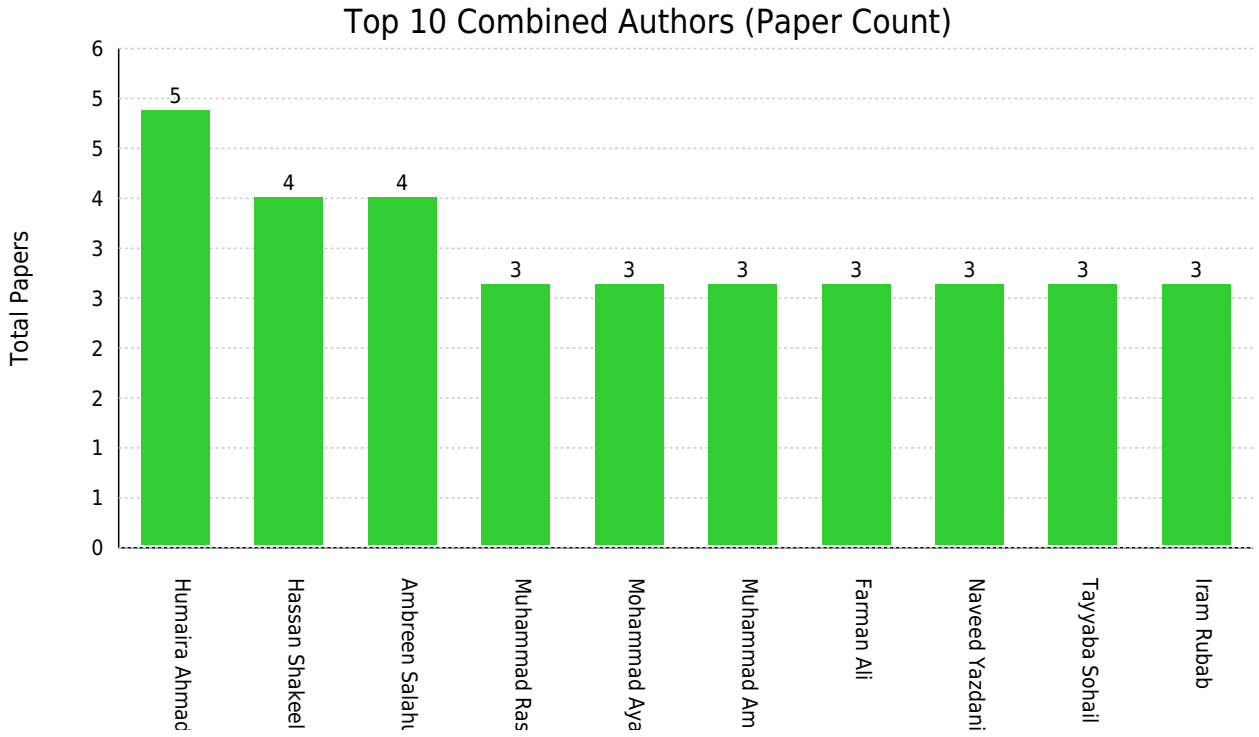


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Humaira Ahmad	5
Hassan Shakeel Shah	4

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Ambreen Salahuddin	4
Muhammad Rasheed Arshad	3
Mohammad Ayaz	3
Muhammad Amin	3
Farman Ali	3
Naveed Yazdani	3
Tayyaba Sohail	3
Iram Rubab	3



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

> *The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **27** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **2.70** papers per author in this cohort.*

> *The highest productivity observed was **4** papers, shared by **1** contributor(s), specifically: **Hassan Shakeel Shah**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

> *The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **31** papers, yielding an average productivity of **3.10** papers per author.*

*The highest productivity observed among female authors was **5** papers, shared by **1** contributors, specifically: **Humaira Ahmad**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

*The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **5** papers.*

*The authors achieving this peak production (**5** papers) are: **Humaira Ahmad**.*

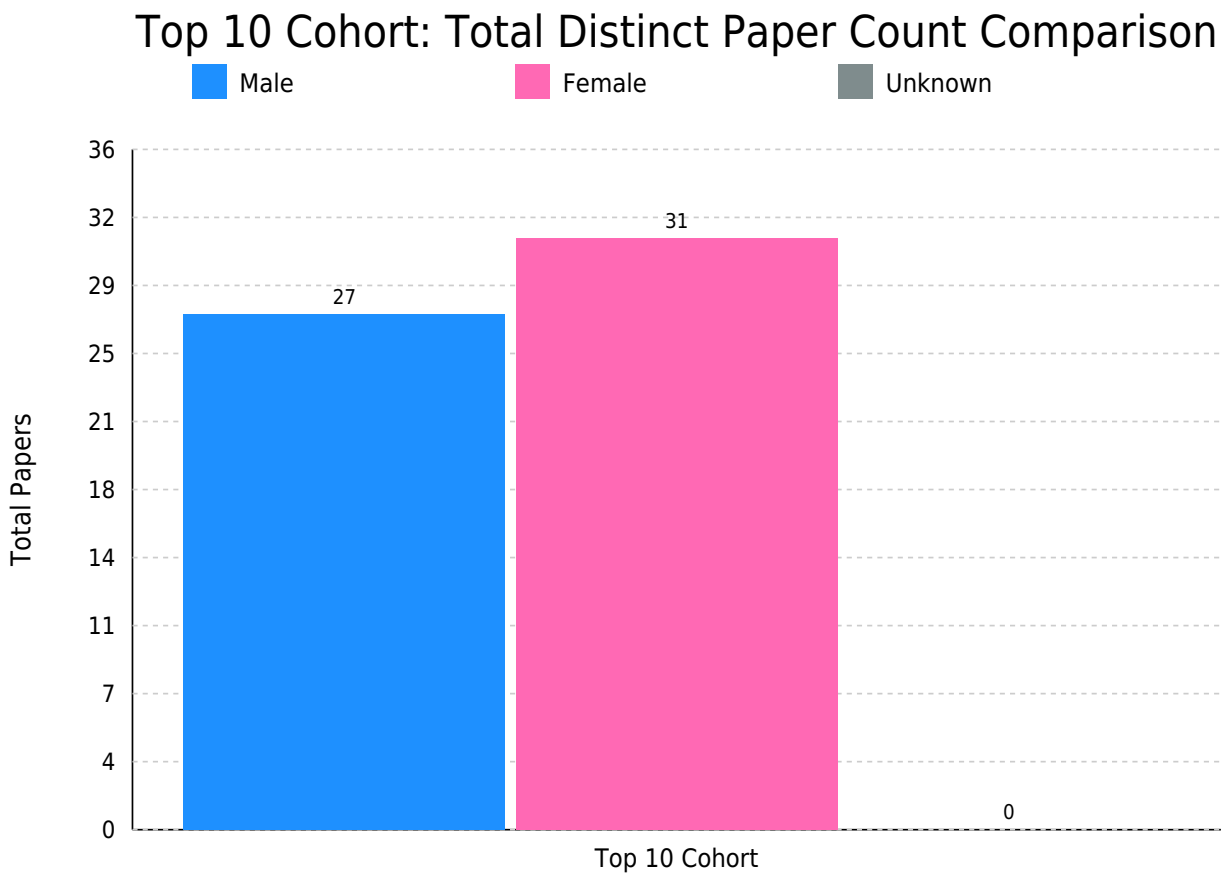
Total Contribution Comparison

*The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **27**, compared to **31** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

*Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **The peak productivity achieved by the leading female authors (5 papers) exceeds that of the leading male authors by 1 paper(s).**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



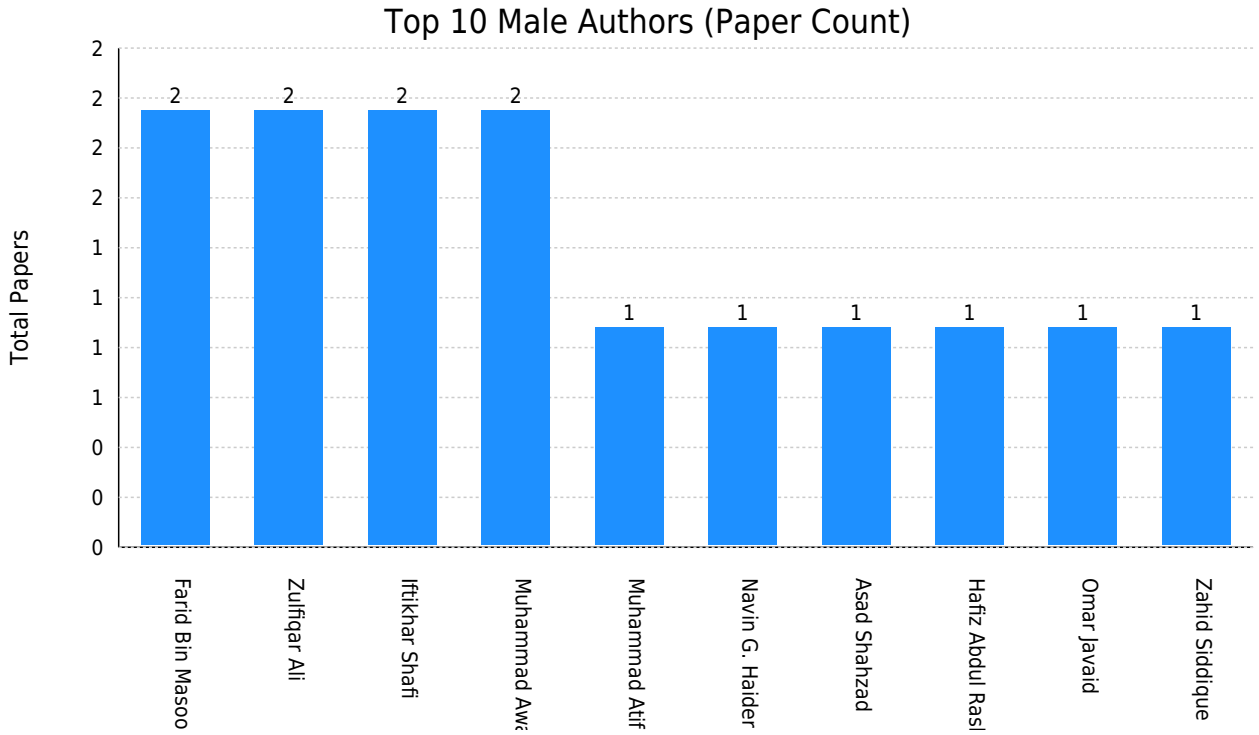
Top Authors - Pakistan (Sindh)

This report provides a rigorous, data-driven overview of the most prolific authors based on distinct paper counts within the Journal. Analysis is segmented by gender (including unknown classifications) and presented in a combined format, following established bibliometric reporting standards.

Top 10 Male Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

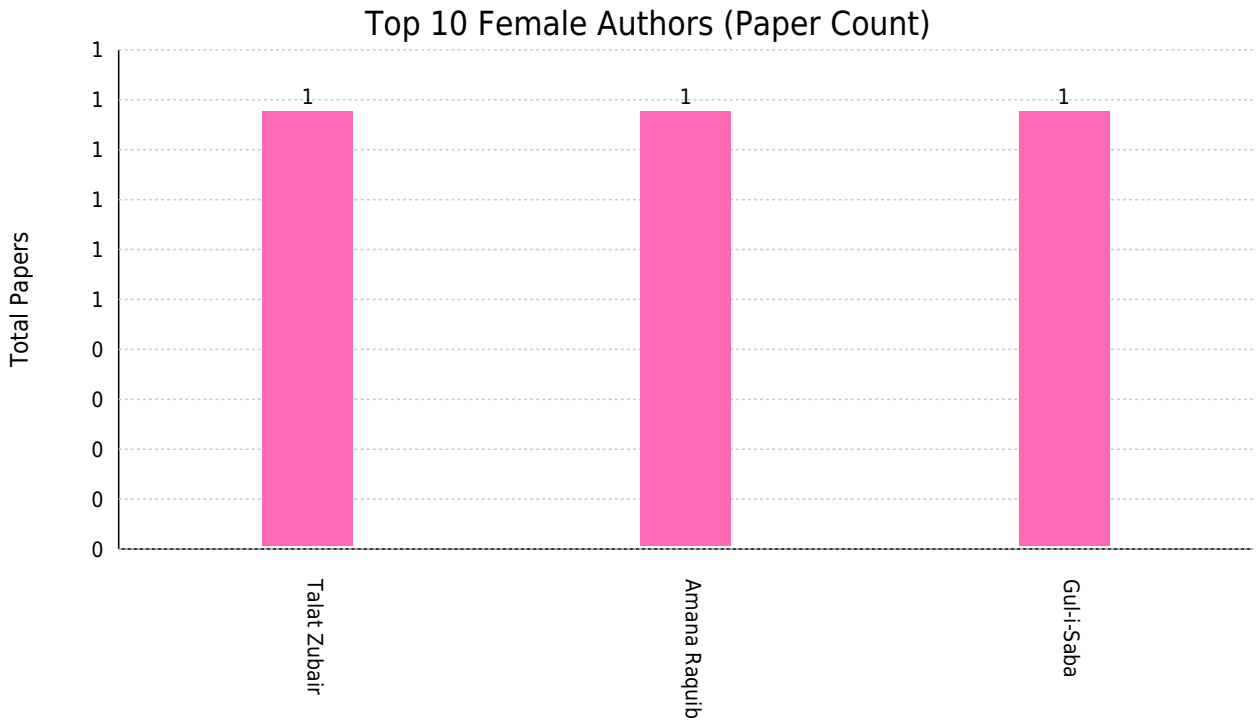
Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farid Bin Masood	2
Zulfiqar Ali	2
Iftikhar Shafi	2
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	2
Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao	1
Navin G. Haider Ali	1
Asad Shahzad	1
Hafiz Abdul Rashid	1
Omar Javaid	1
Zahid Siddique	1



Top 10 Female Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Talat Zubair	1
Amana Raquib	1
Gul-i-Saba	1

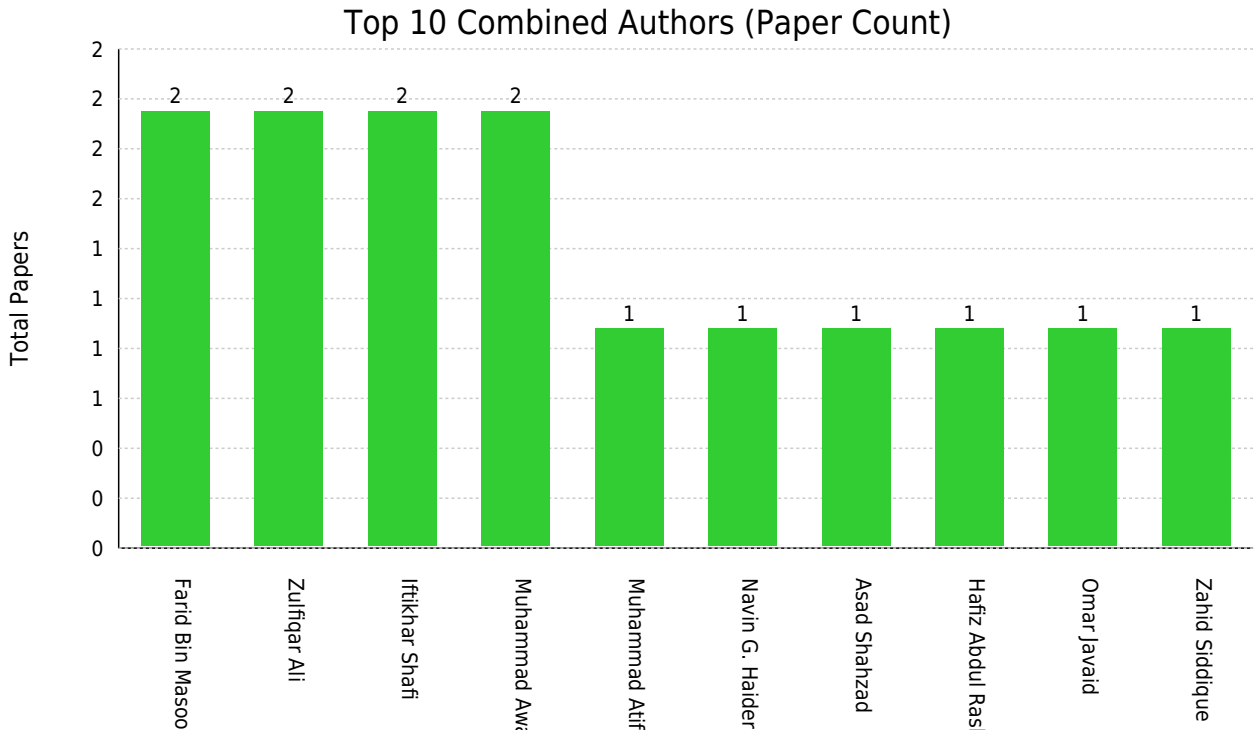


Top 10 Combined Male, Female, and Unknown Authors

The following table lists the selected authors and their contribution metrics.

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Farid Bin Masood	2
Zulfiqar Ali	2
Iftikhar Shafi	2
Muhammad Awais Shaukat	2
Muhammad Atif Aslam Rao	1
Navin G. Haider Ali	1
Asad Shahzad	1
Hafiz Abdul Rashid	1
Omar Javaid	1

Author Name	Distinct Paper Count
Zahid Siddique	1



Analysis (Top 10 Cohorts)

Analysis of Top Male Contributors

*The Top 10 male authors collectively authored **14** distinct publications, resulting in a mean productivity of **1.40** papers per author in this cohort.*

*The highest productivity observed was **2** papers, shared by **4** contributor(s), specifically: **Farid Bin Masood, Zulfiqar Ali, Iftikhar Shafi, Muhammad Awais Shaukat**.*

Analysis of Top Female Contributors

*The top 10 female cohort demonstrated a total output of **3** papers, yielding an average productivity of **1.00** papers per author.*

*The highest productivity observed among female authors was **1** papers, shared by **3** contributors, specifically: **Talat Zubair, Amana Raquib, Gul-i-Saba**.*

Synthesis: Overall Top 10 Contribution

*The combined elite group establishes the journal's highest contribution levels, peaking at **2** papers.*

*The authors achieving this peak production (**2** papers) are: **Farid Bin Masood, Zulfiqar Ali,***

Iftikhar Shafi, Muhammad Awais Shaukat.

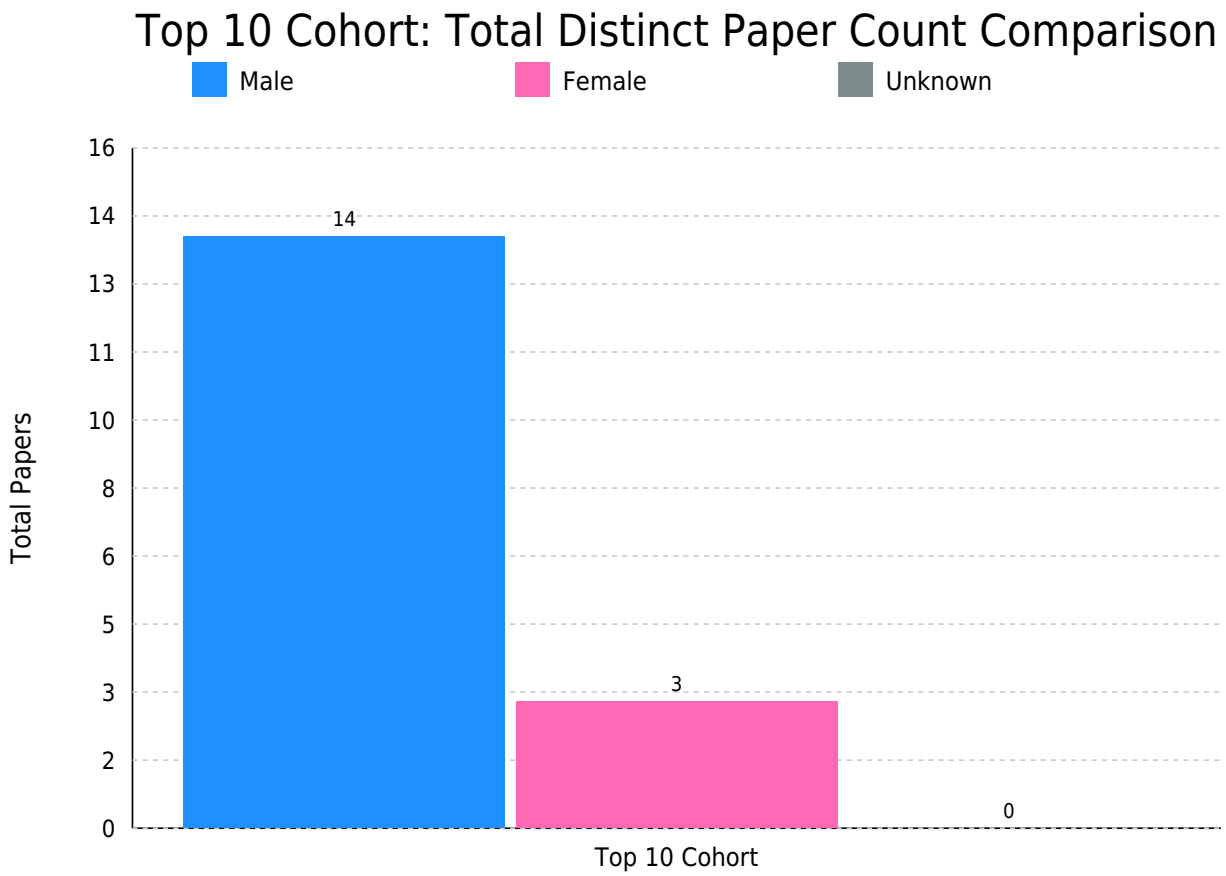
Total Contribution Comparison

*The **aggregate paper count** for the top 10 male cohort was **14**, compared to **3** for the top 10 female cohort and **0** for the top 10 unknown cohort.*

Apex Productivity Comparison

*Regarding the highest individual productivity level: **The peak productivity achieved by the leading male authors (2 papers) exceeds that of the leading female authors by 1 paper(s).**.*

Comparative Visual Summary: Aggregate Output



Top Institutional and Geographic Gender Distribution Report

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Overall

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

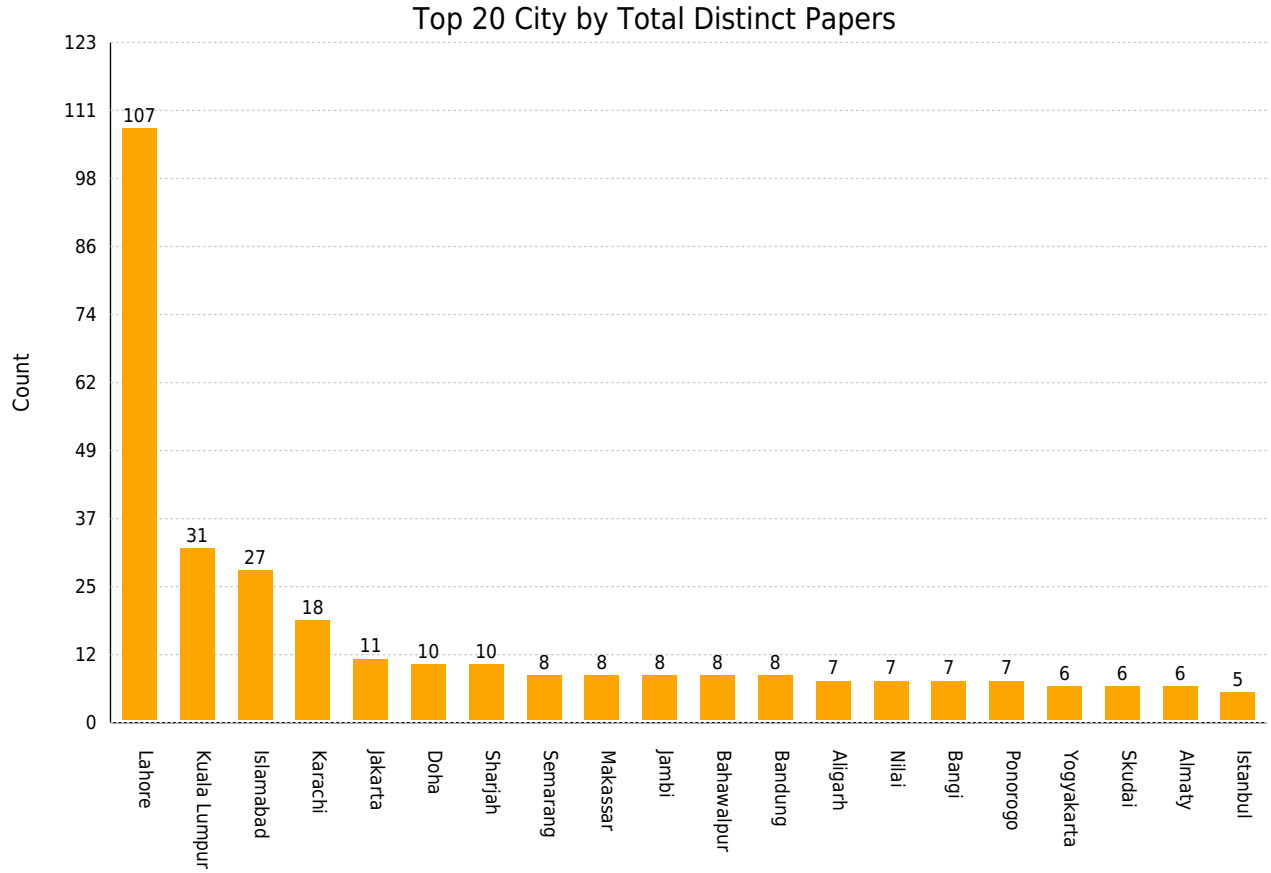
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Lahore	107	99	90	81	65
Kuala Lumpur	31	39	15	36	13
Islamabad	27	35	7	28	6
Karachi	18	19	3	15	3
Jakarta	11	13	11	12	11
Doha	10	15	0	10	0
Sharjah	10	9	2	8	2
Semarang	8	10	7	9	7
Makassar	8	16	4	15	4
Jambi	8	12	1	12	1
Bahawalpur	8	9	3	9	3
Bandung	8	16	4	15	4
Aligarh	7	6	1	6	1

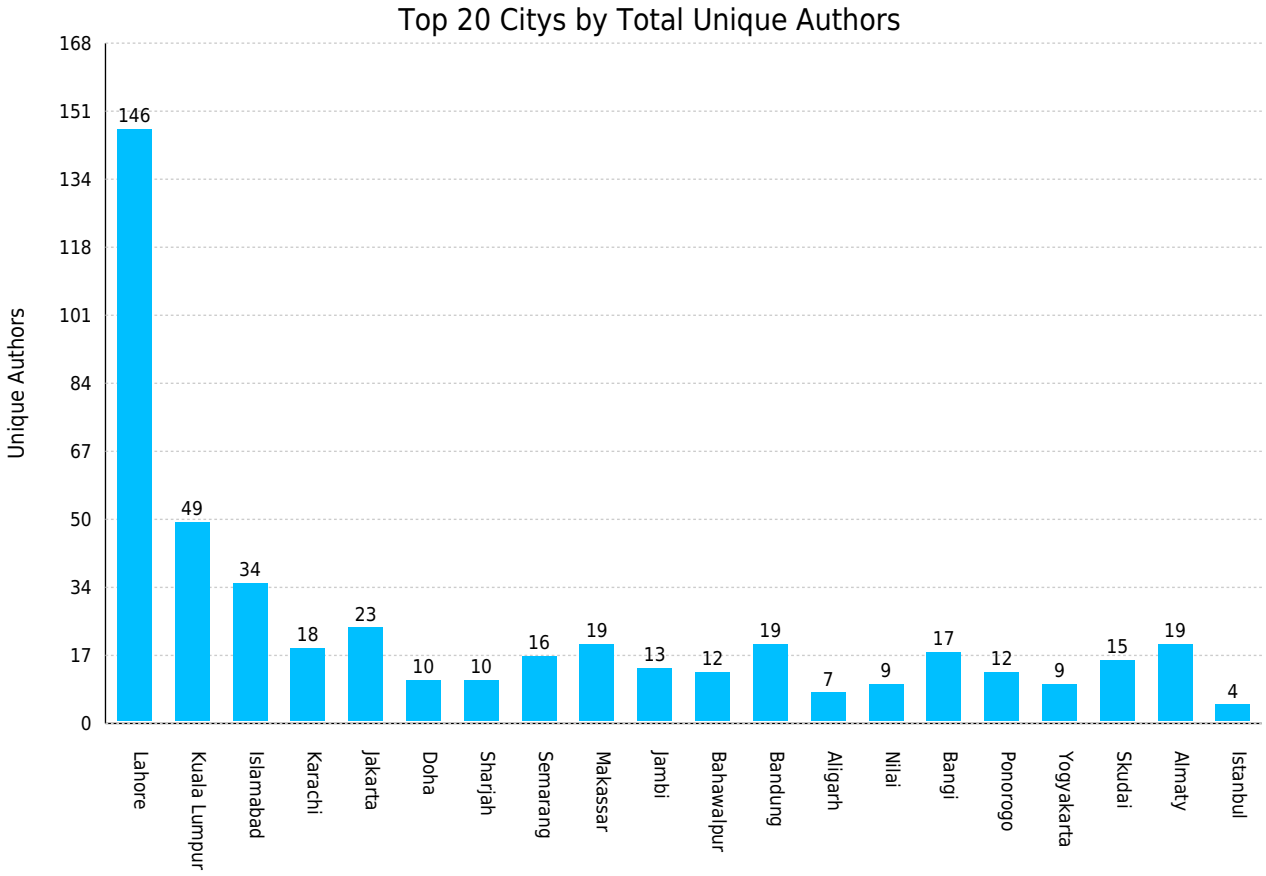
City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Nilai	7	9	1	8	1
Bangi	7	14	3	14	3
Ponorogo	7	11	1	11	1
Yogyakarta	6	9	0	9	0
Skudai	6	9	6	9	6
Almaty	6	15	4	15	4
Istanbul	5	5	0	4	0

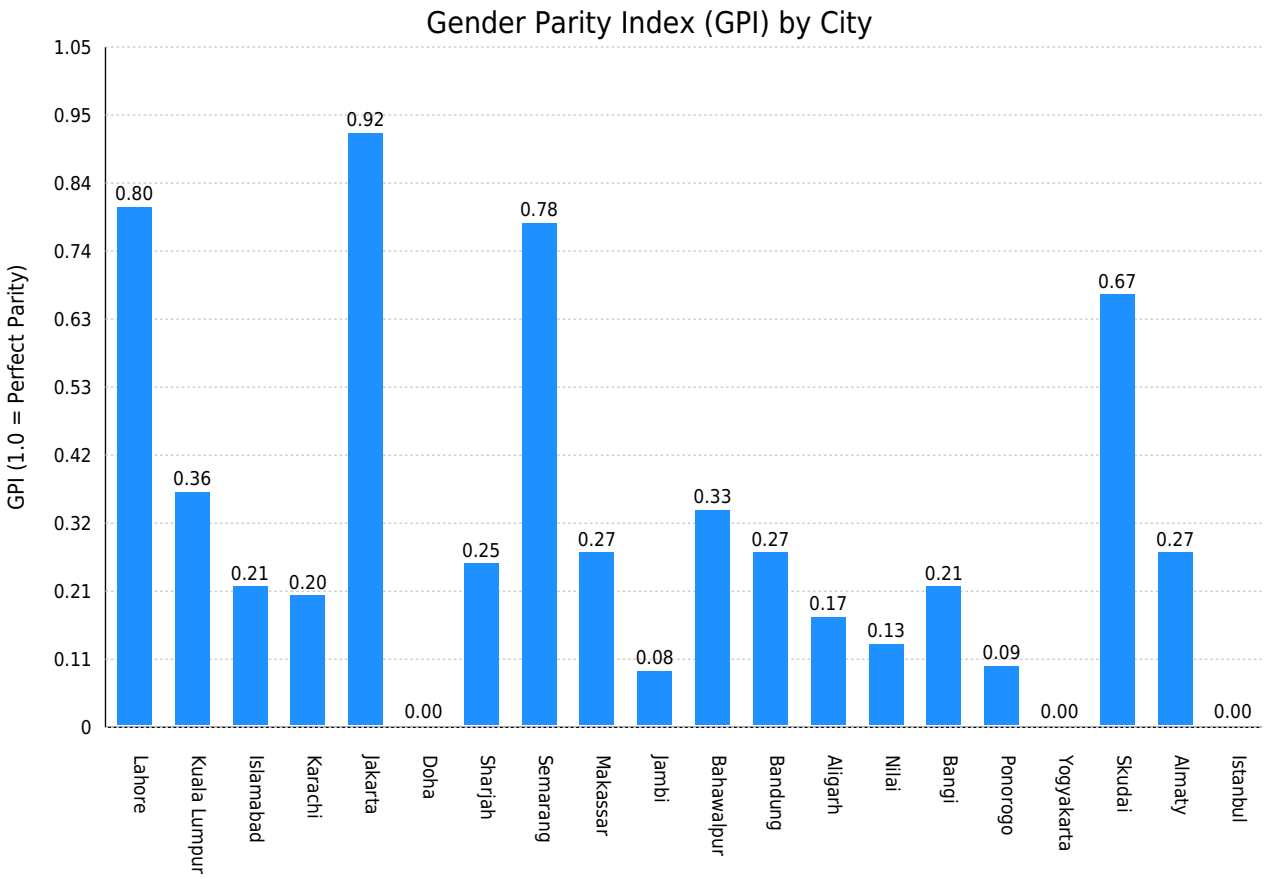


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed citys is **0.414** (Female Ratio: 29.28%).*

> *The city demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Jakarta** with a GPI of **0.917**.*


Top 20 Citys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
168
151
134
118
101
84
67
50
34
17
0
146
49
34
18
23
10
10
16
19
13
12
19
7
9
17
12
9
15
19
4
Lahore
Kuala Lumpur
Islamabad
Karachi
Jakarta
Doha
Sharjah
Semarang
Makassar
Jambi
Bahawalpur
Bandung
Aligarh
Nilai
Bangi
Ponorogo
Yogyakarta
Skudai
Almaty
Istanbul


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by City
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.05
0.95
0.84
0.74
0.63
0.53
0.42
0.32
0.21
0.11
0
0.80
0.36
0.21
0.20
0.92
0.00
0.25
0.78
0.27
0.08
0.33
0.27
0.17
0.13
0.21
0.09
0.00
0.67
0.27
0.00
Lahore
Kuala Lumpur
Islamabad
Karachi
Jakarta
Doha
Sharjah
Semarang
Makassar
Jambi
Bahawalpur
Bandung
Aligarh
Nilai
Bangi
Ponorogo
Yogyakarta
Skudai
Almaty
Istanbul

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (City Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Karachi**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.27x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.27, Female GCM: 1.00).*

City Dominance Metric

*The single leading city, **Lahore**, is responsible for **35.08%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed citys.*

Top City Gender Distribution Report - International

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

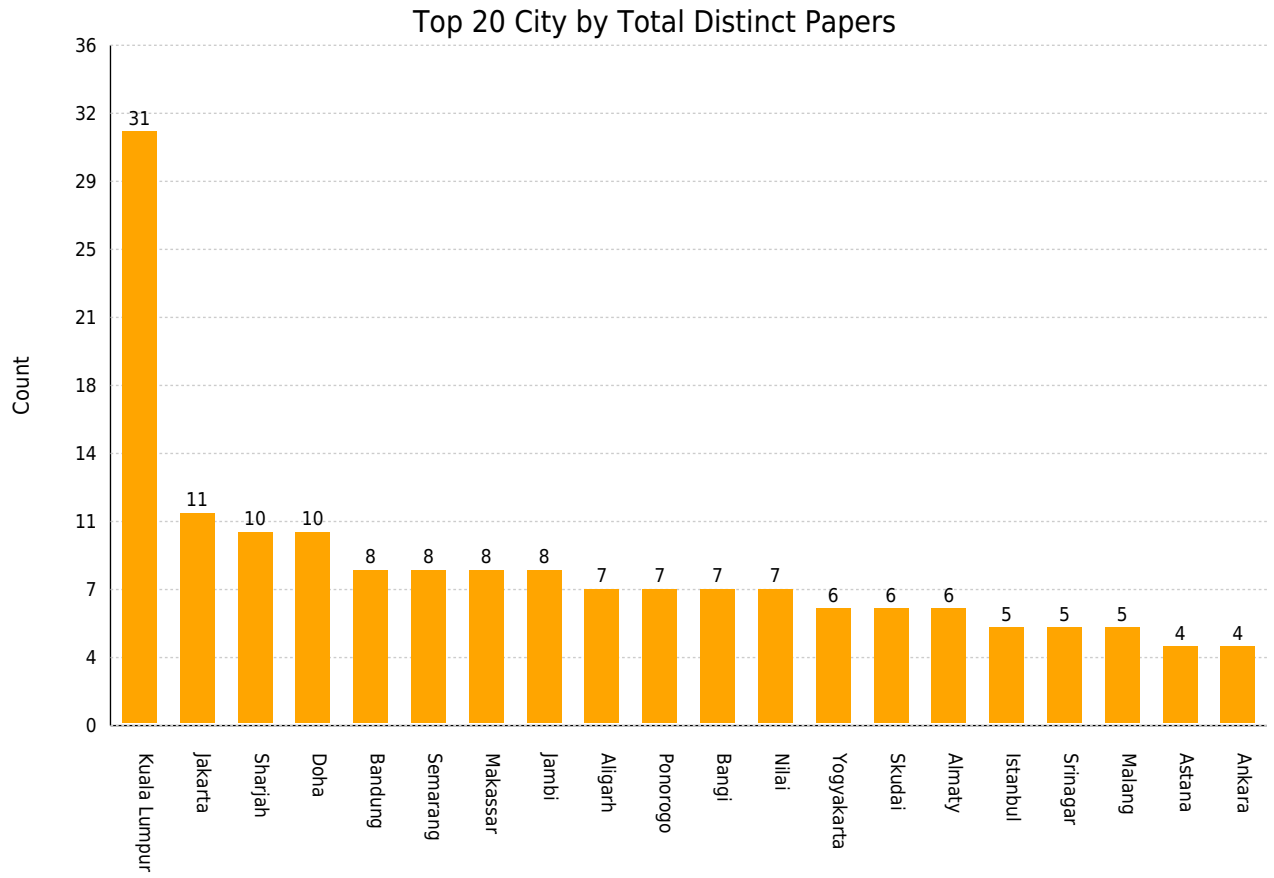
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Kuala Lumpur	31	39	15	36	13
Jakarta	11	13	11	12	11
Sharjah	10	9	2	8	2
Doha	10	15	0	10	0
Bandung	8	16	4	15	4
Semarang	8	10	7	9	7
Makassar	8	16	4	15	4
Jambi	8	12	1	12	1
Aligarh	7	6	1	6	1
Ponorogo	7	11	1	11	1
Bangi	7	14	3	14	3
Nilai	7	9	1	8	1
Yogyakarta	6	9	0	9	0
Skudai	6	9	6	9	6

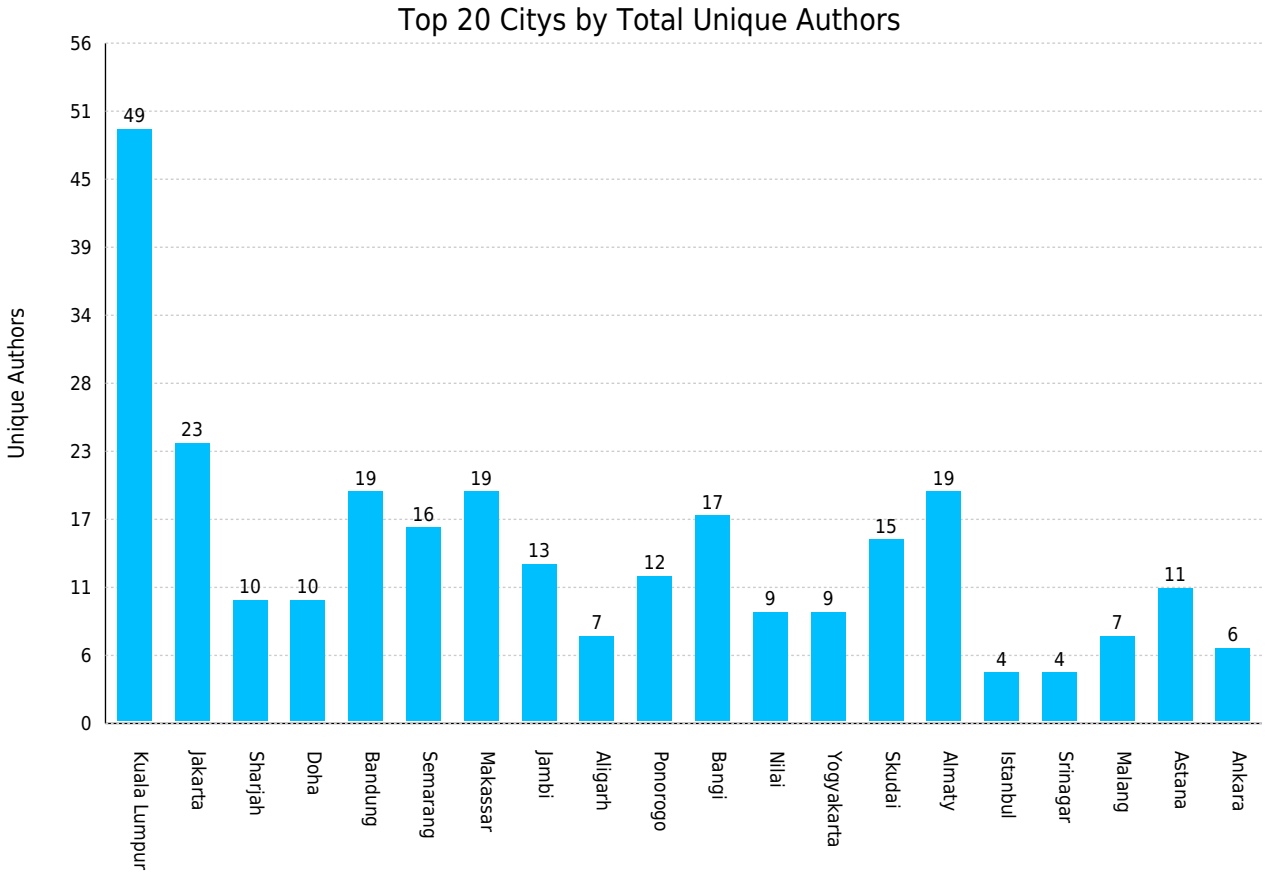
City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Almaty	6	15	4	15	4
Istanbul	5	5	0	4	0
Srinagar	5	4	1	3	1
Malang	5	6	1	6	1
Astana	4	4	7	4	7
Ankara	4	5	1	5	1

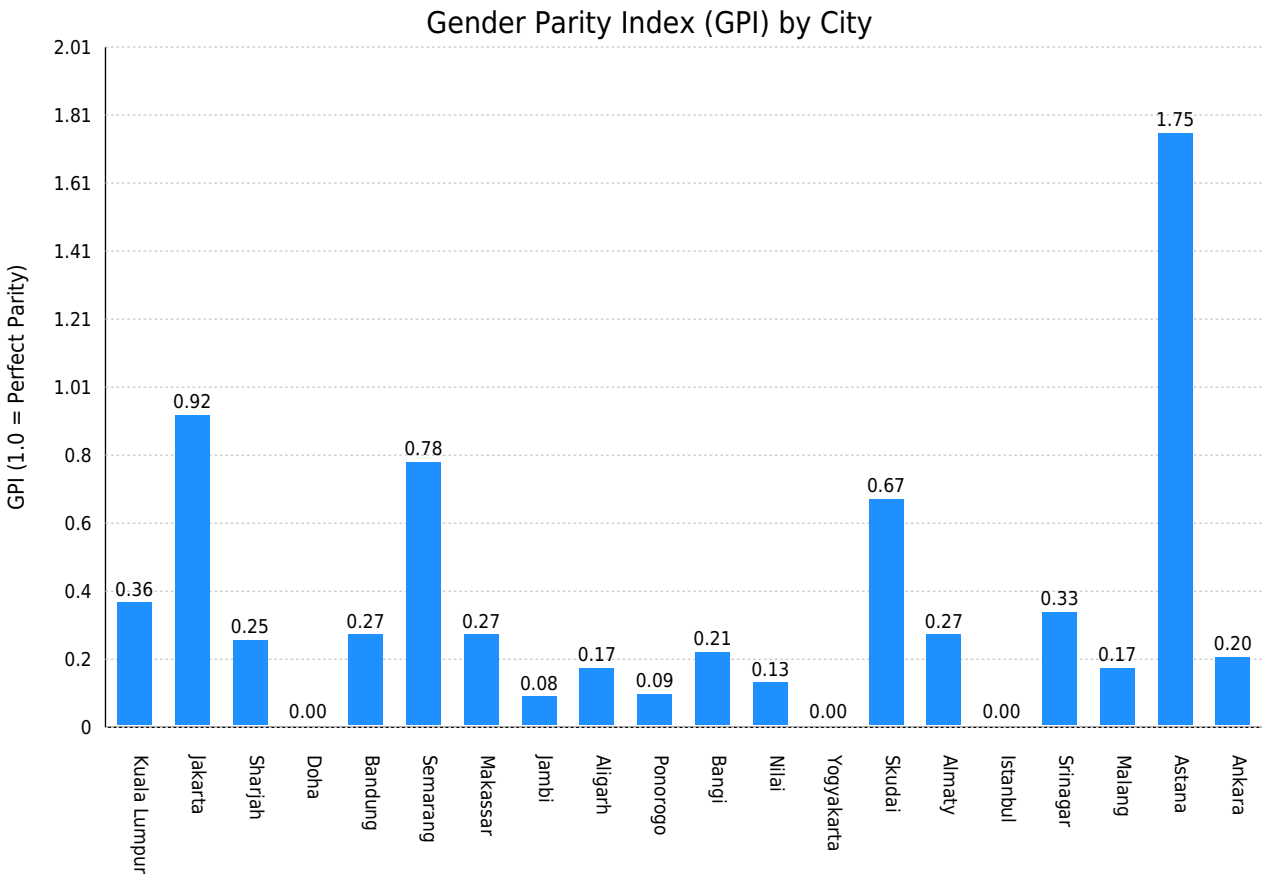


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed citys is **0.322** (Female Ratio: 24.37%).*

> *The city demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Jakarta** with a GPI of **0.917**.*


Top 20 Citys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
56
51
45
39
34
28
23
17
11
6
0
49
23
10
10
19
16
19
13
7
12
17
9
9
15
19
4
4
7
11
6
Kuala Lumpur
Jakarta
Sharjah
Doha
Bandung
Semarang
Makassar
Jambi
Aligarh
Ponorogo
Bangi
Nilai
Yogyakarta
Skudai
Almaty
Istanbul
Srinagar
Malang
Astana
Ankara


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by City
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
2.01
1.81
1.61
1.41
1.21
1.01
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0
0.36
0.92
0.25
0.00
0.27
0.78
0.27
0.08
0.17
0.09
0.21
0.13
0.00
0.67
0.27
0.00
0.33
0.17
1.75
0.20
Kuala Lumpur
Jakarta
Sharjah
Doha
Bandung
Semarang
Makassar
Jambi
Aligarh
Ponorogo
Bangi
Nilai
Yogyakarta
Skudai
Almaty
Istanbul
Srinagar
Malang
Astana
Ankara

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (City Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Srinagar**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.33x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.33, Female GCM: 1.00).*

City Dominance Metric

*The single leading city, **Kuala Lumpur**, is responsible for **19.02%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed citys.*

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

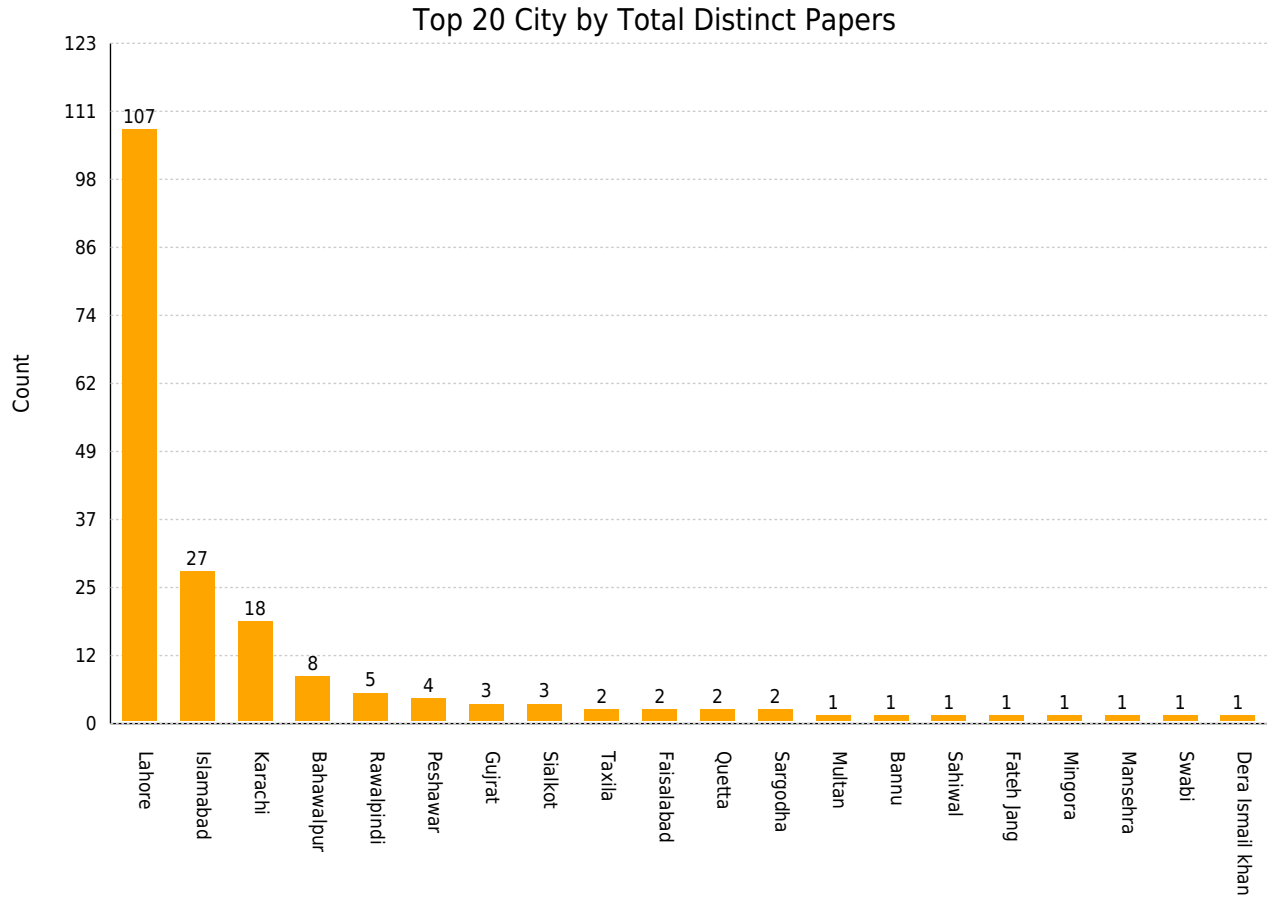
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Lahore	107	99	90	81	65
Islamabad	27	35	7	28	6
Karachi	18	19	3	15	3
Bahawalpur	8	9	3	9	3
Rawalpindi	5	4	4	4	4
Peshawar	4	3	1	3	1
Gujrat	3	5	0	4	0
Sialkot	3	2	1	2	1
Taxila	2	4	0	4	0
Faisalabad	2	1	1	1	1
Quetta	2	1	1	1	1
Sargodha	2	2	0	2	0
Multan	1	1	0	1	0
Bannu	1	1	0	1	0

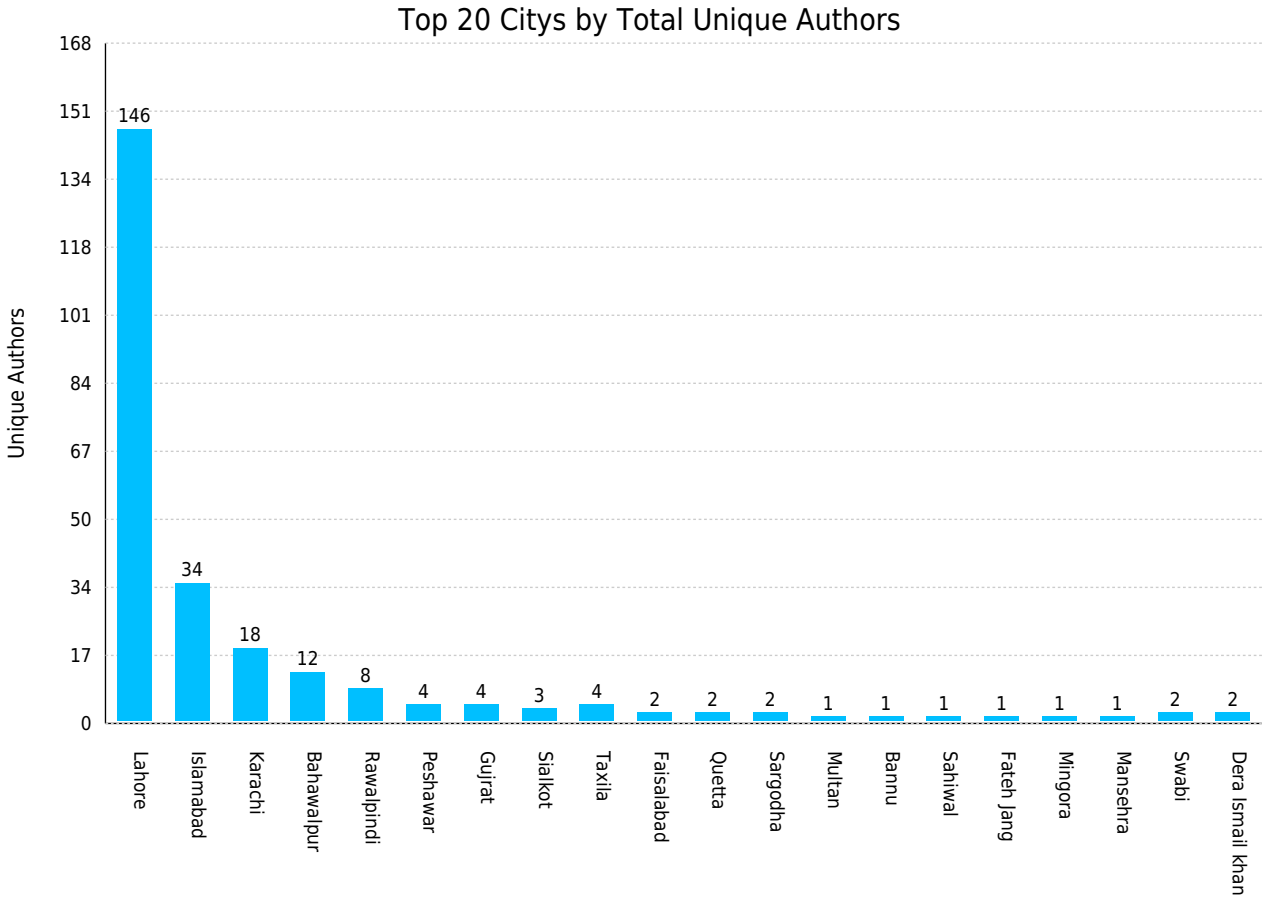
City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Sahiwal	1	1	0	1	0
Fateh Jang	1	1	0	1	0
Mingora	1	1	0	1	0
Mansehra	1	1	0	1	0
Swabi	1	2	0	2	0
Dera Ismail khan	1	2	0	2	0

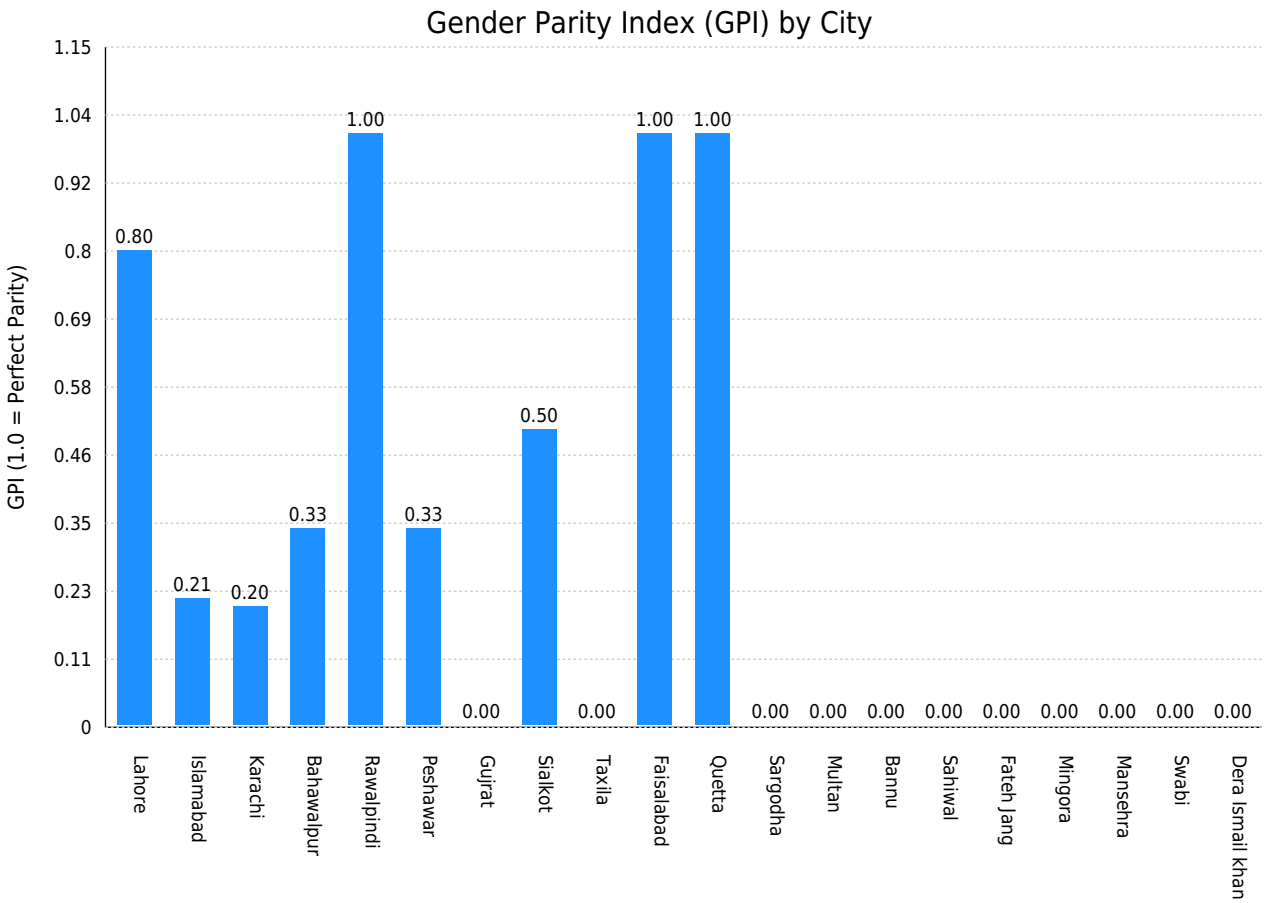


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed citys is **0.518** (Female Ratio: 34.14%).*

> *The city demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Rawalpindi** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Citys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
168
151
134
118
101
84
67
50
34
17
0
146
34
18
12
8
4
4
3
4
2
2
2
1
1
1
1
1
1
2
2
Lahore
Islamabad
Karachi
Bahawalpur
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Gujrat
Sialkot
Taxila
Faisalabad
Quetta
Sargodha
Multan
Bannu
Sahiwal
Fateh Jang
Mingora
Mansehra
Swabi
Dera Ismail khan


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by City
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.15
1.04
0.92
0.8
0.69
0.58
0.46
0.35
0.23
0.11
0
0.80
0.21
0.20
0.33
1.00
0.33
0.00
0.50
0.00
1.00
1.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
Lahore
Islamabad
Karachi
Bahawalpur
Rawalpindi
Peshawar
Gujrat
Sialkot
Taxila
Faisalabad
Quetta
Sargodha
Multan
Bannu
Sahiwal
Fateh Jang
Mingora
Mansehra
Swabi
Dera Ismail khan

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (City Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Karachi**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.27x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.27, Female GCM: 1.00).*

City Dominance Metric

*The single leading city, **Lahore**, is responsible for **56.02%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed citys.*

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

No city-wise gender data available for this scope.

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Balochistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Quetta	2	1	1	1	1

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five city(ies/s) is required to generate meaningful analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five citys, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

> No city-wise gender data available for this scope.

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Islamabad

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Islamabad	27	35	7	28	6

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five city(ies/s) is required to generate meaningful analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five citys, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

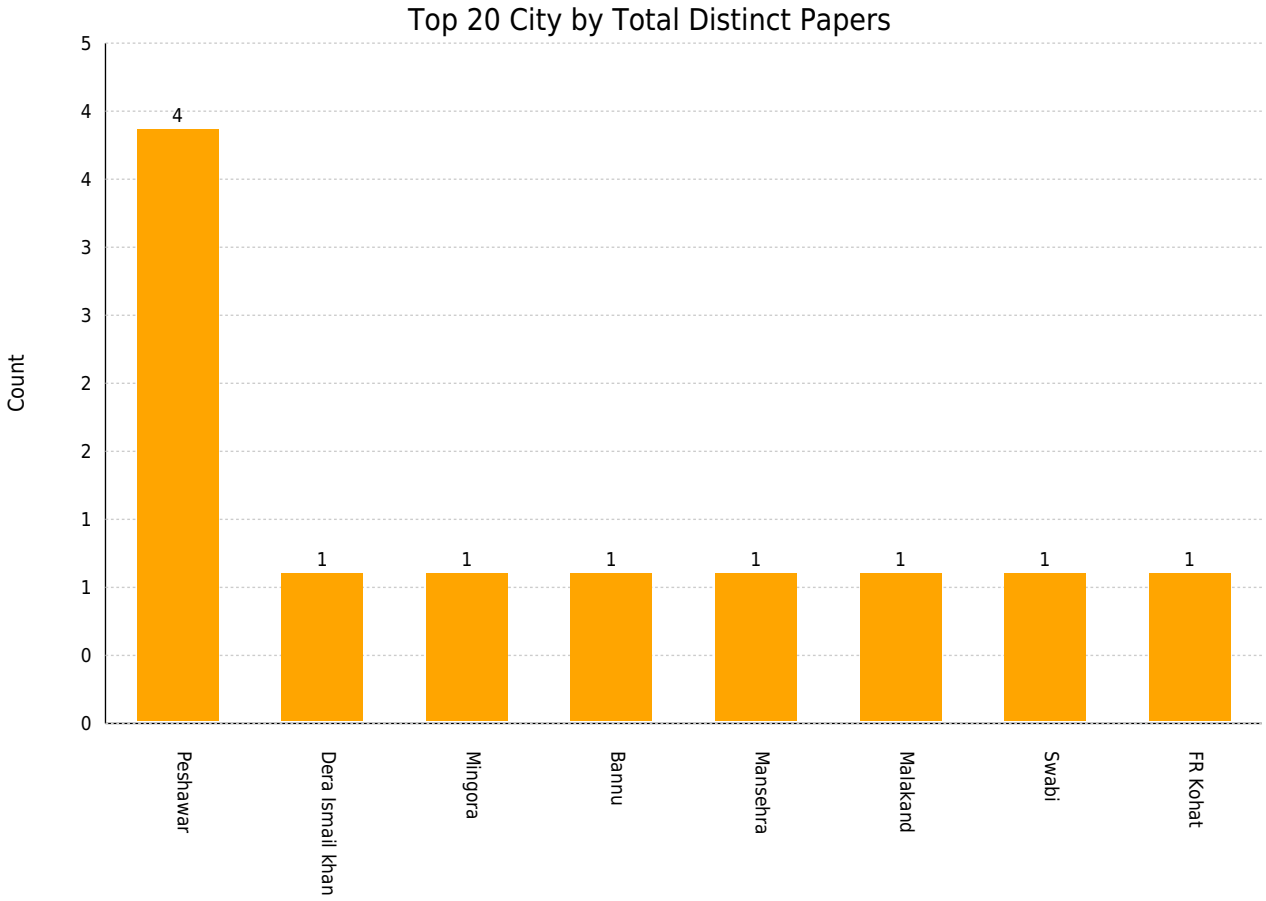
Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

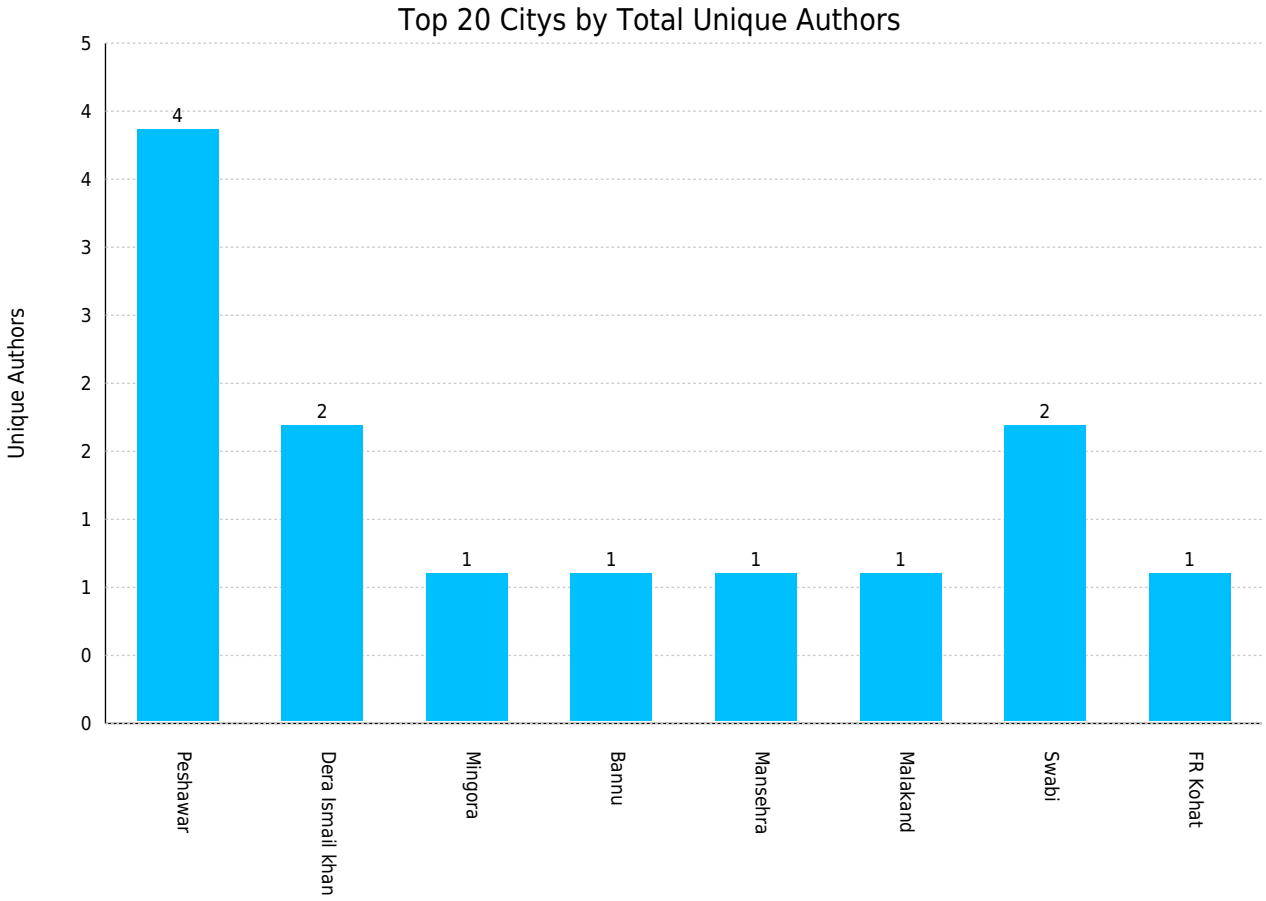
City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Peshawar	4	3	1	3	1
Dera Ismail khan	1	2	0	2	0
Mingora	1	1	0	1	0
Bannu	1	1	0	1	0
Mansehra	1	1	0	1	0
Malakand	1	1	0	1	0
Swabi	1	2	0	2	0
FR Kohat	1	1	0	1	0

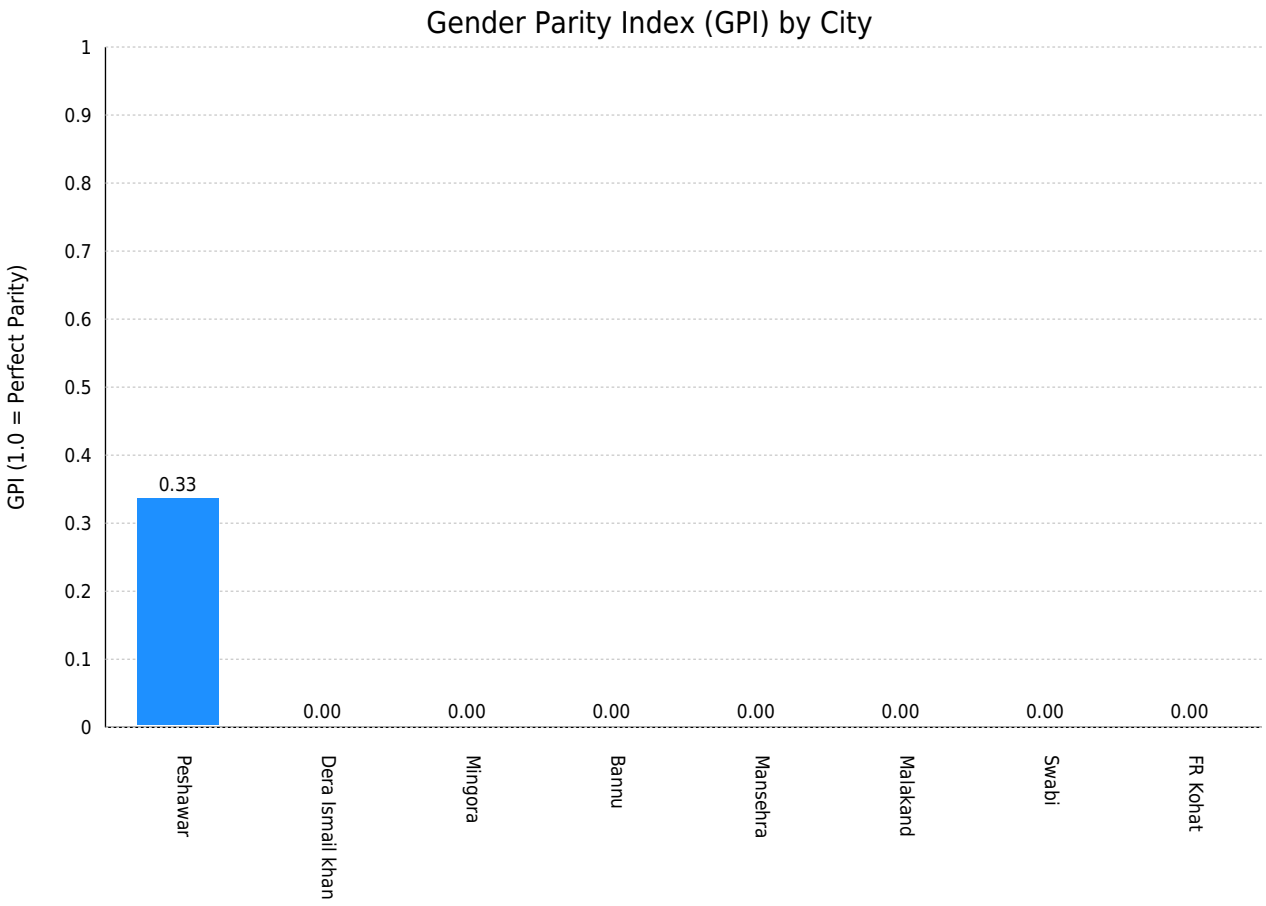


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed citys is **0.083** (Female Ratio: 7.69%).*

> *The city demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Peshawar** with a GPI of **0.333**.*


Top 20 Citys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
0
1
1
2
2
3
3
4
4
5
4
2
1
1
1
1
2
1
Peshawar
Dera Ismail khan
Mingora
Bannu
Mansehra
Malakand
Swabi
FR Kohat


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by City
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.9
1
0.33
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
Peshawar
Dera Ismail khan
Mingora
Bannu
Mansehra
Malakand
Swabi
FR Kohat

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (City Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Peshawar**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.00x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.00, Female GCM: 1.00).*

City Dominance Metric

*The single leading city, **Peshawar**, is responsible for **36.36%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed citys.*

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Punjab

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

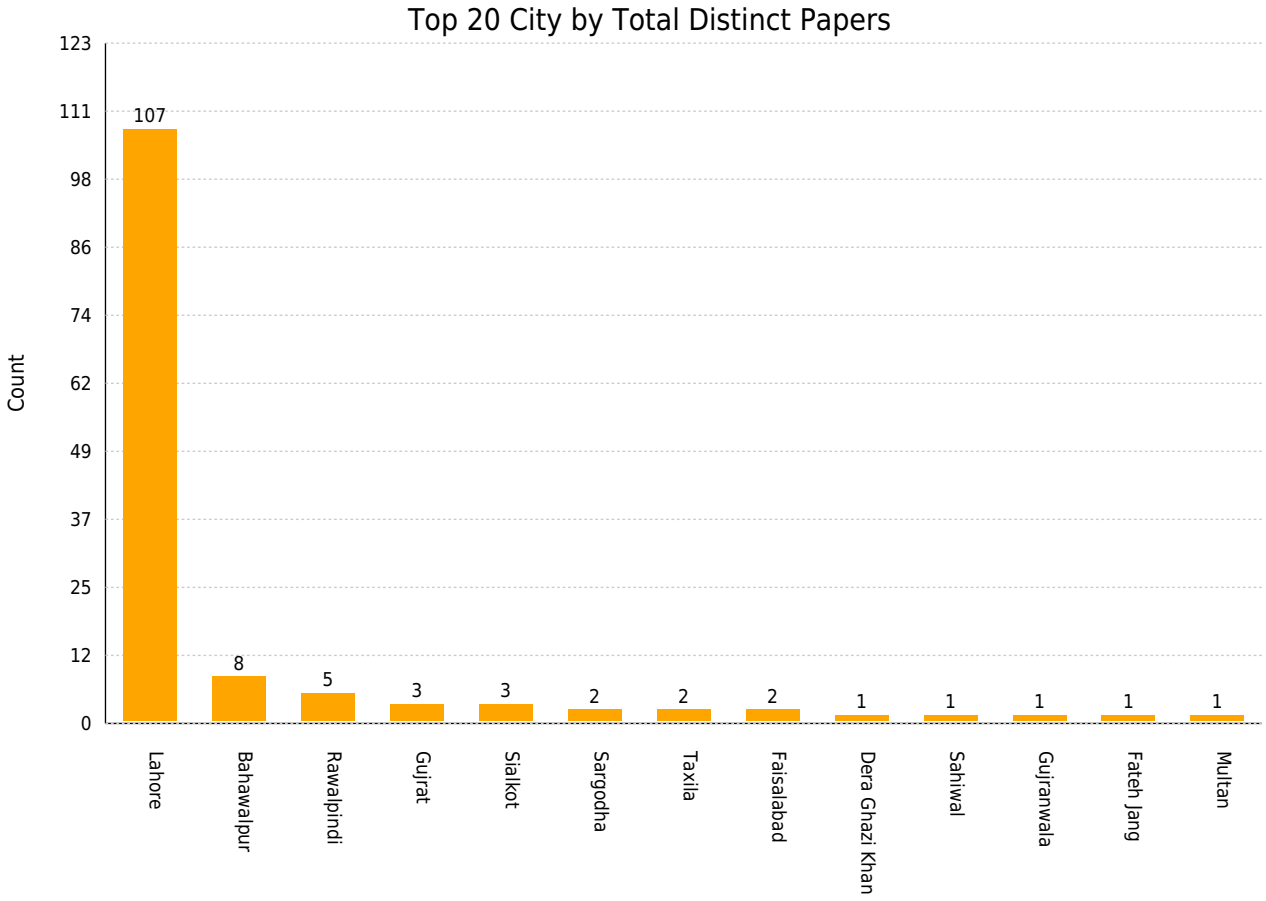
Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

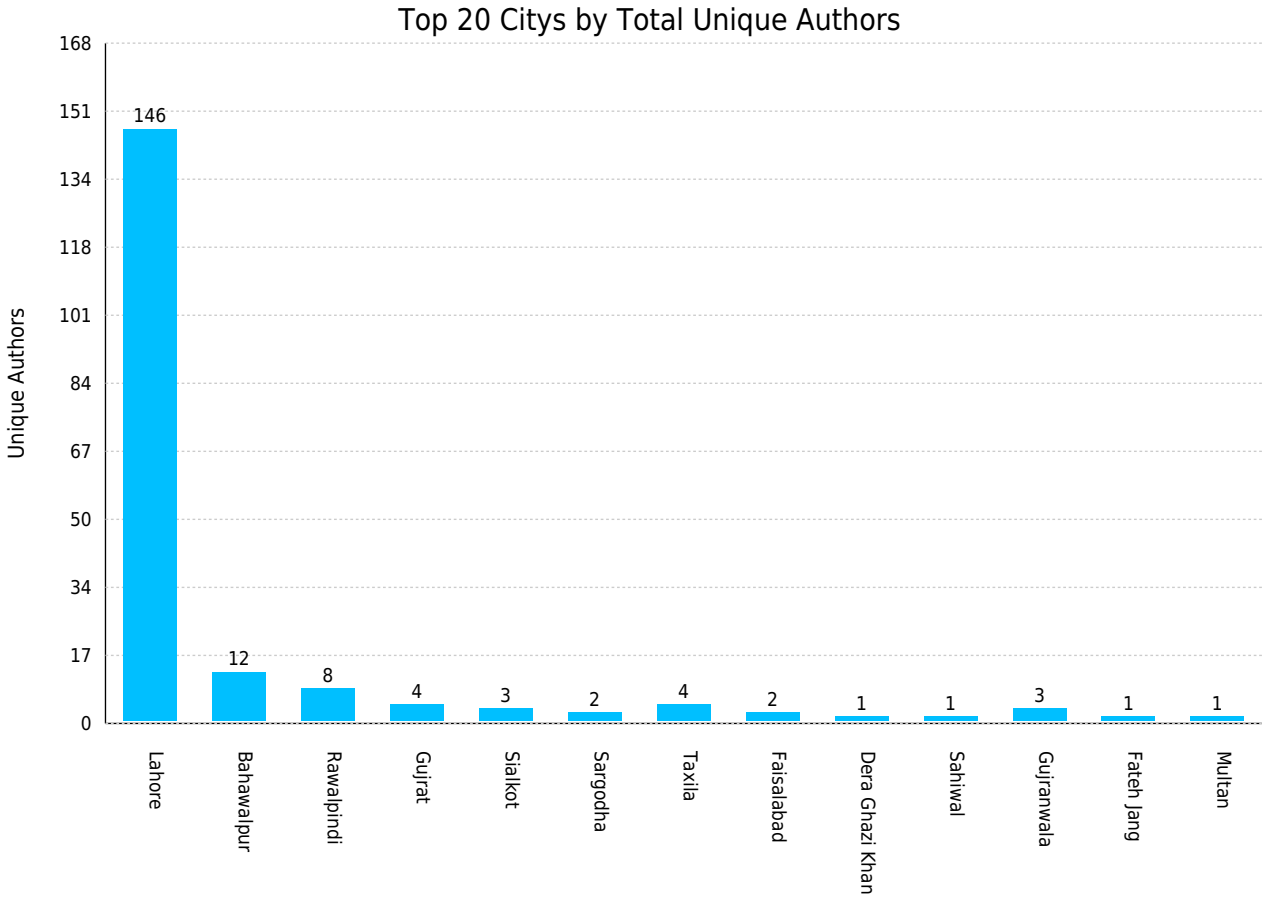
City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Lahore	107	99	90	81	65
Bahawalpur	8	9	3	9	3
Rawalpindi	5	4	4	4	4
Gujrat	3	5	0	4	0
Sialkot	3	2	1	2	1
Sargodha	2	2	0	2	0
Taxila	2	4	0	4	0
Faisalabad	2	1	1	1	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	1	1	0	1	0
Sahiwal	1	1	0	1	0
Gujranwala	1	2	1	2	1
Fateh Jang	1	1	0	1	0
Multan	1	1	0	1	0

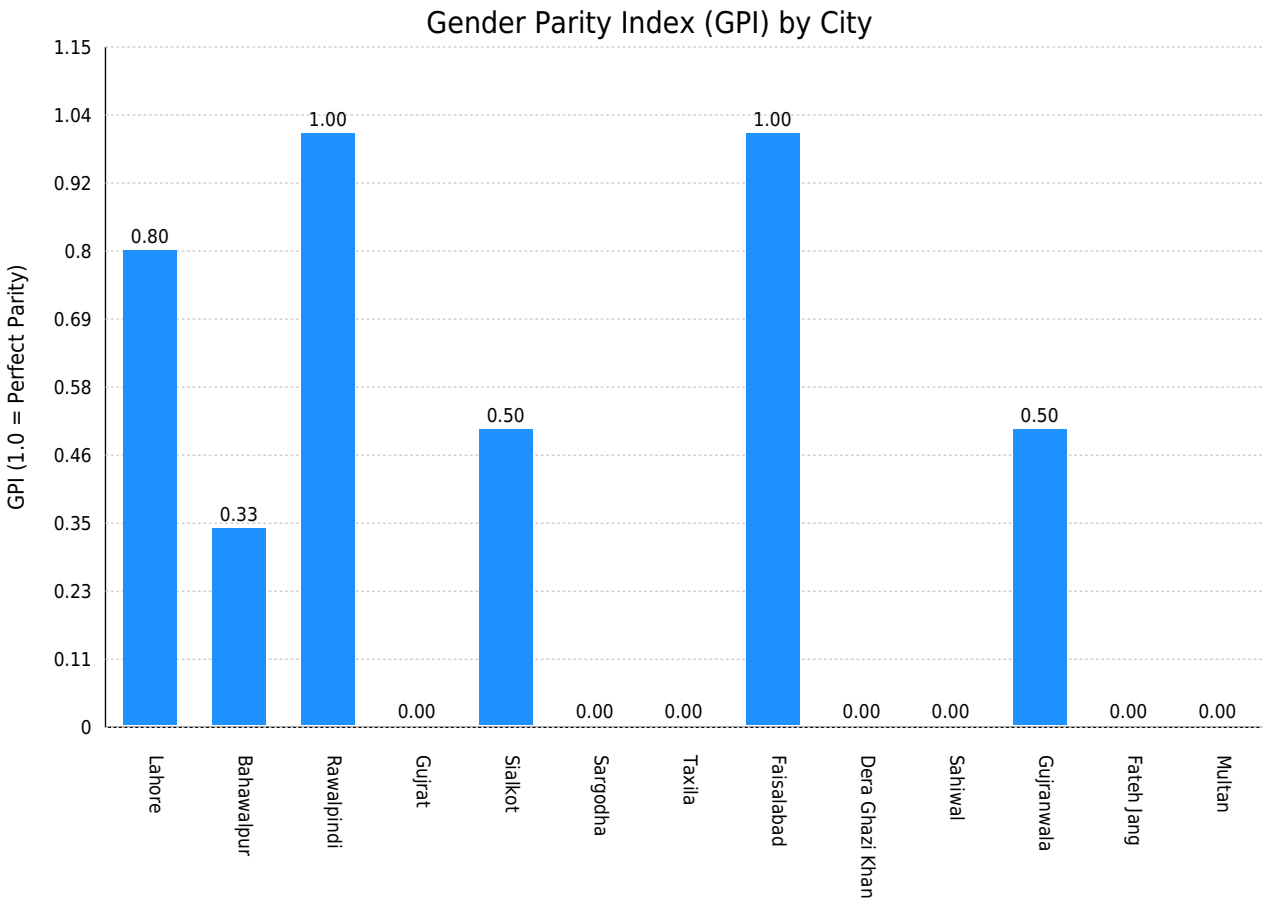


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed citys is **0.664** (Female Ratio: 39.89%).*

> *The city demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Rawalpindi** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Citys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
168
151
134
118
101
84
67
50
34
17
0
146
12
8
4
3
2
4
2
1
1
3
1
1
Lahore
Bahawalpur
Rawalpindi
Gujrat
Sialkot
Sargodha
Taxila
Faisalabad
Dera Ghazi Khan
Sahiwal
Gujranwala
Fateh Jang
Multan


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by City
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.15
1.04
0.92
0.8
0.69
0.58
0.46
0.35
0.23
0.11
0
0.80
0.33
1.00
0.00
0.50
0.00
0.00
1.00
0.00
0.00
0.50
0.00
0.00
Lahore
Bahawalpur
Rawalpindi
Gujrat
Sialkot
Sargodha
Taxila
Faisalabad
Dera Ghazi Khan
Sahiwal
Gujranwala
Fateh Jang
Multan

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (City Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Bahawalpur**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.00x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.00, Female GCM: 1.00).*

City Dominance Metric

*The single leading city, **Lahore**, is responsible for **78.10%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed citys.*

Top City Gender Distribution Report - Sindh

This section provides an analysis of papers by city along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 citys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of City-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the City-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that city.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

City-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

City	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Karachi	18	19	3	15	3

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five city(ies/s) is required to generate meaningful analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five citys, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top Province Gender Distribution Report - Overall

This section provides an analysis of papers by province along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 provinces by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Province-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Province-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

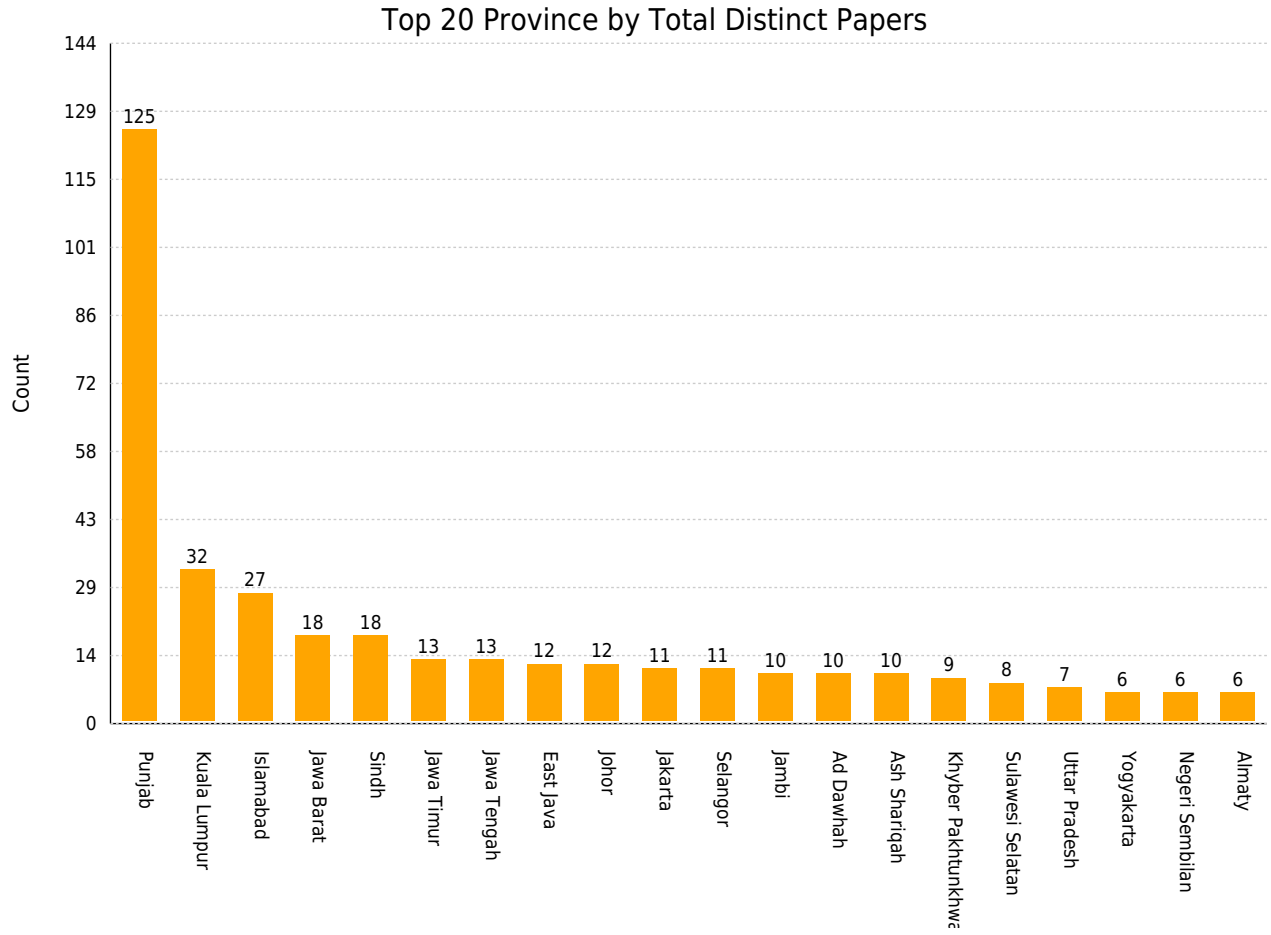
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that province.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Province-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Province	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Punjab	125	132	100	110	75
Kuala Lumpur	32	39	16	36	14
Islamabad	27	35	7	28	6
Jawa Barat	18	30	11	29	11
Sindh	18	19	3	15	3
Jawa Timur	13	16	5	16	5
Jawa Tengah	13	21	9	20	9
East Java	12	21	5	18	5
Johor	12	19	12	17	11
Jakarta	11	13	11	12	11
Selangor	11	20	7	20	7
Jambi	10	15	1	15	1
Ad Dawhah	10	15	0	10	0
Ash Shariqah	10	9	2	8	2

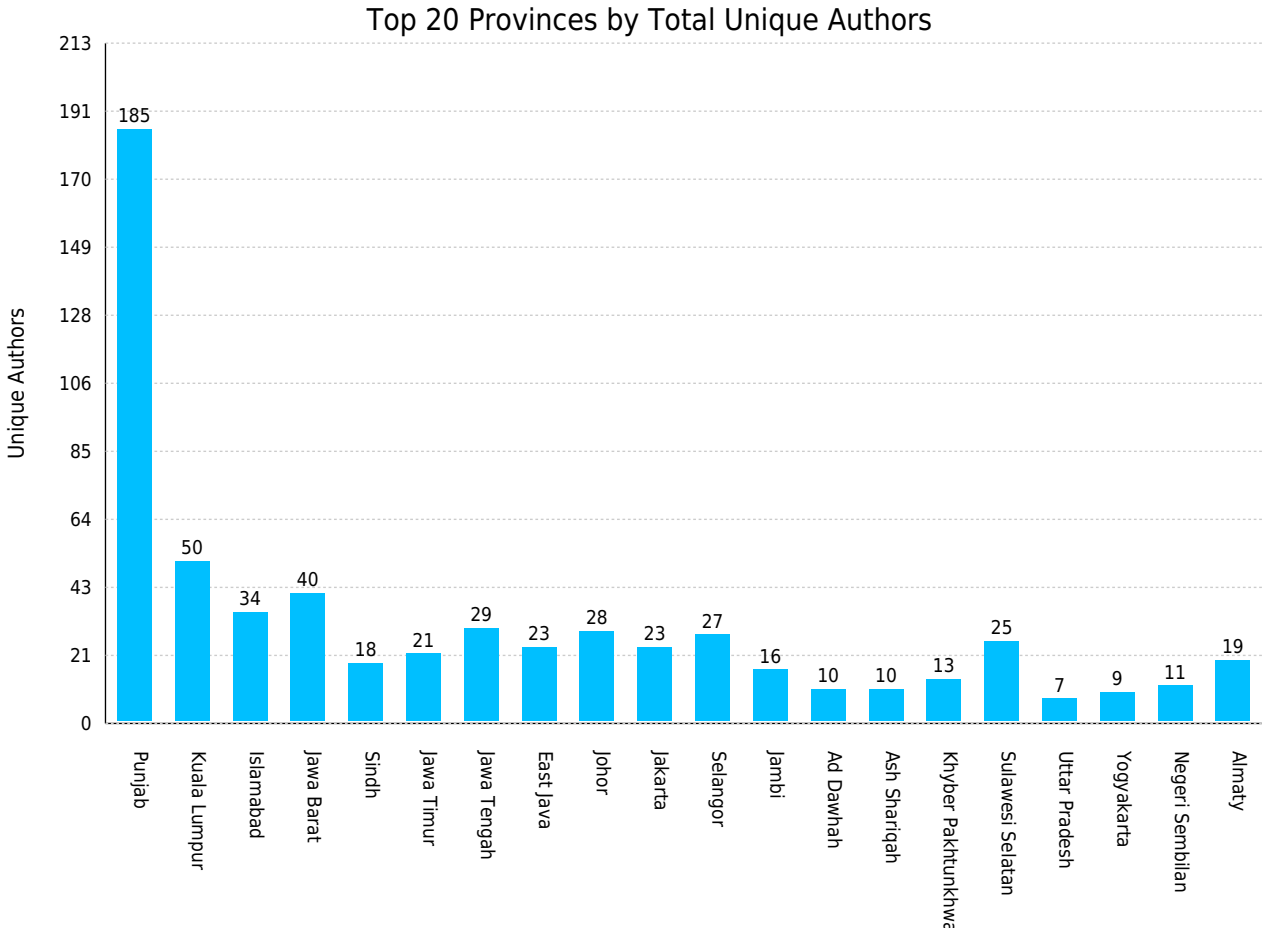
Province	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	12	1	12	1
Sulawesi Selatan	8	21	6	20	6
Uttar Pradesh	7	6	1	6	1
Yogyakarta	6	9	0	9	0
Negeri Sembilan	6	8	4	7	4
Almaty	6	15	4	15	4

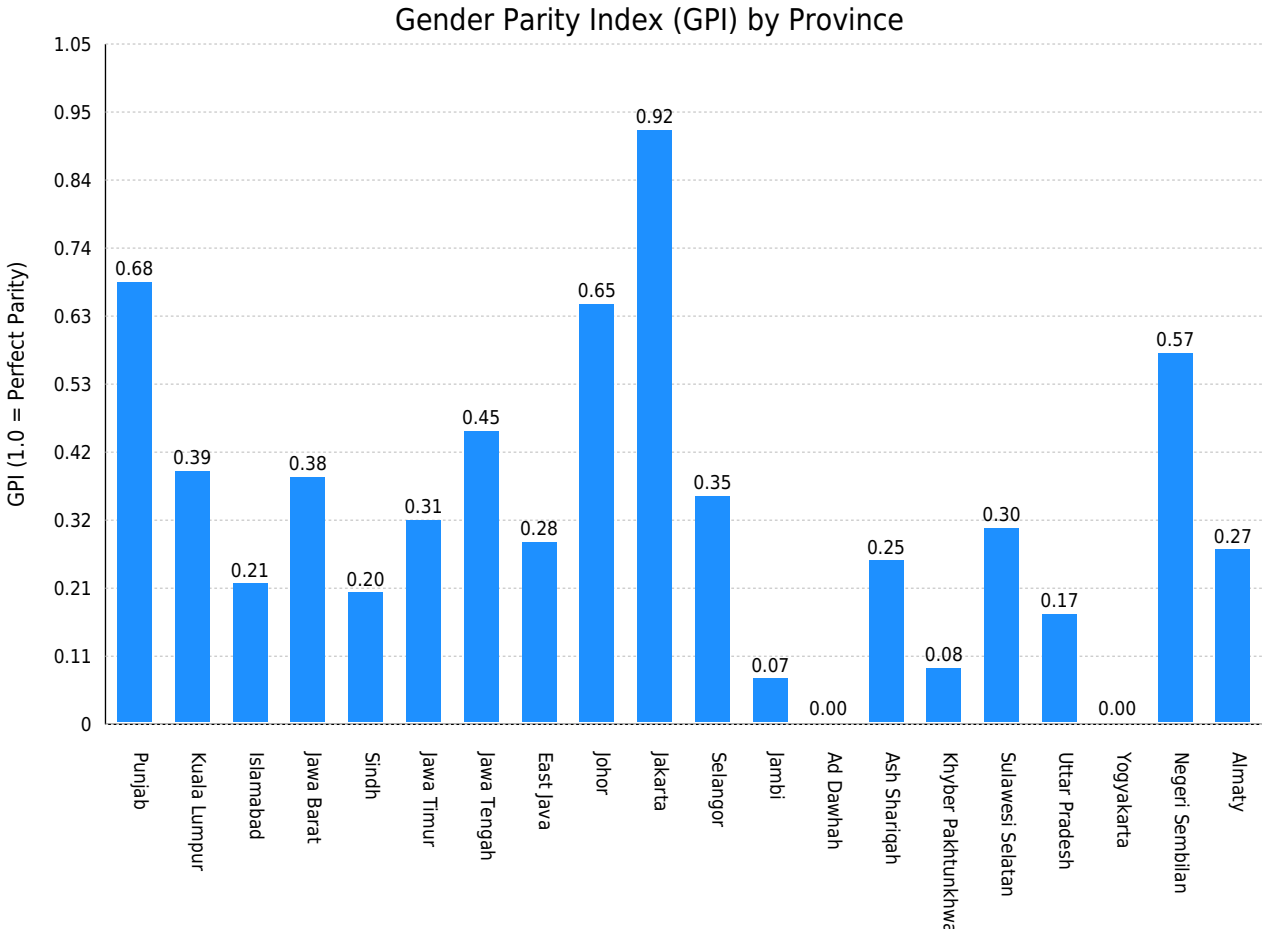


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed provinces is **0.416** (Female Ratio: 29.38%).*

> *The province demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Jakarta** with a GPI of **0.917**.*


Top 20 Provinces by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
213
191
170
149
128
106
85
64
43
21
0
185
50
34
40
18
21
29
23
28
23
27
16
10
10
13
25
7
9
11
19
Punjab
Kuala Lumpur
Islamabad
Jawa Barat
Sindh
Jawa Timur
Jawa Tengah
East Java
Johor
Jakarta
Selangor
Jambi
Ad Dawhah
Ash Shariqah
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Sulawesi Selatan
Uttar Pradesh
Yogyakarta
Negeri Sembilan
Almaty


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Province
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.05
0.95
0.84
0.74
0.63
0.53
0.42
0.32
0.21
0.11
0
0.68
0.39
0.21
0.38
0.20
0.31
0.45
0.28
0.65
0.92
0.35
0.07
0.00
0.25
0.08
0.30
0.17
0.00
0.57
0.27
Punjab
Kuala Lumpur
Islamabad
Jawa Barat
Sindh
Jawa Timur
Jawa Tengah
East Java
Johor
Jakarta
Selangor
Jambi
Ad Dawhah
Ash Shariqah
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Sulawesi Selatan
Uttar Pradesh
Yogyakarta
Negeri Sembilan
Almaty

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Province Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Sindh**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.27x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.27, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Province Dominance Metric

*The single leading province, **Punjab**, is responsible for **34.34%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed provinces.*

Top Province Gender Distribution Report - International

This section provides an analysis of papers by province along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 provinces by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Province-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Province-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

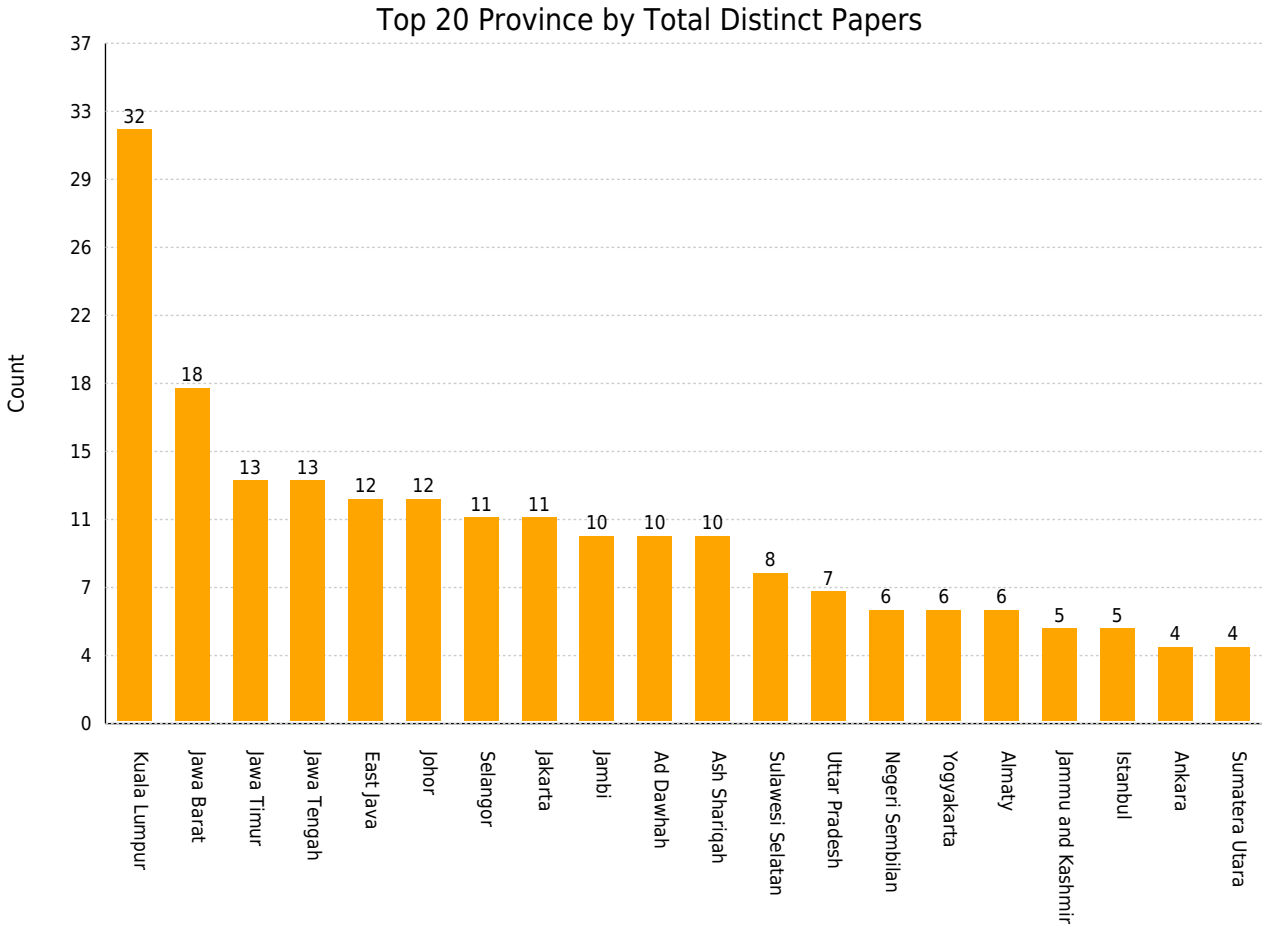
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that province.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Province-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Province	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Kuala Lumpur	32	39	16	36	14
Jawa Barat	18	30	11	29	11
Jawa Timur	13	16	5	16	5
Jawa Tengah	13	21	9	20	9
East Java	12	21	5	18	5
Johor	12	19	12	17	11
Selangor	11	20	7	20	7
Jakarta	11	13	11	12	11
Jambi	10	15	1	15	1
Ad Dawhah	10	15	0	10	0
Ash Shariqah	10	9	2	8	2
Sulawesi Selatan	8	21	6	20	6
Uttar Pradesh	7	6	1	6	1
Negeri Sembilan	6	8	4	7	4

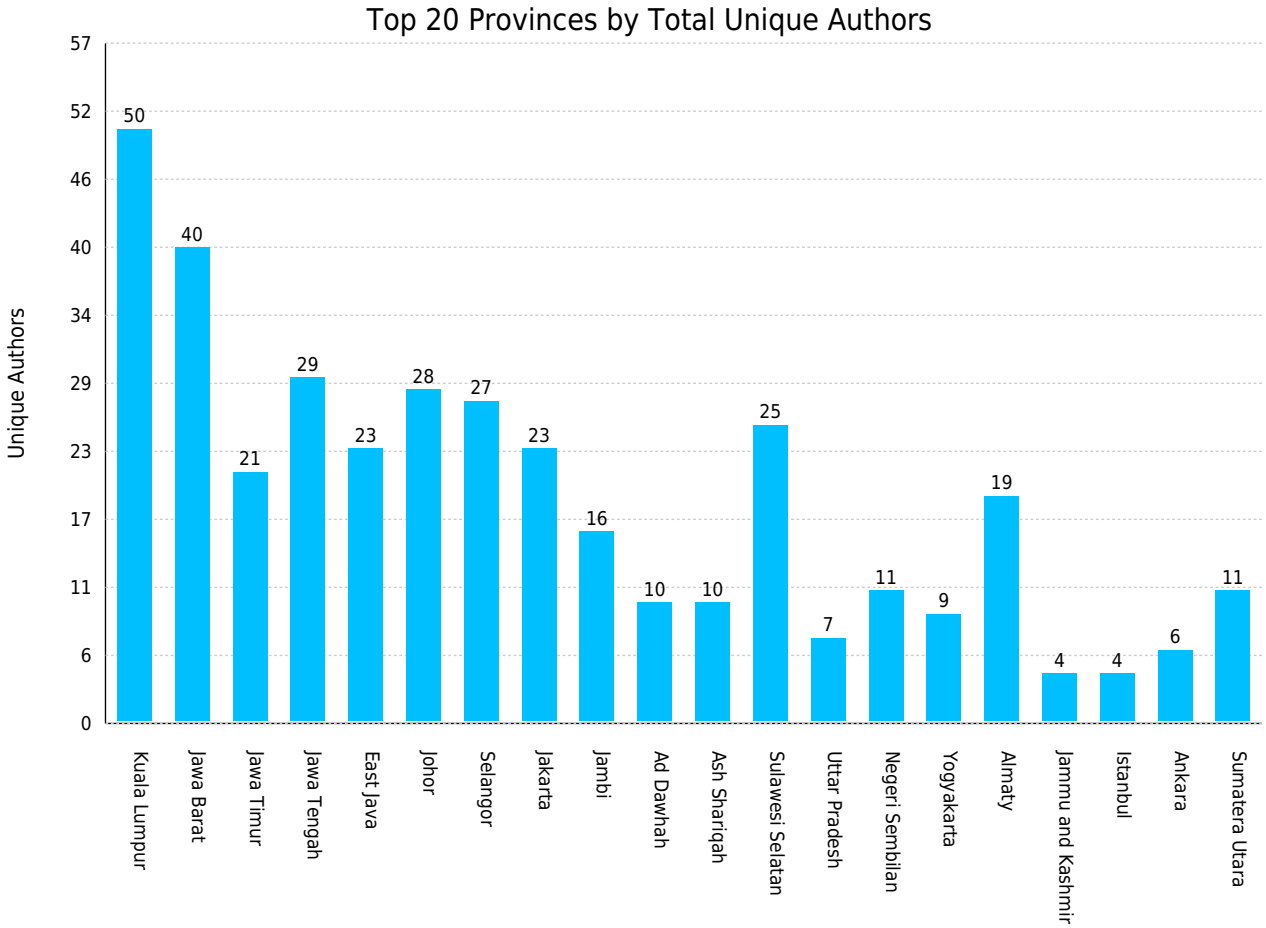
Province	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Yogyakarta	6	9	0	9	0
Almaty	6	15	4	15	4
Jammu and Kashmir	5	4	1	3	1
Istanbul	5	5	0	4	0
Ankara	4	5	1	5	1
Sumatera Utara	4	6	5	6	5

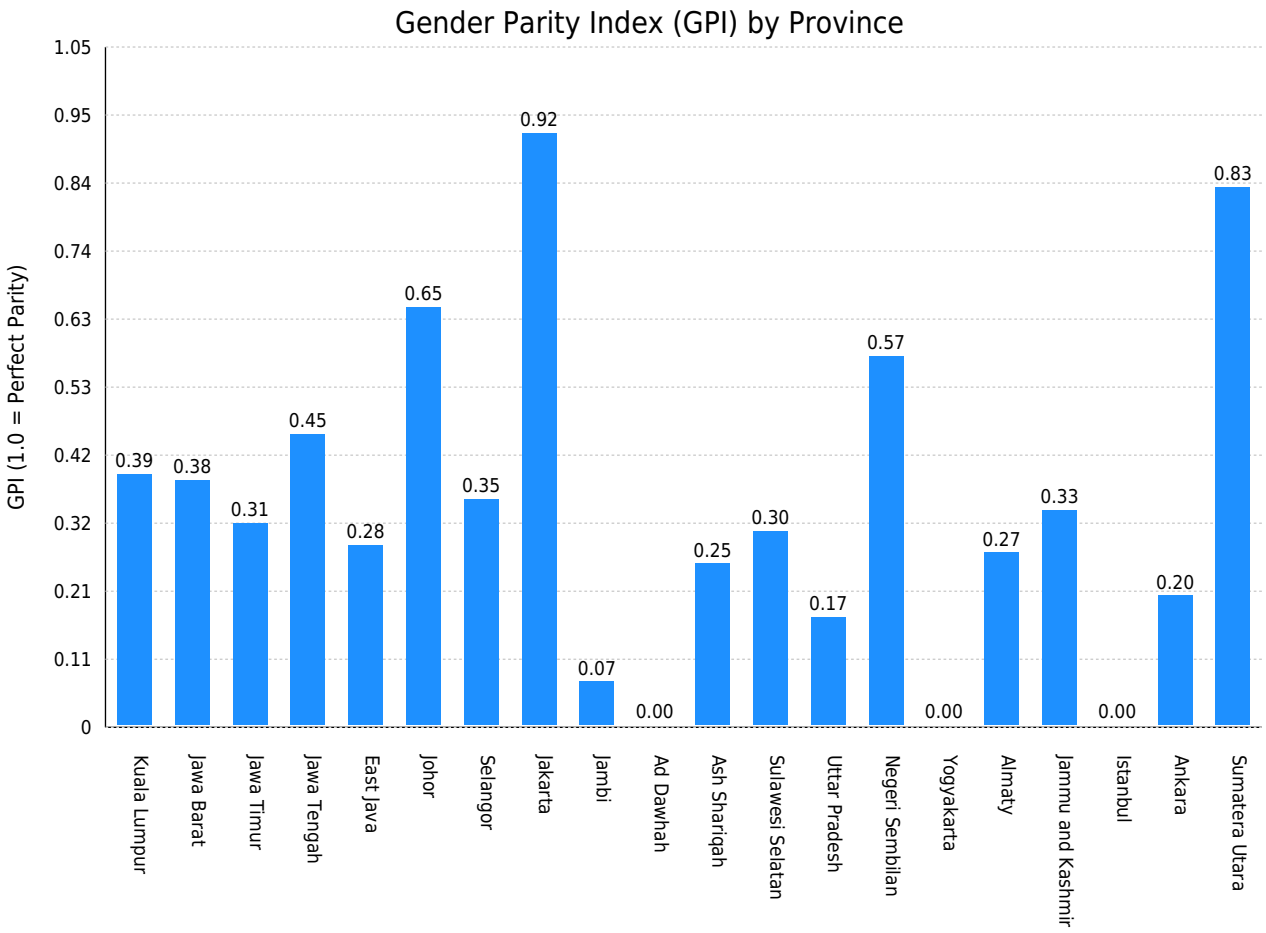


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed provinces is **0.355** (Female Ratio: 26.20%).*

> *The province demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Jakarta** with a GPI of **0.917**.*


Top 20 Provinces by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
0
6
11
17
23
29
34
40
46
52
57
50
40
21
29
23
28
27
23
16
10
10
25
7
11
9
19
4
4
6
11
Kuala Lumpur
Jawa Barat
Jawa Timur
Jawa Tengah
East Java
Johor
Selangor
Jakarta
Jambi
Ad Dawhah
Ash Shariqah
Sulawesi Selatan
Uttar Pradesh
Negeri Sembilan
Yogyakarta
Almaty
Jammu and Kashmir
Istanbul
Ankara
Sumatera Utara


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Province
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
0
0.11
0.21
0.32
0.42
0.53
0.63
0.74
0.84
0.95
1.05
0.39
0.38
0.31
0.45
0.28
0.65
0.35
0.92
0.07
0.00
0.25
0.30
0.17
0.57
0.00
0.27
0.33
0.00
0.20
0.83
Kuala Lumpur
Jawa Barat
Jawa Timur
Jawa Tengah
East Java
Johor
Selangor
Jakarta
Jambi
Ad Dawhah
Ash Shariqah
Sulawesi Selatan
Uttar Pradesh
Negeri Sembilan
Yogyakarta
Almaty
Jammu and Kashmir
Istanbul
Ankara
Sumatera Utara

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Province Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Jammu and Kashmir**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.33x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.33, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Province Dominance Metric

*The single leading province, **Kuala Lumpur**, is responsible for **15.76%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed provinces.*

Top Province Gender Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by province along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 provinces by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Province-Level Metrics

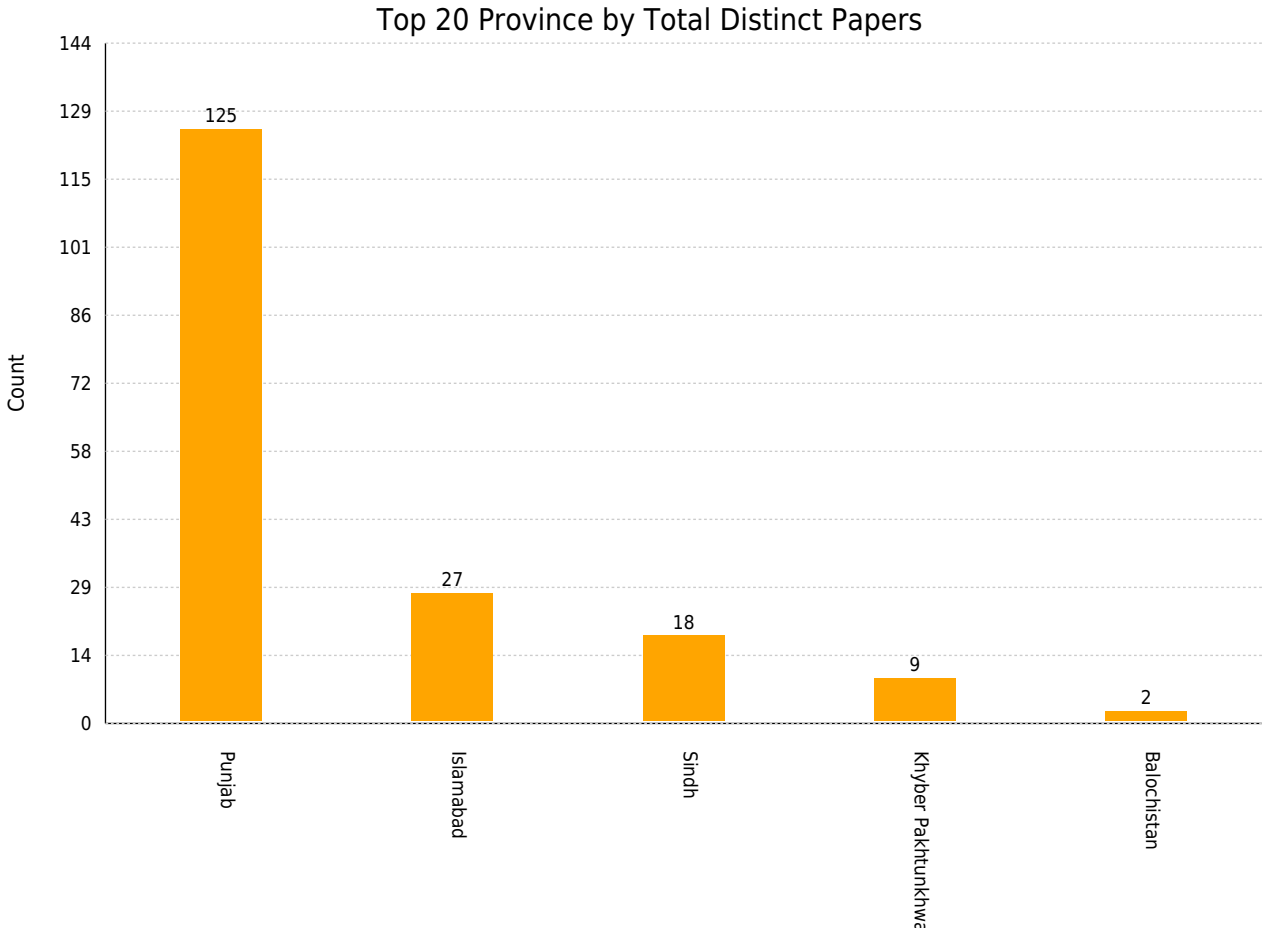
Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Province-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that province.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Province-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

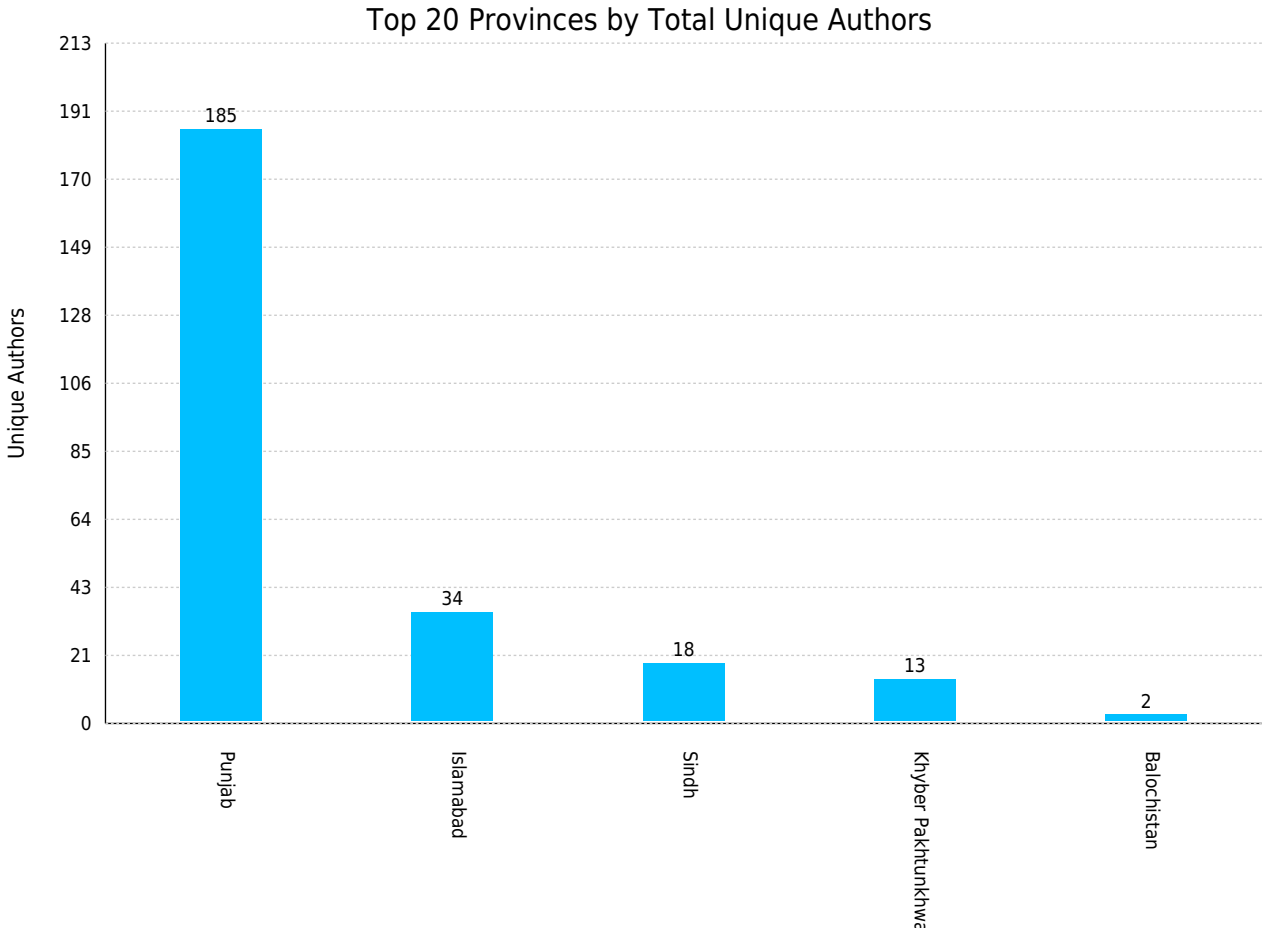
Province	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Punjab	125	132	100	110	75
Islamabad	27	35	7	28	6
Sindh	18	19	3	15	3
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	12	1	12	1
Balochistan	2	1	1	1	1

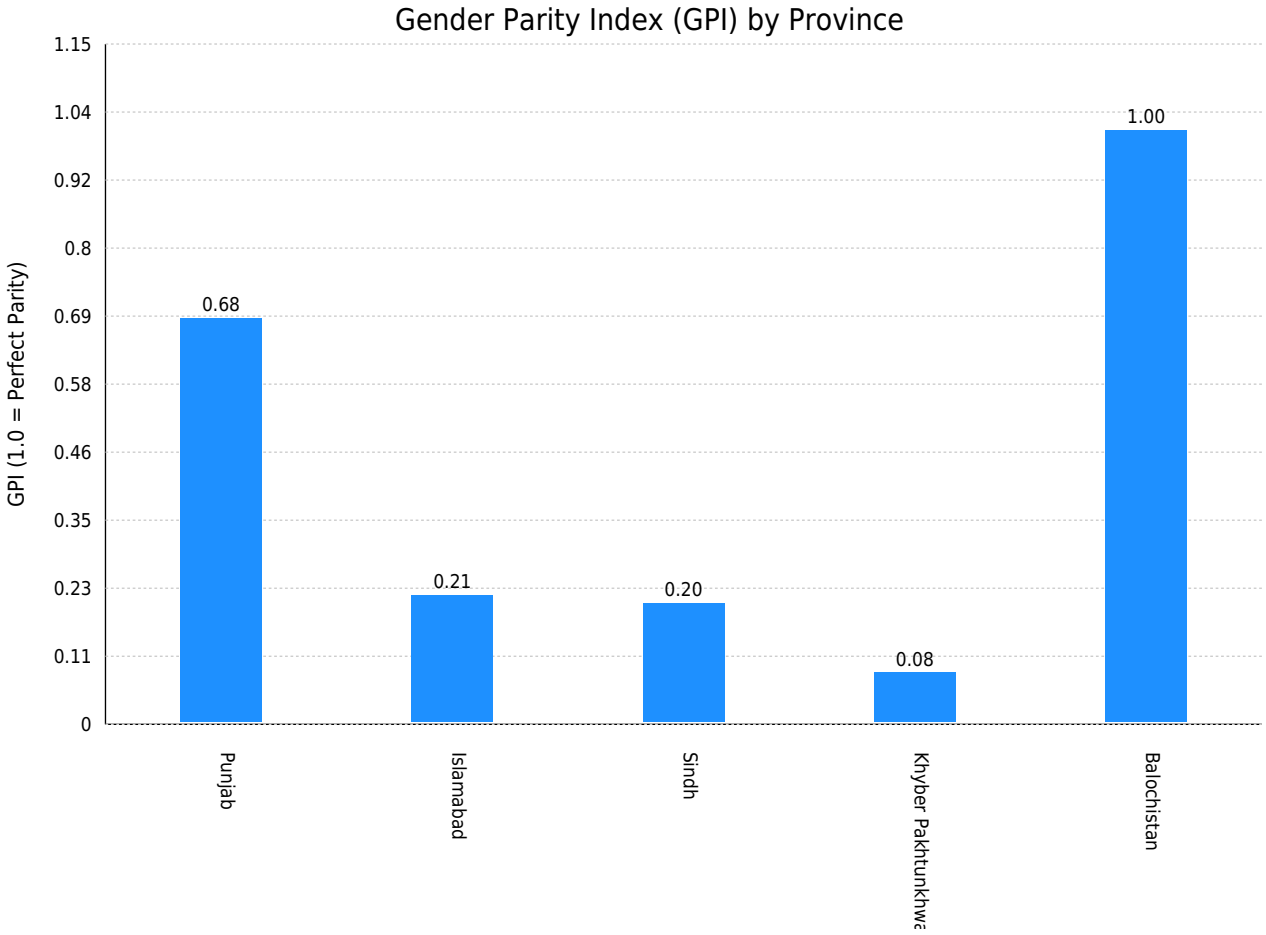


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed provinces is **0.518** (Female Ratio: 34.13%).*

> *The province demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Balochistan** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Provinces by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
213
191
170
149
128
106
85
64
43
21
0
185
34
18
13
2
Punjab
Islamabad
Sindh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balochistan


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Province
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.15
1.04
0.92
0.8
0.69
0.58
0.46
0.35
0.23
0.11
0
0.68
0.21
0.20
0.08
1.00
Punjab
Islamabad
Sindh
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balochistan

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Province Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Sindh**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.27x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.27, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Province Dominance Metric

*The single leading province, **Punjab**, is responsible for **69.06%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed provinces.*

Top Country Gender Distribution Report - Overall

This section provides an analysis of papers by country along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 countrys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Country-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Country-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

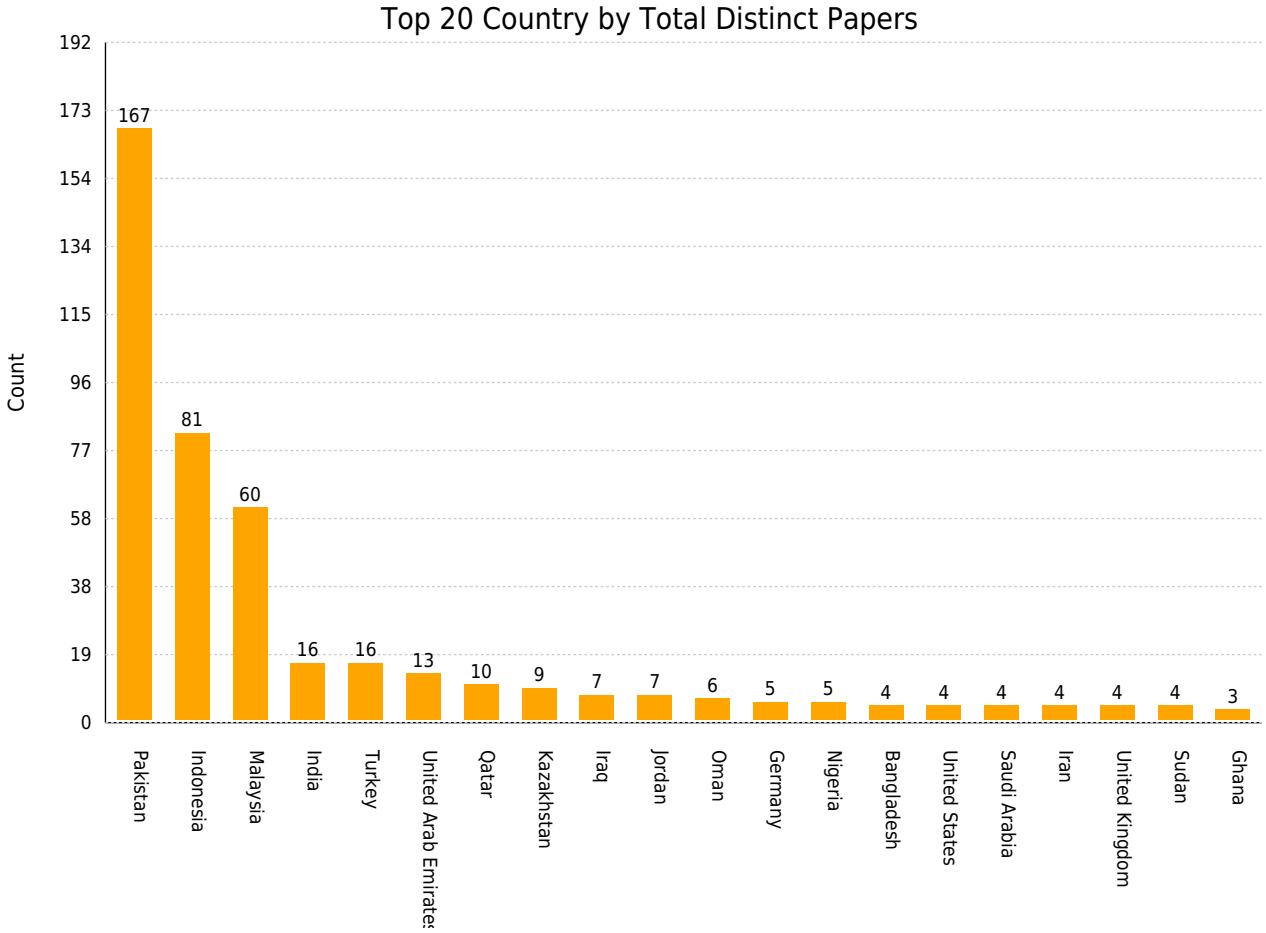
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that country.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Country-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Country	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Pakistan	167	199	112	158	86
Indonesia	81	186	61	178	61
Malaysia	60	98	46	91	43
India	16	13	3	12	3
Turkey	16	18	2	15	2
United Arab Emirates	13	15	2	13	2
Qatar	10	15	0	10	0
Kazakhstan	9	21	17	21	16
Iraq	7	12	5	11	5
Jordan	7	15	5	14	5
Oman	6	7	0	6	0
Germany	5	1	4	1	4
Nigeria	5	5	0	5	0

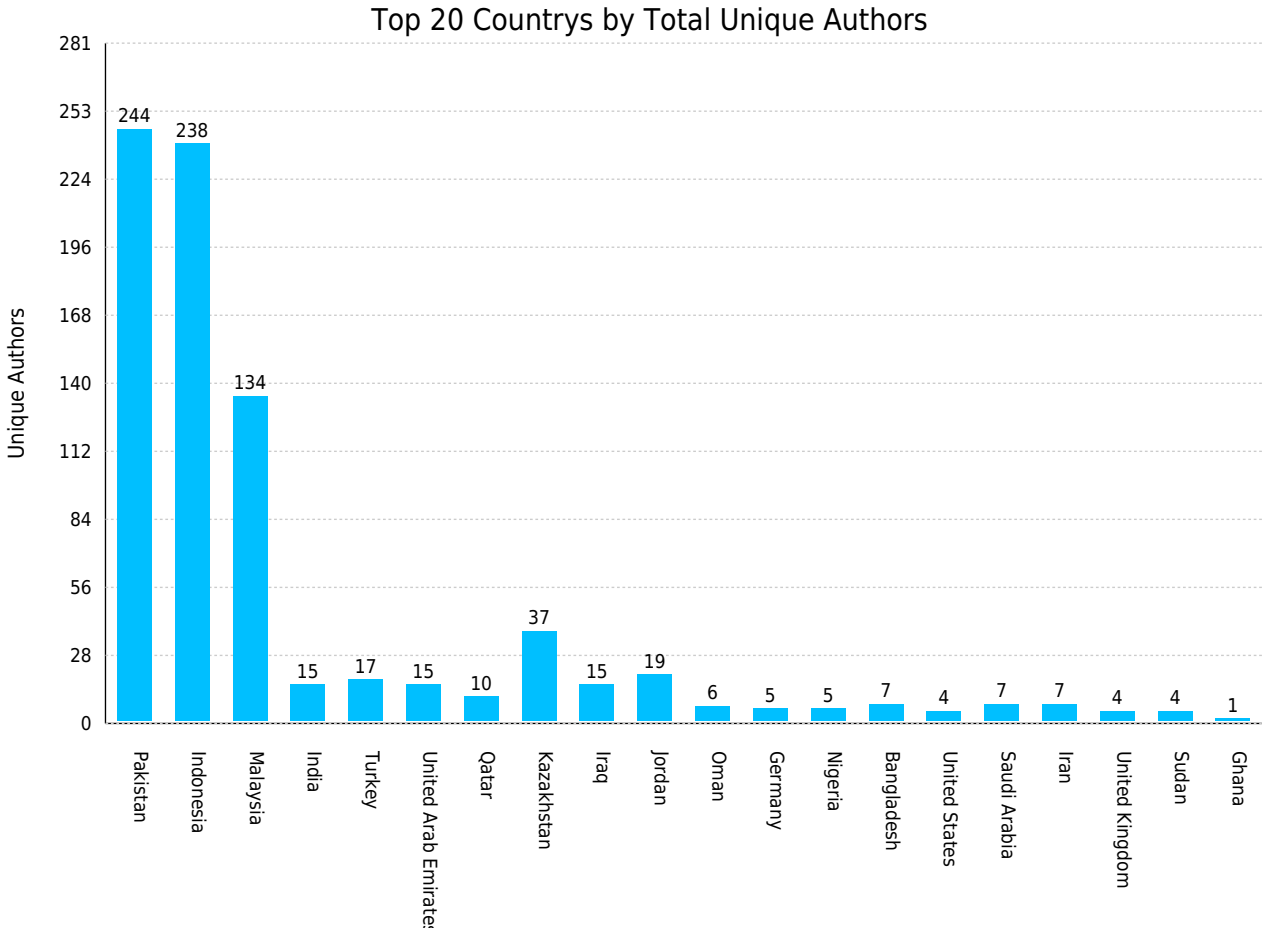
Country	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Bangladesh	4	7	0	7	0
United States	4	4	0	4	0
Saudi Arabia	4	5	2	5	2
Iran	4	4	3	4	3
United Kingdom	4	2	2	2	2
Sudan	4	4	0	4	0
Ghana	3	3	0	1	0

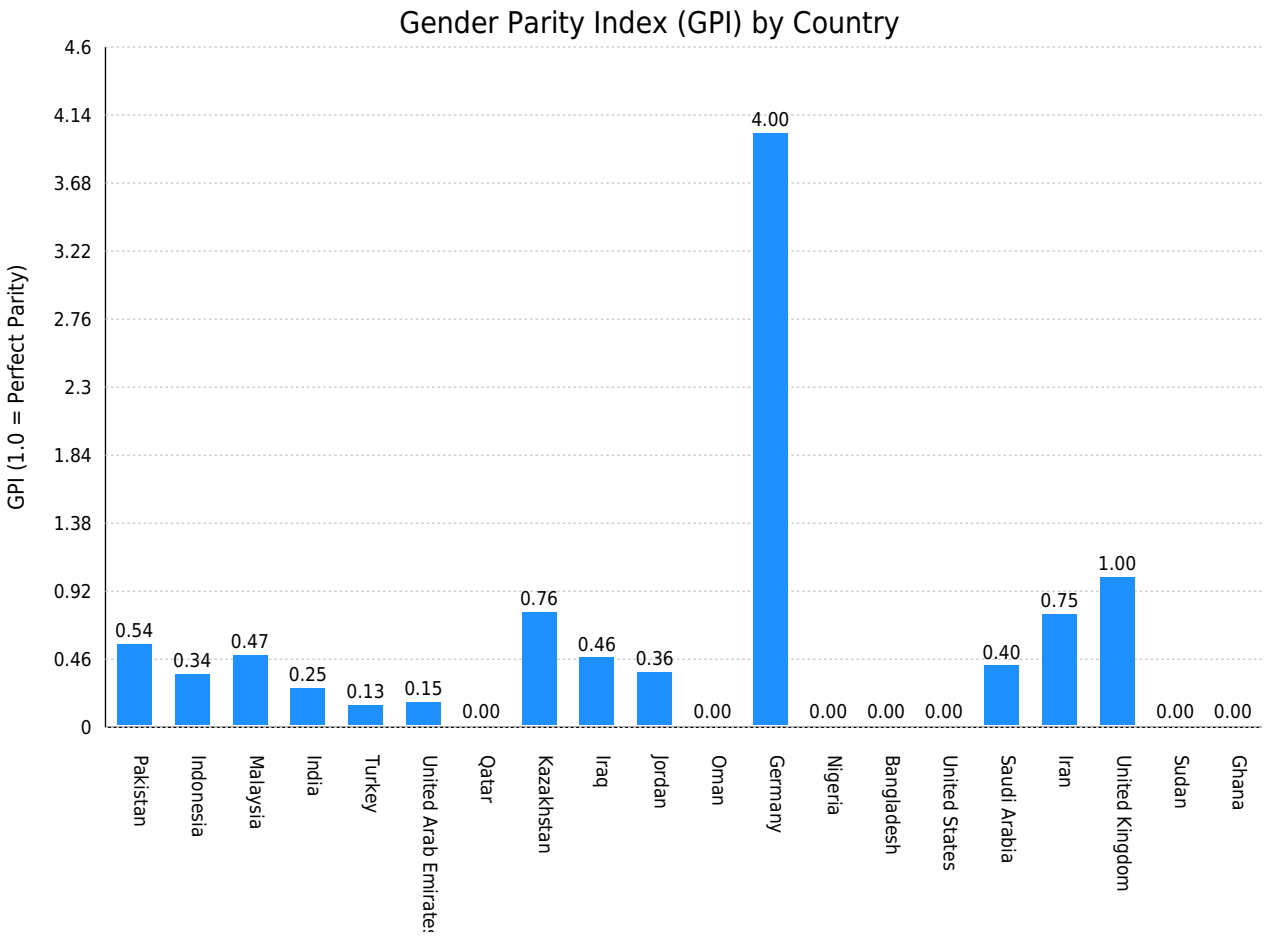


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed countrys is **0.416** (Female Ratio: 29.40%).*

> *The country demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **United Kingdom** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Countrys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
281
253
224
196
168
140
112
84
56
28
0
244
238
134
15
17
15
10
37
15
19
6
5
5
7
4
7
7
4
4
1
Pakistan
Indonesia
Malaysia
India
Turkey
United Arab Emirate
Qatar
Kazakhstan
Iraq
Jordan
Oman
Germany
Nigeria
Bangladesh
United States
Saudi Arabia
Iran
United Kingdom
Sudan
Ghana


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Country
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
4.6
4.14
3.68
3.22
2.76
2.3
1.84
1.38
0.92
0.46
0
0.54
0.34
0.47
0.25
0.13
0.15
0.00
0.76
0.46
0.36
0.00
4.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.40
0.75
1.00
0.00
0.00
Pakistan
Indonesia
Malaysia
India
Turkey
United Arab Emirate
Qatar
Kazakhstan
Iraq
Jordan
Oman
Germany
Nigeria
Bangladesh
United States
Saudi Arabia
Iran
United Kingdom
Sudan
Ghana

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Country Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Turkey**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.20x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.20, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Country Dominance Metric

*The single leading country, **Pakistan**, is responsible for **38.93%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed countrys.*

Top Country Gender Distribution Report - International

This section provides an analysis of papers by country along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 countrys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Country-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Country-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

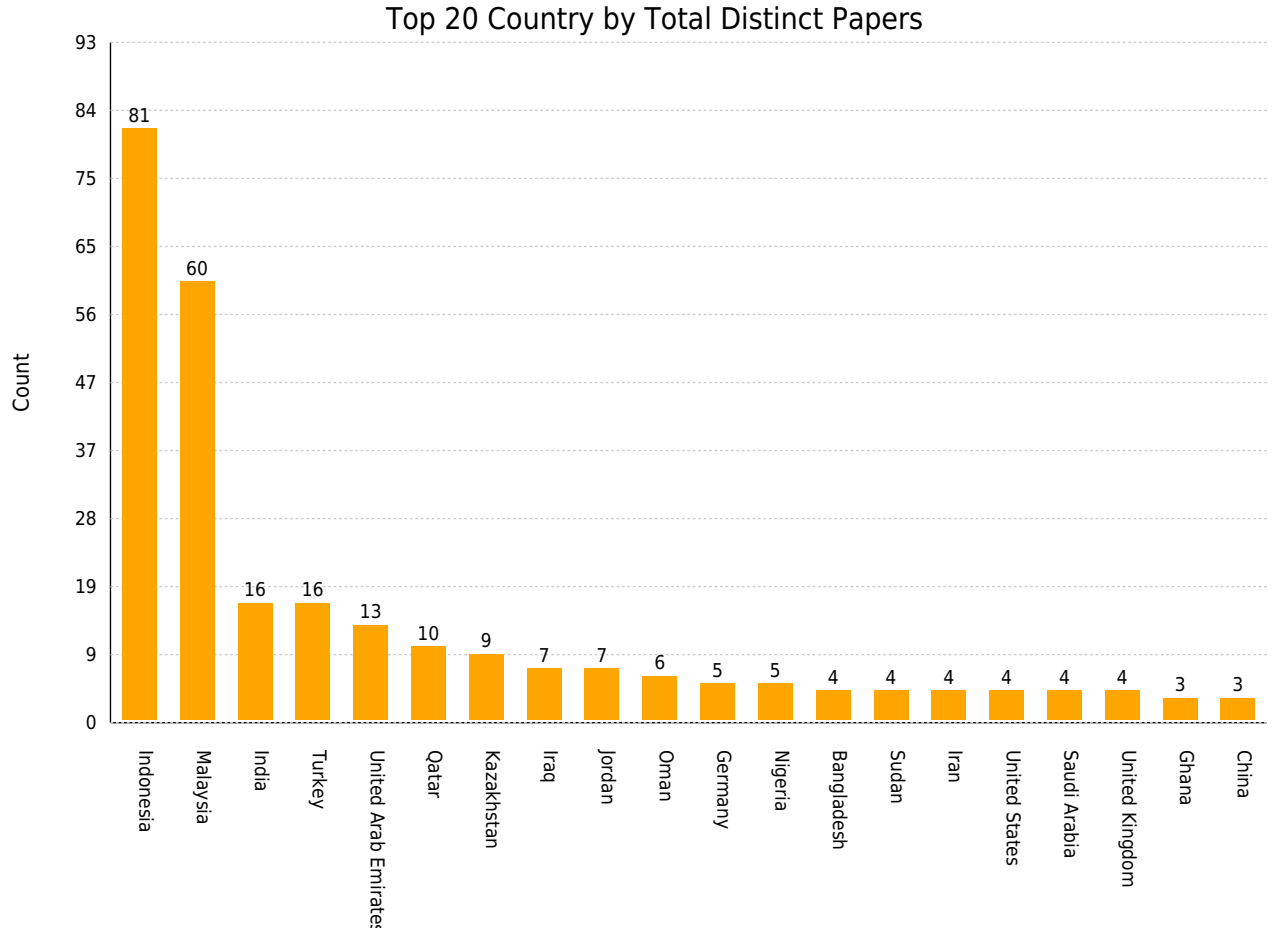
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that country.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Country-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Country	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Indonesia	81	186	61	178	61
Malaysia	60	98	46	91	43
India	16	13	3	12	3
Turkey	16	18	2	15	2
United Arab Emirates	13	15	2	13	2
Qatar	10	15	0	10	0
Kazakhstan	9	21	17	21	16
Iraq	7	12	5	11	5
Jordan	7	15	5	14	5
Oman	6	7	0	6	0
Germany	5	1	4	1	4
Nigeria	5	5	0	5	0
Bangladesh	4	7	0	7	0

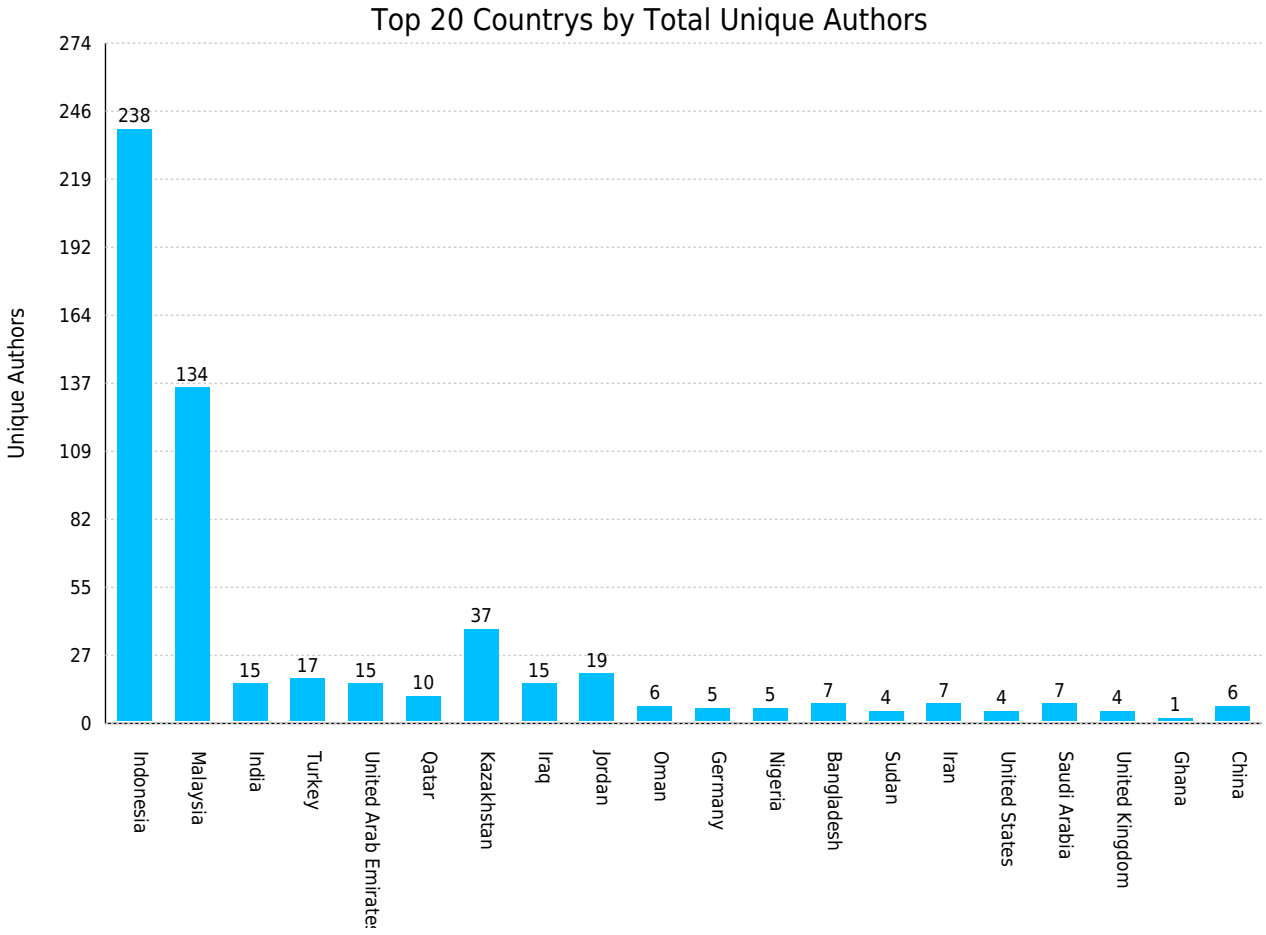
Country	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Sudan	4	4	0	4	0
Iran	4	4	3	4	3
United States	4	4	0	4	0
Saudi Arabia	4	5	2	5	2
United Kingdom	4	2	2	2	2
Ghana	3	3	0	1	0
China	3	6	0	6	0

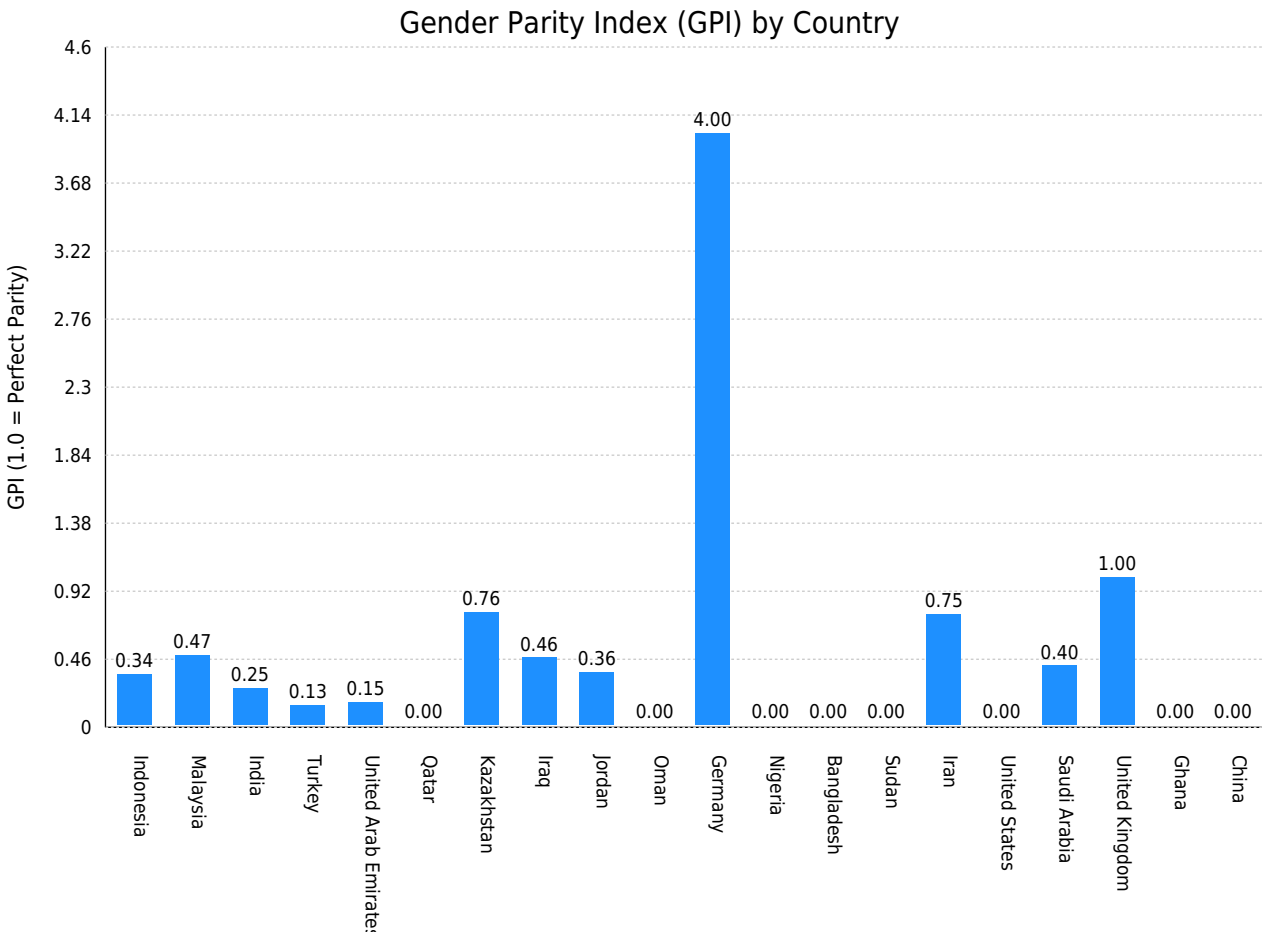


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed countrys is **0.361** (Female Ratio: 26.52%).*

> *The country demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **United Kingdom** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Countrys by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
274
246
219
192
164
137
109
82
55
27
0
238
134
15
17
15
10
37
15
19
6
5
5
7
4
7
4
7
4
1
6
Indonesia
Malaysia
India
Turkey
United Arab Emirate
Qatar
Kazakhstan
Iraq
Jordan
Oman
Germany
Nigeria
Bangladesh
Sudan
Iran
United States
Saudi Arabia
United Kingdom
Ghana
China


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Country
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
4.6
4.14
3.68
3.22
2.76
2.3
1.84
1.38
0.92
0.46
0
0.34
0.47
0.25
0.13
0.15
0.00
0.76
0.46
0.36
0.00
4.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.75
0.00
0.40
1.00
0.00
0.00
Indonesia
Malaysia
India
Turkey
United Arab Emirate
Qatar
Kazakhstan
Iraq
Jordan
Oman
Germany
Nigeria
Bangladesh
Sudan
Iran
United States
Saudi Arabia
United Kingdom
Ghana
China

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Country Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **Turkey**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.20x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.20, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Country Dominance Metric

*The single leading country, **Indonesia**, is responsible for **30.57%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed countrys.*

Top Country Gender Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by country along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 countrys by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Country-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Country-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that country.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Country-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Country	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Pakistan	167	199	112	158	86

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five country(ies/s) is required to generate meaningful analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five countrys, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Overall

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

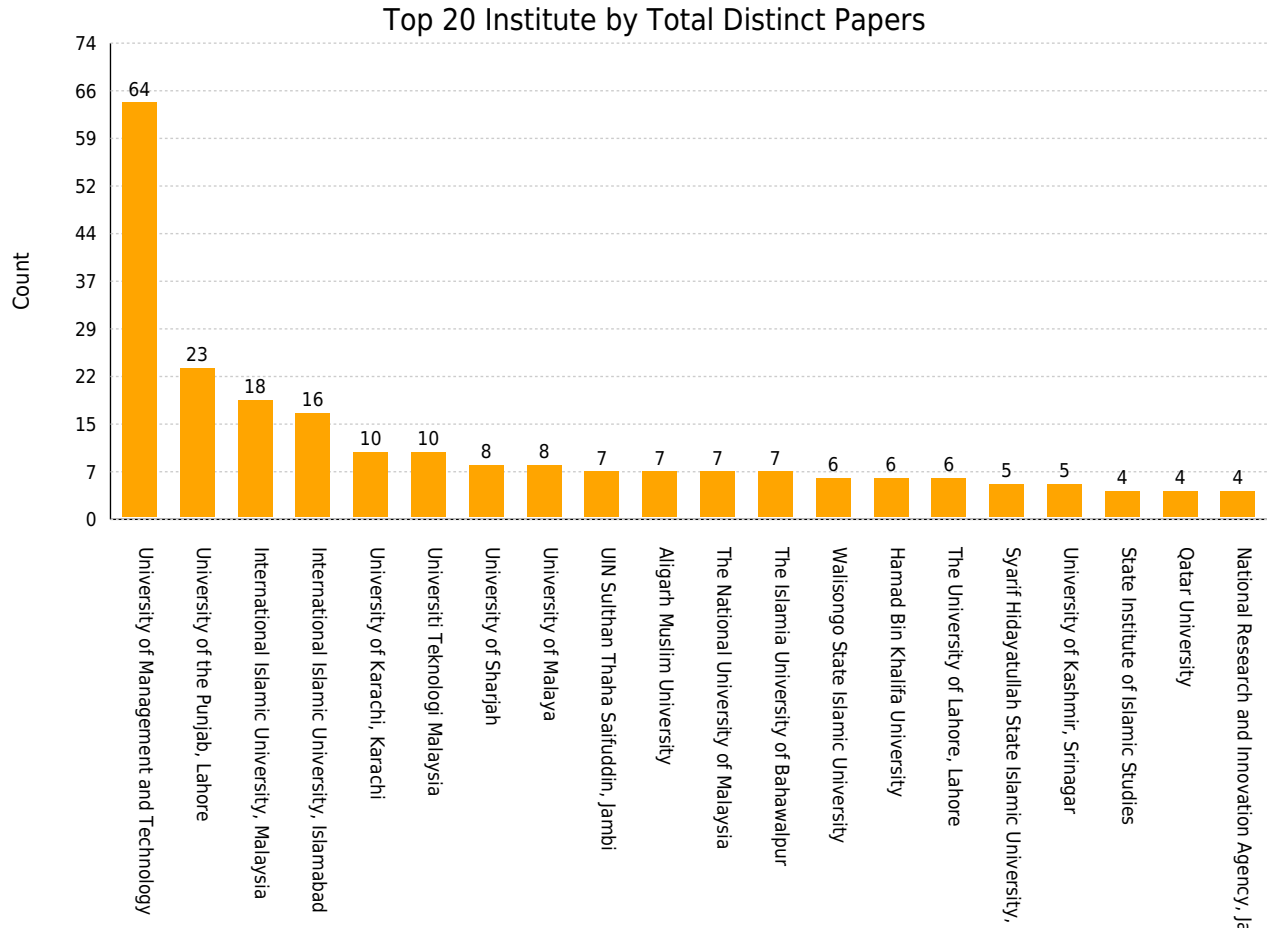
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Management and Technology	64	46	58	36	38
University of the Punjab, Lahore	23	17	13	12	12
International Islamic University, Malaysia	18	15	12	14	10
International Islamic University, Islamabad	16	17	3	13	2
University of Karachi, Karachi	10	11	0	9	0
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	10	13	11	11	10
University of Sharjah	8	7	1	6	1
University of Malaya	8	17	1	15	1
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi	7	11	1	11	1

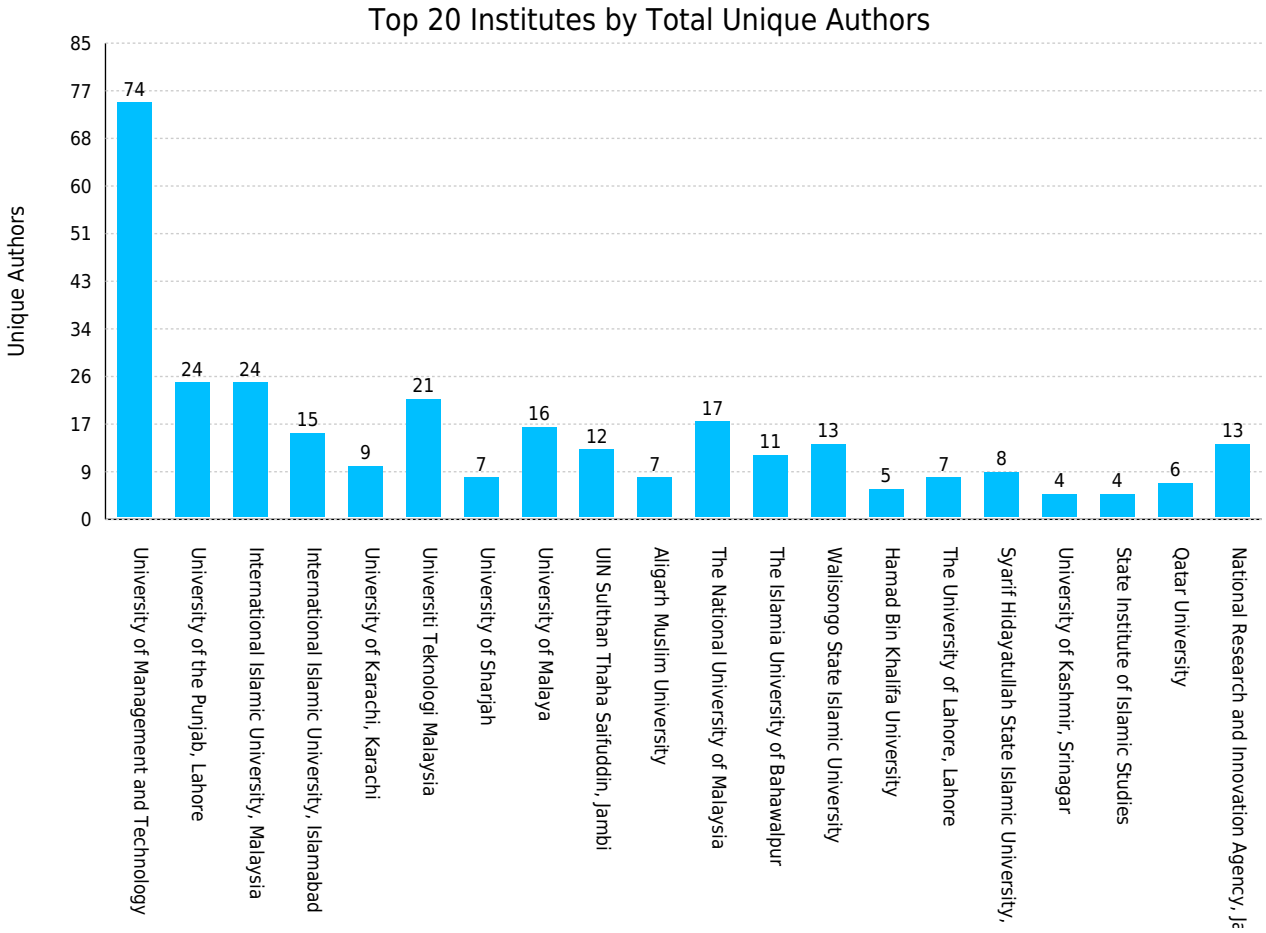
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Aligarh Muslim University	7	6	1	6	1
The National University of Malaysia	7	14	3	14	3
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	7	8	3	8	3
Walisongo State Islamic University	6	7	6	7	6
Hamad Bin Khalifa University	6	7	0	5	0
The University of Lahore, Lahore	6	6	1	6	1
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta	5	7	2	6	2
University of Kashmir, Srinagar	5	4	1	3	1
State Institute of Islamic Studies	4	4	1	4	1
Qatar University	4	8	0	6	0
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta	4	5	8	5	8

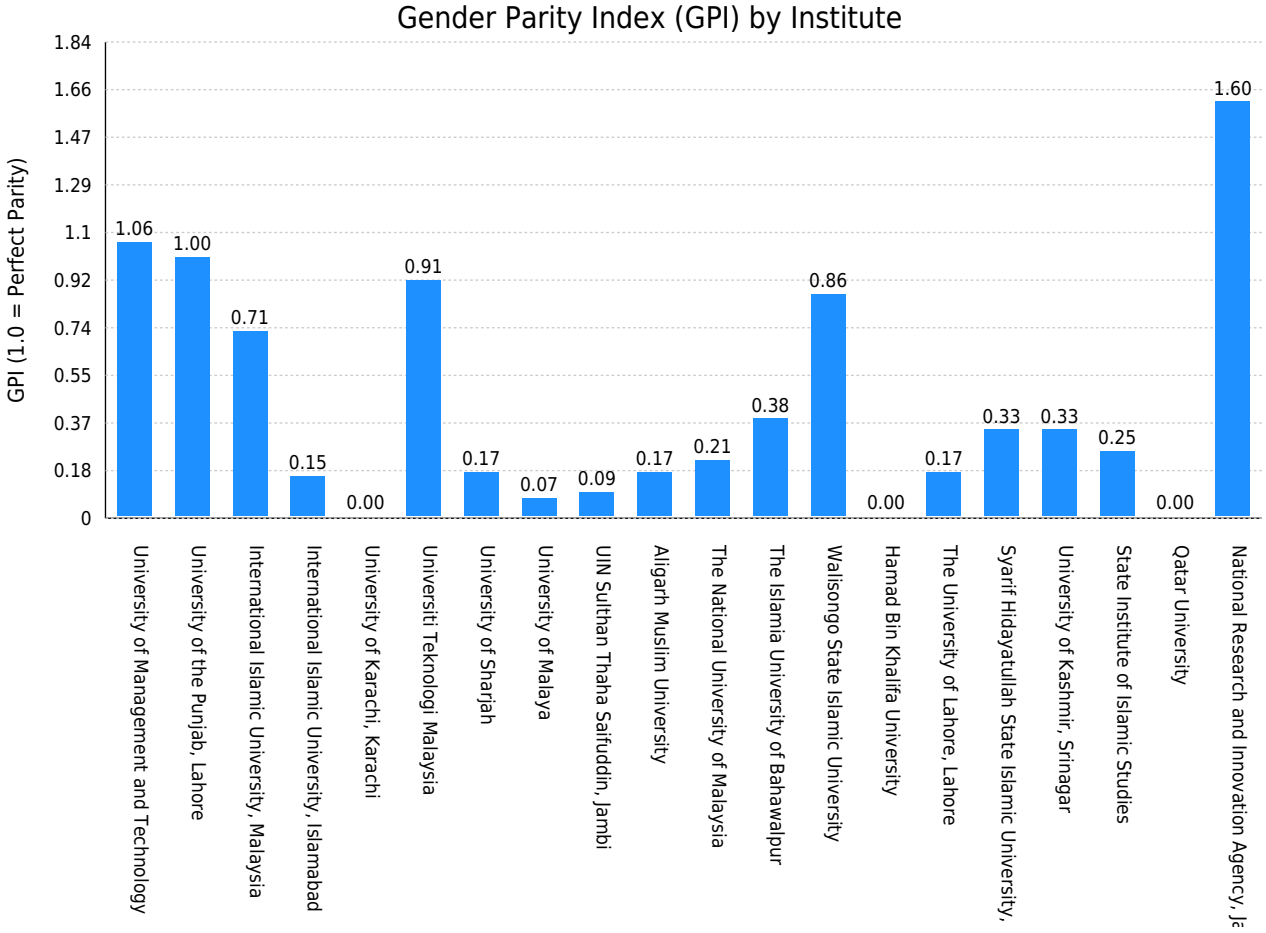


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.513** (Female Ratio: 33.89%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **University of the Punjab, Lahore** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
85
77
68
60
51
43
34
26
17
9
0
74
24
24
15
9
21
7
16
12
7
17
11
13
5
7
8
4
4
6
13
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
International Islamic University, Malaysia
International Islamic University, Islamabad
University of Karachi, Karachi
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
University of Sharjah
University of Malaya
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi
Aligarh Muslim University
The National University of Malaysia
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
Walisongo State Islamic University
Hamad Bin Khalifa University
The University of Lahore, Lahore
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,
University of Kashmir, Srinagar
State Institute of Islamic Studies
Qatar University
National Research and Innovation Agency, Ja


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.84
1.66
1.47
1.29
1.1
0.92
0.74
0.55
0.37
0.18
0
1.06
1.00
0.71
0.15
0.00
0.91
0.17
0.07
0.09
0.17
0.21
0.38
0.86
0.00
0.17
0.33
0.33
0.25
0.00
1.60
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
International Islamic University, Malaysia
International Islamic University, Islamabad
University of Karachi, Karachi
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
University of Sharjah
University of Malaya
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi
Aligarh Muslim University
The National University of Malaysia
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
Walisongo State Islamic University
Hamad Bin Khalifa University
The University of Lahore, Lahore
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,
University of Kashmir, Srinagar
State Institute of Islamic Studies
Qatar University
National Research and Innovation Agency, Ja

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **University of Kashmir, Srinagar**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.33x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.33, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Institute Dominance Metric

*The single leading institute, **University of Management and Technology**, is responsible for **28.44%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - International

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

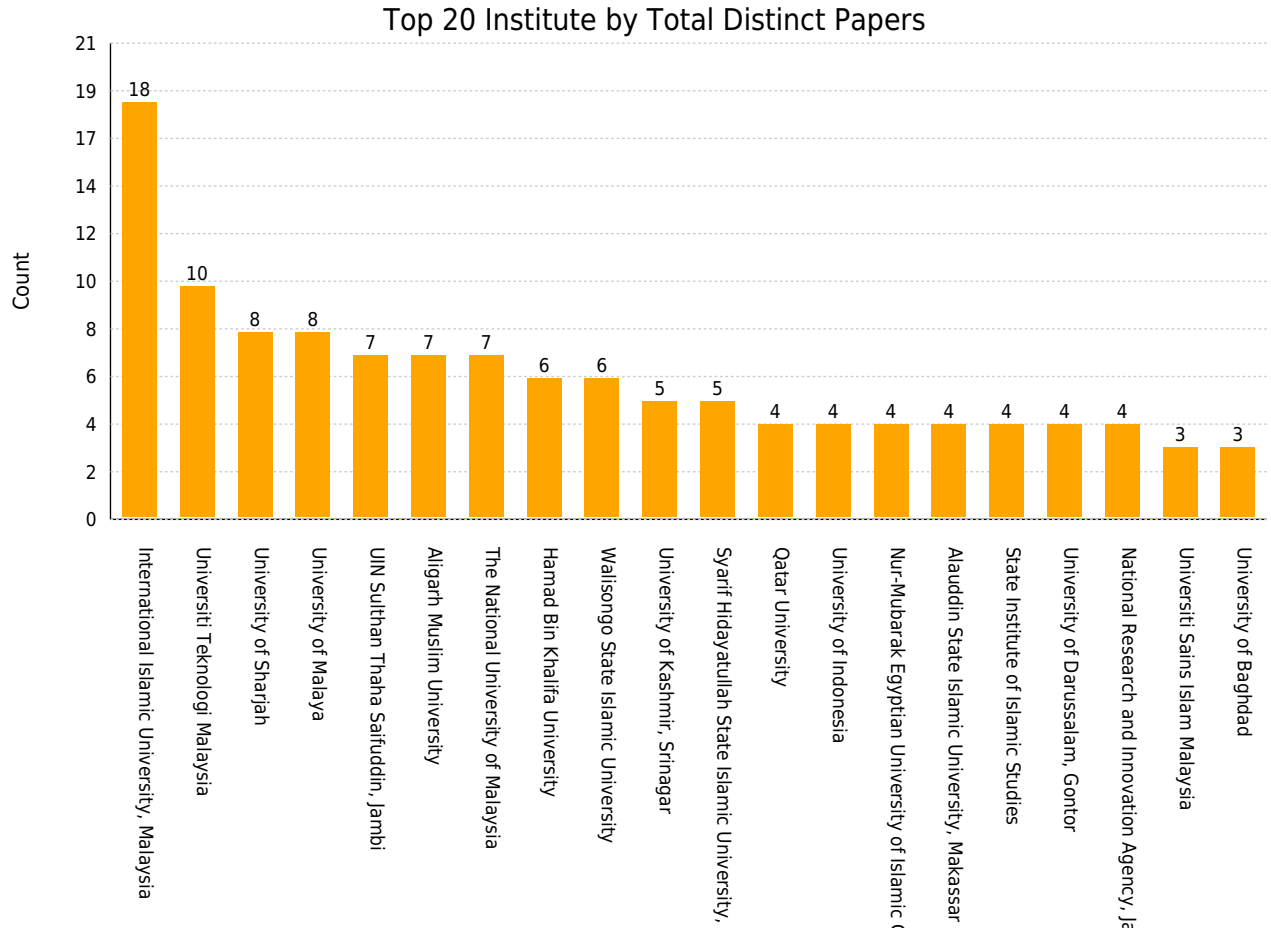
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
International Islamic University, Malaysia	18	15	12	14	10
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia	10	13	11	11	10
University of Sharjah	8	7	1	6	1
University of Malaya	8	17	1	15	1
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi	7	11	1	11	1
Aligarh Muslim University	7	6	1	6	1
The National University of Malaysia	7	14	3	14	3
Hamad Bin Khalifa University	6	7	0	5	0
Walisongo State Islamic University	6	7	6	7	6

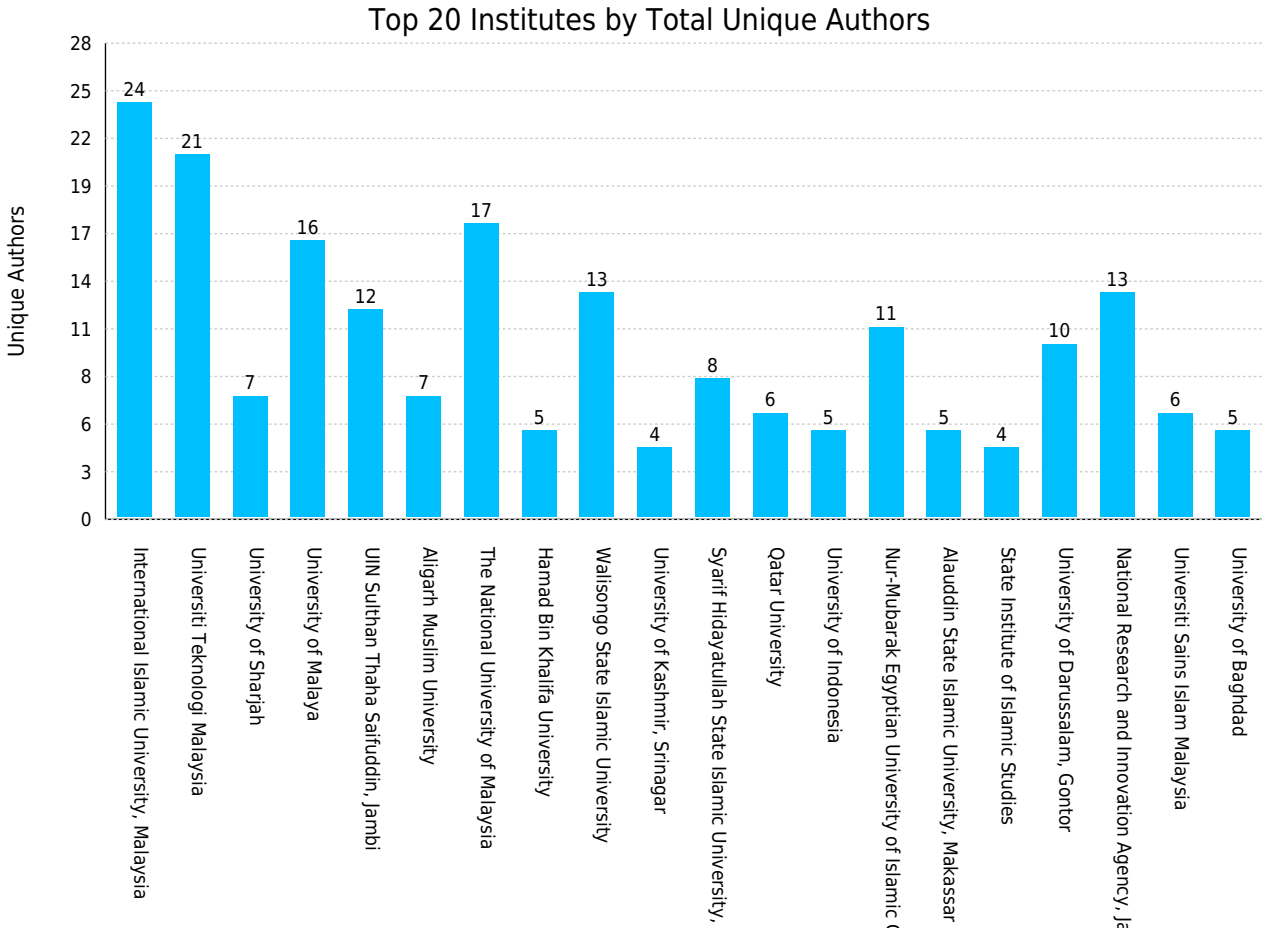
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Kashmir, Srinagar	5	4	1	3	1
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta	5	7	2	6	2
Qatar University	4	8	0	6	0
University of Indonesia	4	5	0	5	0
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic Culture	4	9	2	9	2
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar	4	4	2	3	2
State Institute of Islamic Studies	4	4	1	4	1
University of Darussalam, Gontor	4	8	3	7	3
National Research and Innovation Agency, Jakarta	4	5	8	5	8
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia	3	6	0	6	0
University of Baghdad	3	5	1	5	1

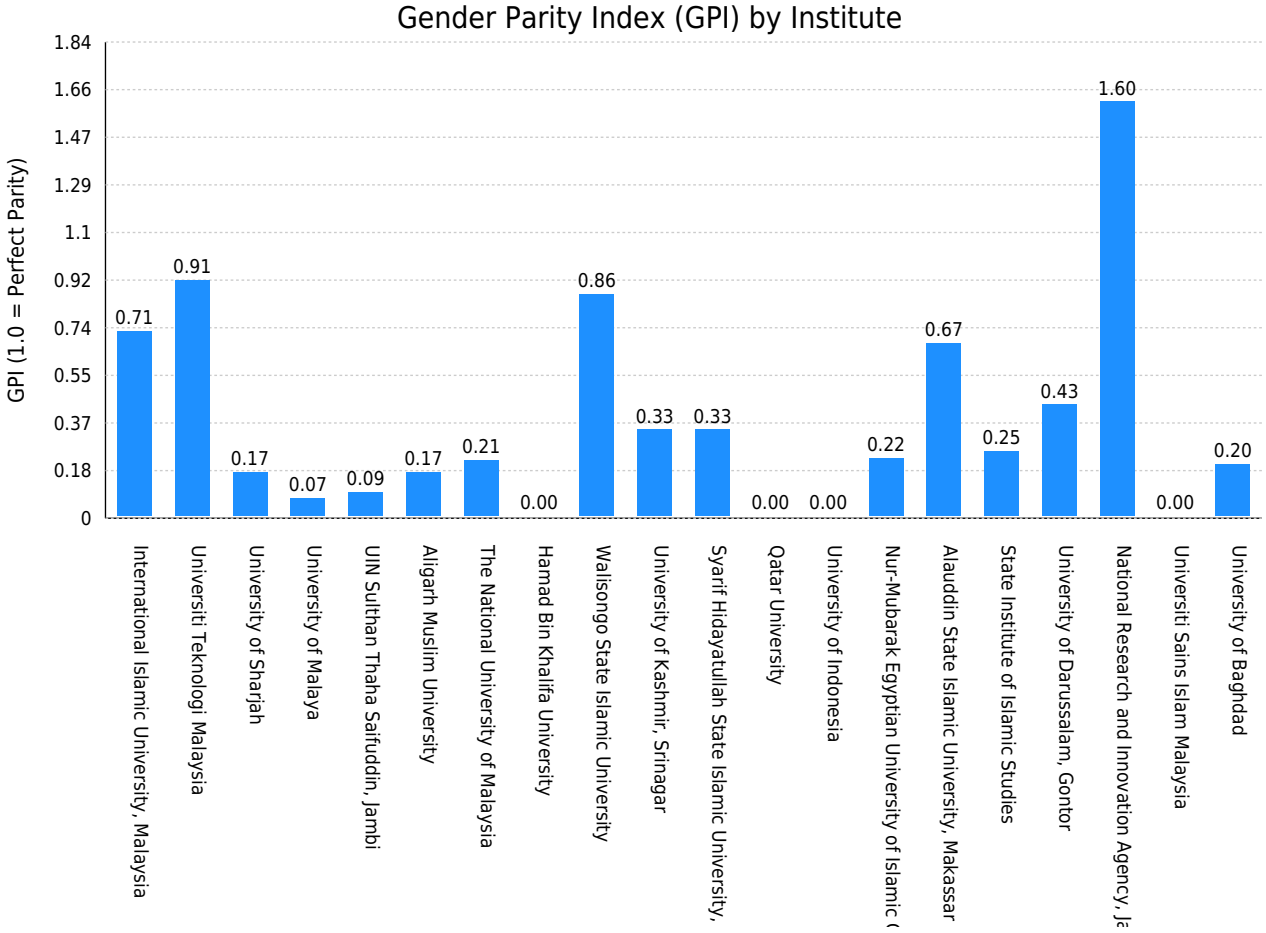


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.358** (Female Ratio: 26.37%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Universiti Teknologi Malaysia** with a GPI of **0.909**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
28
25
22
19
17
14
11
8
6
3
0
24
21
7
16
12
7
17
5
13
4
8
6
5
11
5
4
10
13
6
5
International Islamic University, Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
University of Sharjah
University of Malaya
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi
Aligarh Muslim University
The National University of Malaysia
Hamad Bin Khalifa University
Walisongo State Islamic University
University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,
Qatar University
University of Indonesia
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic (
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar
State Institute of Islamic Studies
University of Darussalam, Gontor
National Research and Innovation Agency, Ja
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
University of Baghdad


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
1.84
1.66
1.47
1.29
1.1
0.92
0.74
0.55
0.37
0.18
0
0.71
0.91
0.17
0.07
0.09
0.17
0.21
0.00
0.86
0.33
0.33
0.00
0.00
0.22
0.67
0.25
0.43
1.60
0.00
0.20
International Islamic University, Malaysia
Universiti Teknologi Malaysia
University of Sharjah
University of Malaya
UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi
Aligarh Muslim University
The National University of Malaysia
Hamad Bin Khalifa University
Walisongo State Islamic University
University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,
Qatar University
University of Indonesia
Nur-Mubarak Egyptian University of Islamic (
Alauddin State Islamic University, Makassar
State Institute of Islamic Studies
University of Darussalam, Gontor
National Research and Innovation Agency, Ja
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia
University of Baghdad

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **University of Kashmir, Srinagar**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.33x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.33, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Institute Dominance Metric

*The single leading institute, **International Islamic University, Malaysia**, is responsible for **14.88%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

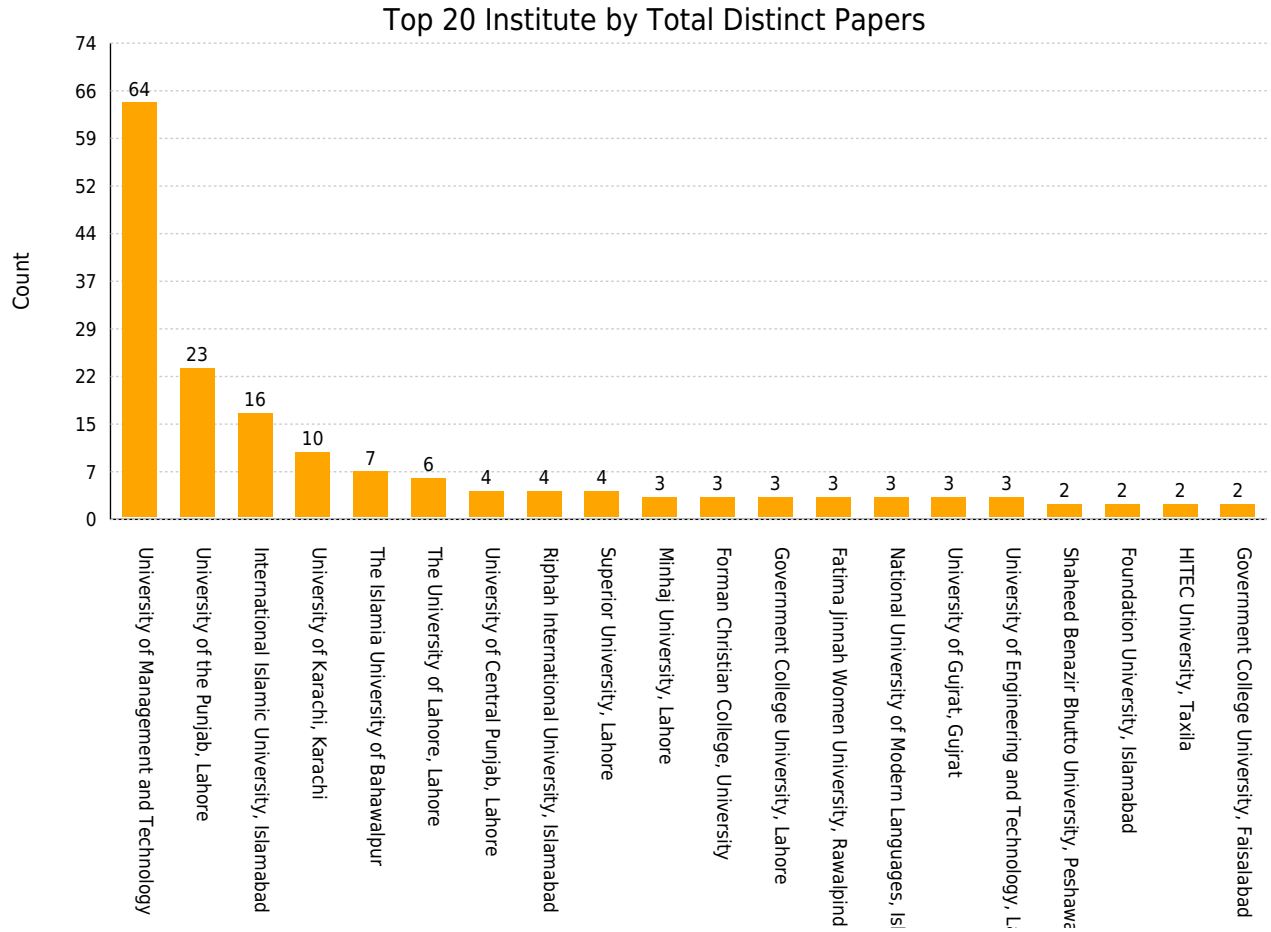
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Management and Technology	64	46	58	36	38
University of the Punjab, Lahore	23	17	13	12	12
International Islamic University, Islamabad	16	17	3	13	2
University of Karachi, Karachi	10	11	0	9	0
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	7	8	3	8	3
The University of Lahore, Lahore	6	6	1	6	1
University of Central Punjab, Lahore	4	4	1	4	1
Riphah International University, Islamabad	4	7	1	6	1
Superior University, Lahore	4	4	3	4	2

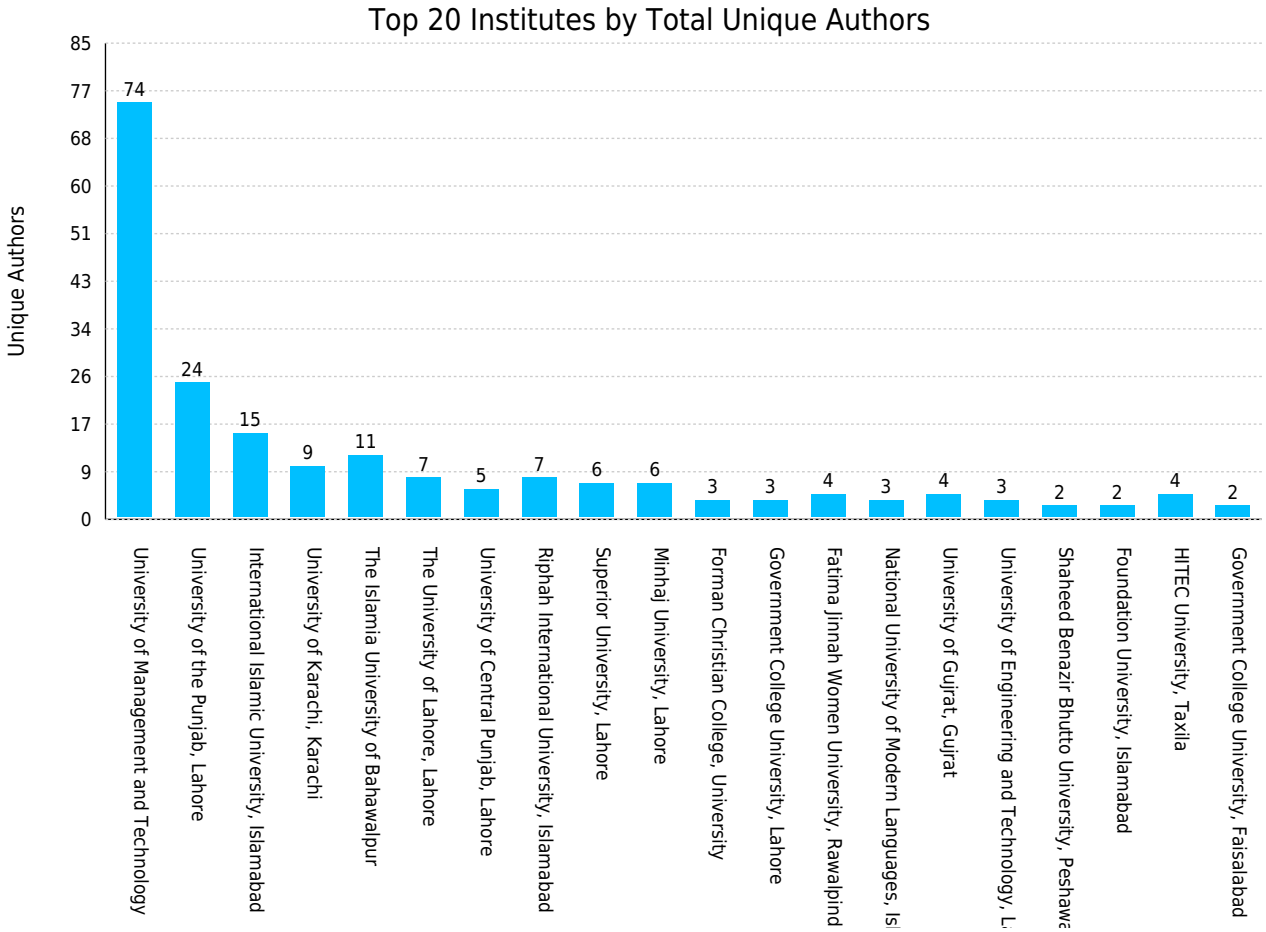
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Minhaj University, Lahore	3	5	1	5	1
Forman Christian College, University	3	3	0	3	0
Government College University, Lahore	3	1	2	1	2
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	3	1	3	1	3
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	3	2	2	1	2
University of Gujrat, Gujrat	3	5	0	4	0
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	3	1	2	1	2
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar	2	2	0	2	0
Foundation University, Islamabad	2	2	0	2	0
HITEC University, Taxila	2	4	0	4	0
Government College University, Faisalabad	2	1	1	1	1

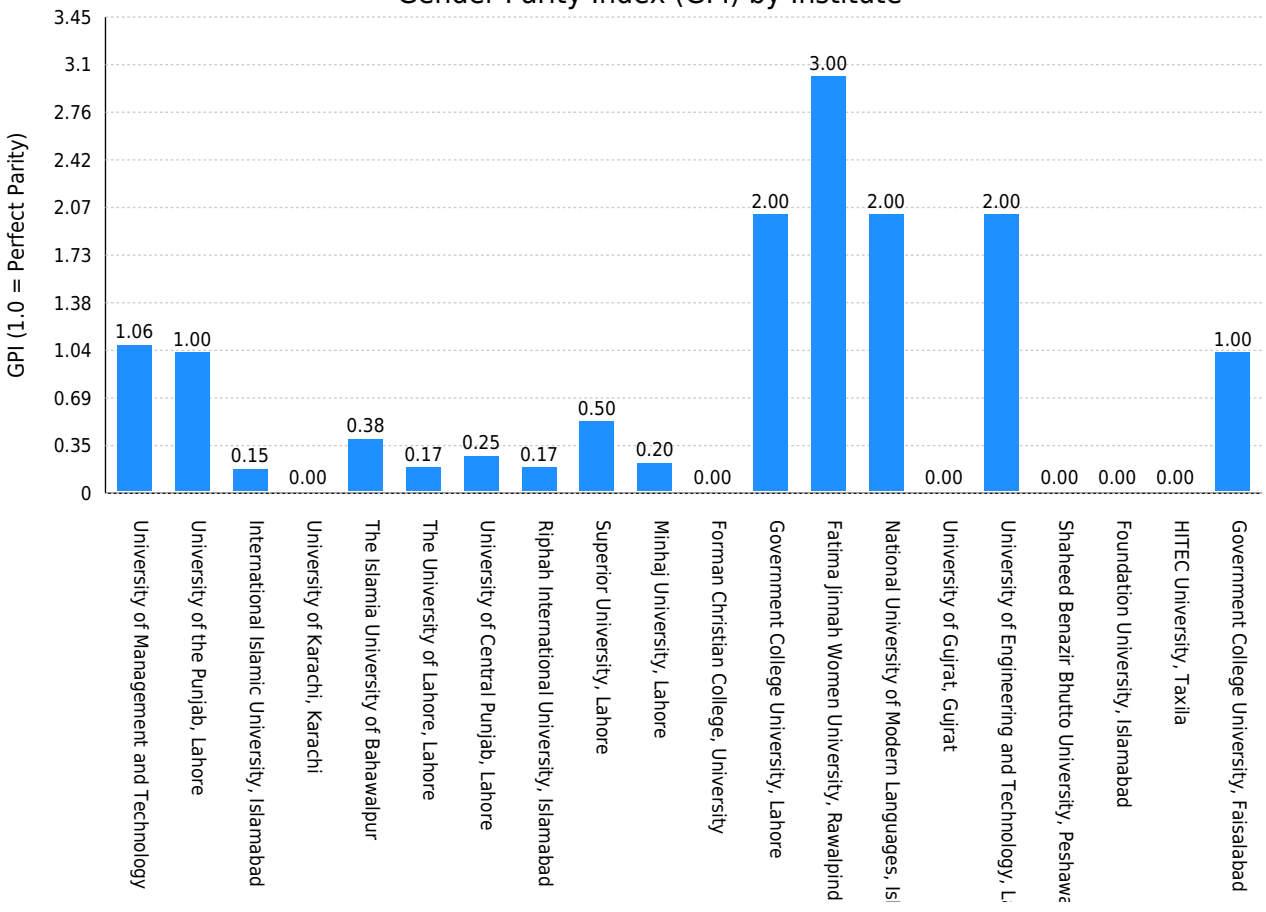


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.577** (Female Ratio: 36.60%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **University of the Punjab, Lahore** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
85
77
68
60
51
43
34
26
17
9
0
74
24
15
9
11
7
5
7
6
6
3
3
4
3
4
3
2
2
4
2
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
International Islamic University, Islamabad
University of Karachi, Karachi
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
The University of Lahore, Lahore
University of Central Punjab, Lahore
Riphah International University, Islamabad
Superior University, Lahore
Minhaj University, Lahore
Forman Christian College, University
Government College University, Lahore
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpind
National University of Modern Languages, Isl
University of Gujrat, Gujrat
University of Engineering and Technology, L
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawa
Foundation University, Islamabad
HITEC University, Taxila
Government College University, Faisalabad


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
3.45
3.1
2.76
2.42
2.07
1.73
1.38
1.04
0.69
0.35
0
1.06
1.00
0.15
0.00
0.38
0.17
0.25
0.17
0.50
0.20
0.00
2.00
3.00
2.00
0.00
2.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
1.00
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
International Islamic University, Islamabad
University of Karachi, Karachi
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
The University of Lahore, Lahore
University of Central Punjab, Lahore
Riphah International University, Islamabad
Superior University, Lahore
Minhaj University, Lahore
Forman Christian College, University
Government College University, Lahore
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpind
National University of Modern Languages, Isl
University of Gujrat, Gujrat
University of Engineering and Technology, L
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawa
Foundation University, Islamabad
HITEC University, Taxila
Government College University, Faisalabad

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **2.00x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 2.00, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Institute Dominance Metric

*The single leading institute, **University of Management and Technology**, is responsible for **38.32%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir

No institute-wise gender data available for this scope.

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Balochistan

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Balochistan	1	1	0	1	0
Sardar Bahadur Khan Women University, Quetta	1	0	1	0	1

Insufficient Data for Full Analysis:
A minimum of five institute(ies/s) is required to generate meaningful analysis and charts. As this data set covers fewer than five institutes, the detailed analysis and graphs have been omitted.

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan

No institute-wise gender data available for this scope.

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Islamabad

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

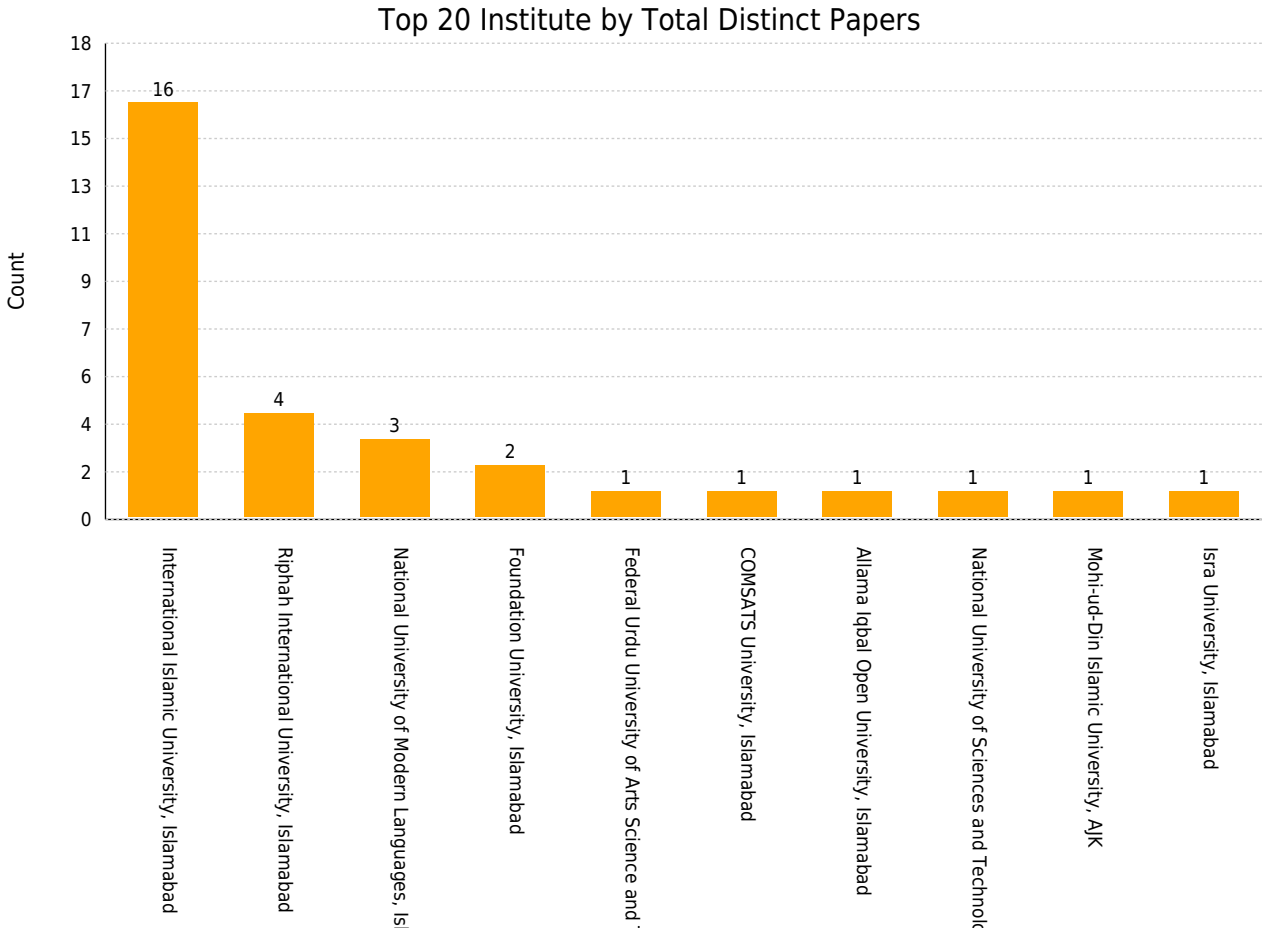
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
International Islamic University, Islamabad	16	17	3	13	2
Riphah International University, Islamabad	4	7	1	6	1
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	3	2	2	1	2
Foundation University, Islamabad	2	2	0	2	0
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad	1	3	0	3	0
COMSATS University, Islamabad	1	1	0	1	0
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	1	1	0	1	0

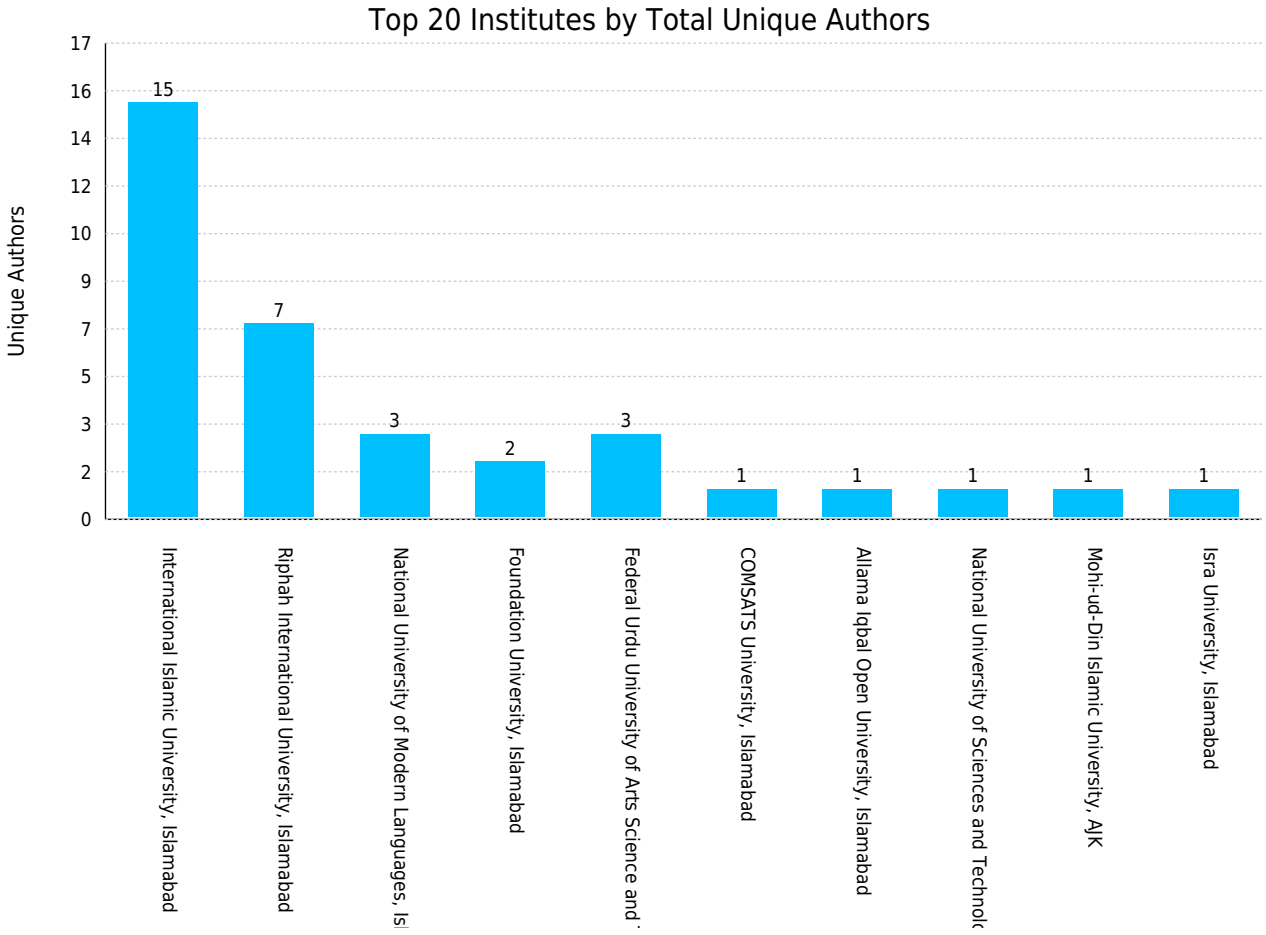
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
National University of Sciences and Technology, Islamabad	1	0	1	0	1
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK	1	1	0	1	0
Isra University, Islamabad	1	1	0	1	0

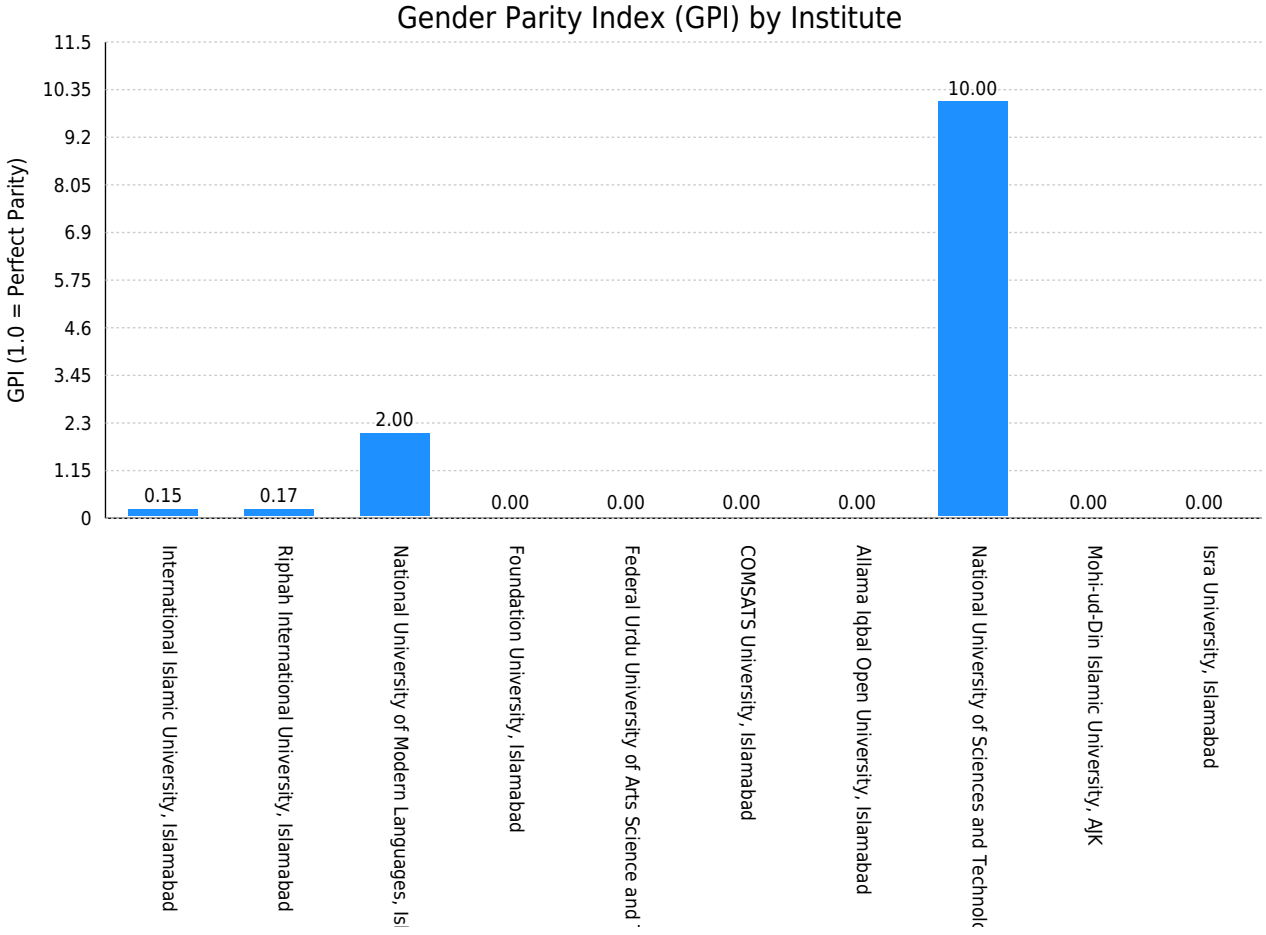


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.207** (Female Ratio: 17.14%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Riphah International University, Islamabad** with a GPI of **0.167**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
17
16
14
12
10
9
7
5
3
2
0
15
7
3
2
3
1
1
1
1
1
International Islamic University, Islamabad
Riphah International University, Islamabad
National University of Modern Languages, Isl
Foundation University, Islamabad
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and
COMSATS University, Islamabad
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
National University of Sciences and Technol
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK
Isra University, Islamabad


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
11.5
10.35
9.2
8.05
6.9
5.75
4.6
3.45
2.3
1.15
0
0.15
0.17
2.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
10.00
0.00
0.00
International Islamic University, Islamabad
Riphah International University, Islamabad
National University of Modern Languages, Isl
Foundation University, Islamabad
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and
COMSATS University, Islamabad
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad
National University of Sciences and Technol
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, AJK
Isra University, Islamabad

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **2.00x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 2.00, Female GCM: 1.00).*

Institute Dominance Metric

*The single leading institute, **International Islamic University, Islamabad**, is responsible for **51.61%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

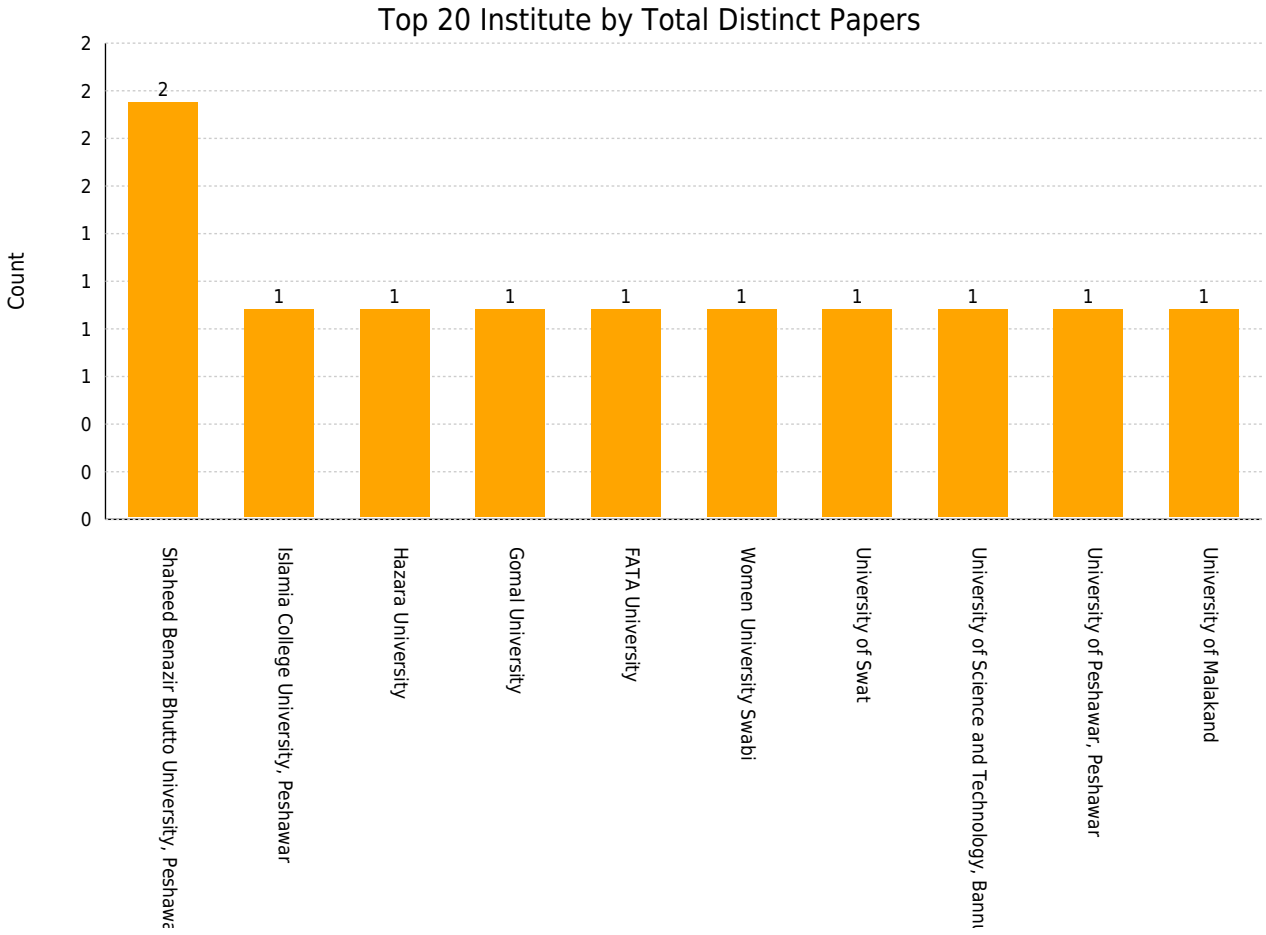
Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

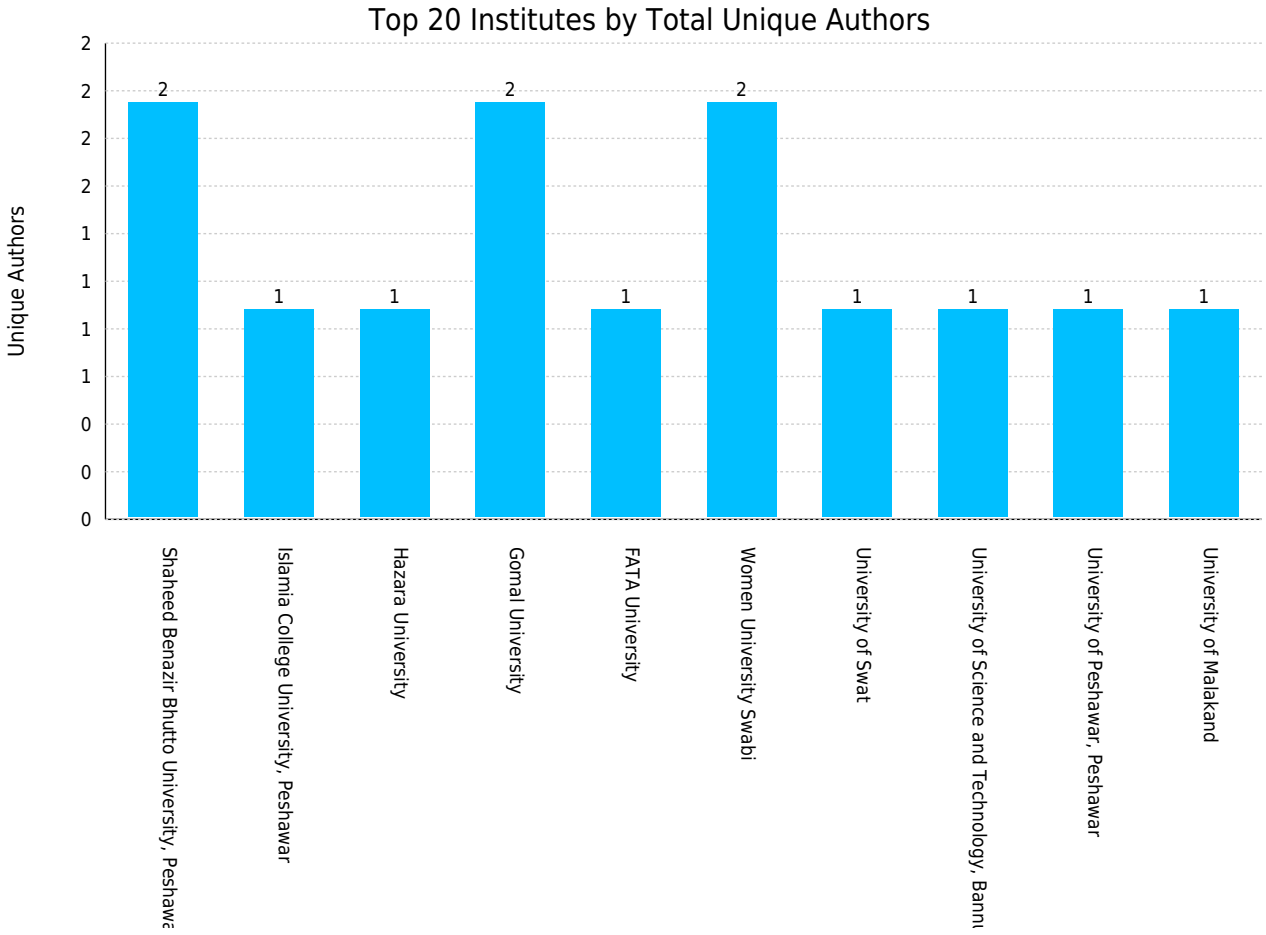
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar	2	2	0	2	0
Islamia College University, Peshawar	1	0	1	0	1
Hazara University	1	1	0	1	0
Gomal University	1	2	0	2	0
FATA University	1	1	0	1	0
Women University Swabi	1	2	0	2	0
University of Swat	1	1	0	1	0
University of Science and Technology, Bannu	1	1	0	1	0
University of Peshawar, Peshawar	1	1	0	1	0
University of Malakand	1	1	0	1	0

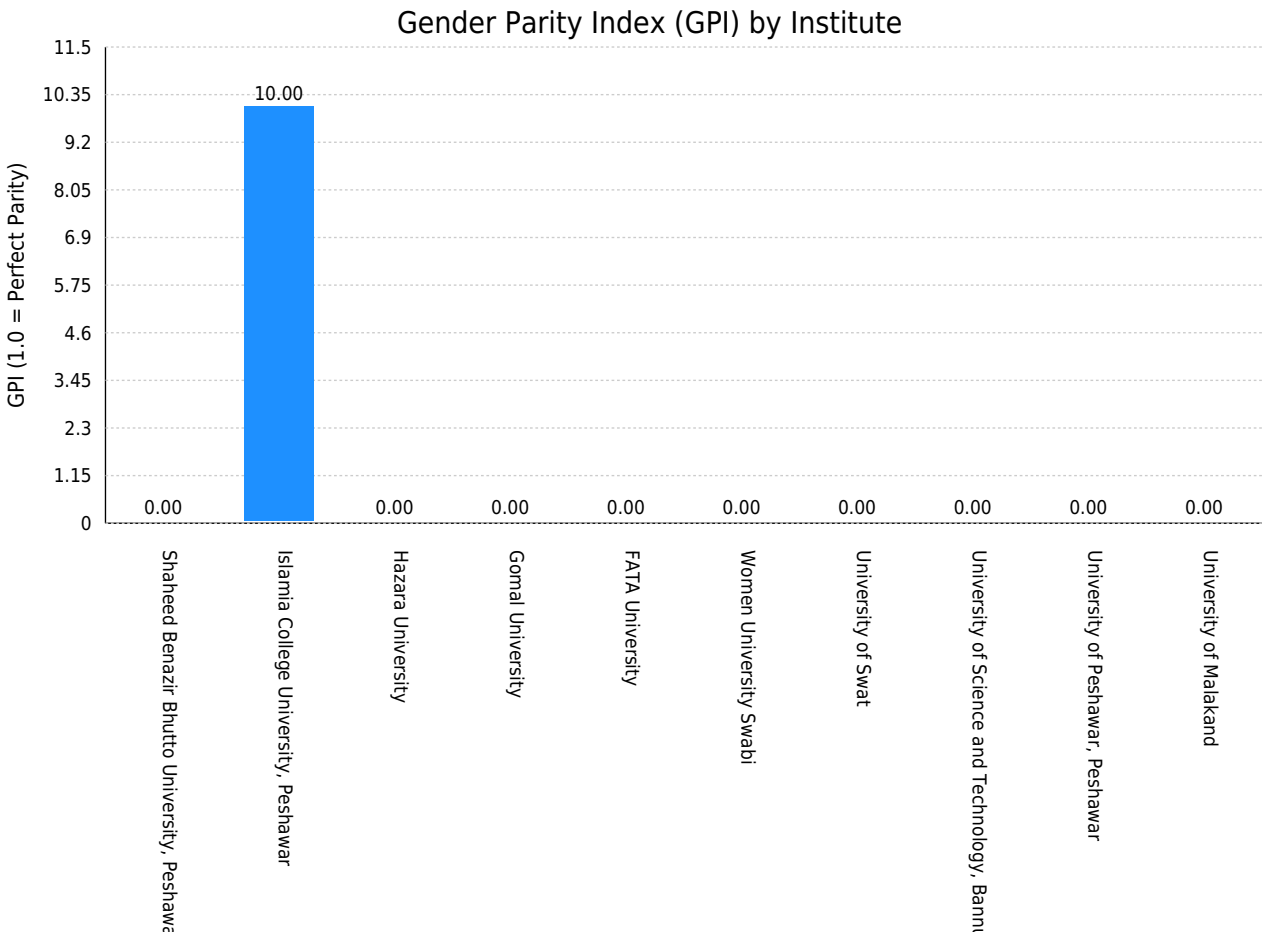


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.083** (Female Ratio: 7.69%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar** with a GPI of **0.000**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
2
2
2
2
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawa
Islamia College University, Peshawar
Hazara University
Gomal University
FATA University
Women University Swabi
University of Swat
University of Science and Technology, Bannu
University of Peshawar, Peshawar
University of Malakand


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
11.5
10.35
9.2
8.05
6.9
5.75
4.6
3.45
2.3
1.15
0
10.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawa
Islamia College University, Peshawar
Hazara University
Gomal University
FATA University
Women University Swabi
University of Swat
University of Science and Technology, Bannu
University of Peshawar, Peshawar
University of Malakand

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

> *The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).*

Institute Dominance Metric

> *The single leading institute, **Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Peshawar**, is responsible for **18.18%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Punjab

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

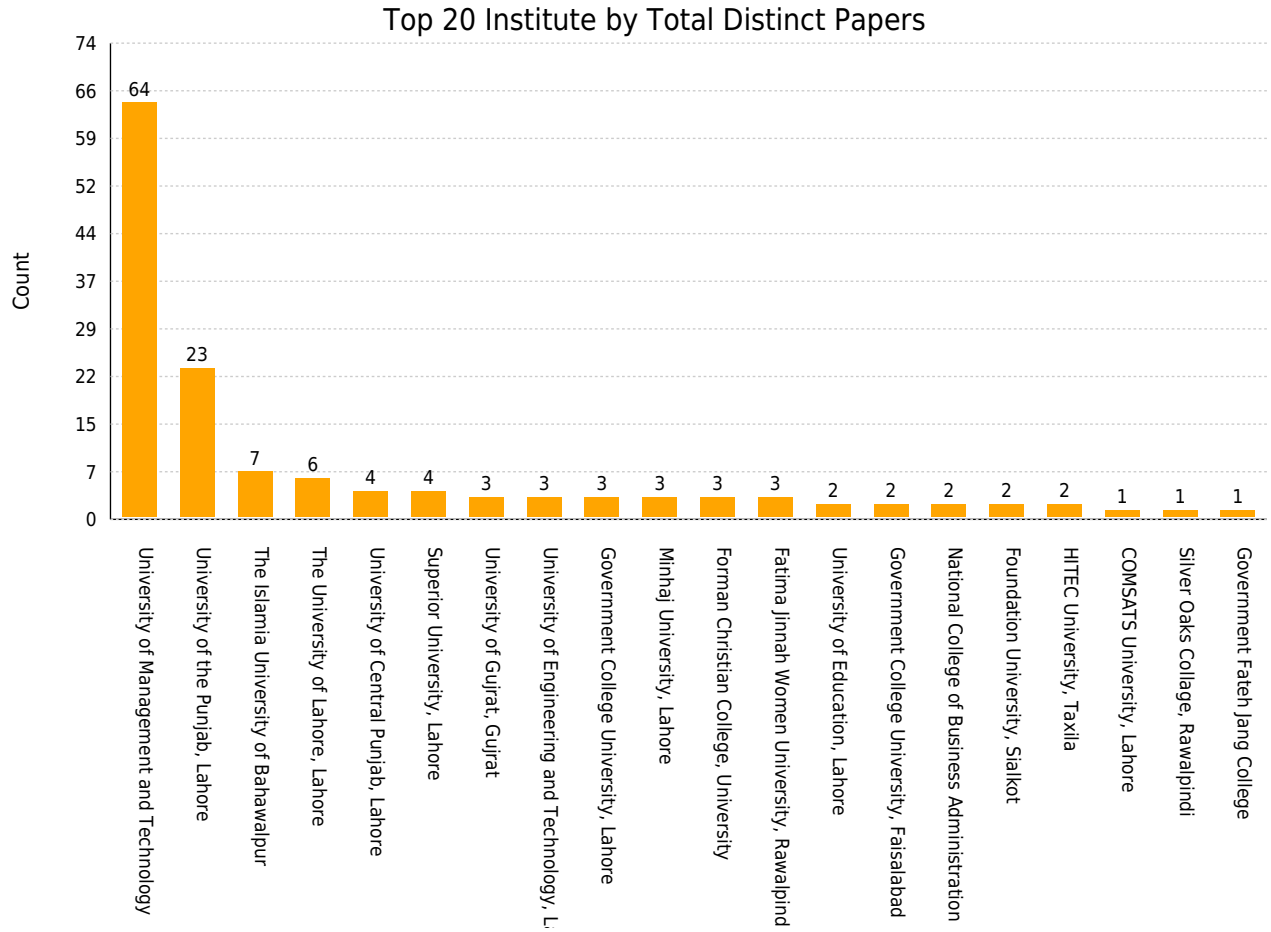
- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Management and Technology	64	46	58	36	38
University of the Punjab, Lahore	23	17	13	12	12
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur	7	8	3	8	3
The University of Lahore, Lahore	6	6	1	6	1
University of Central Punjab, Lahore	4	4	1	4	1
Superior University, Lahore	4	4	3	4	2
University of Gujrat, Gujrat	3	5	0	4	0
University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore	3	1	2	1	2
Government College University, Lahore	3	1	2	1	2

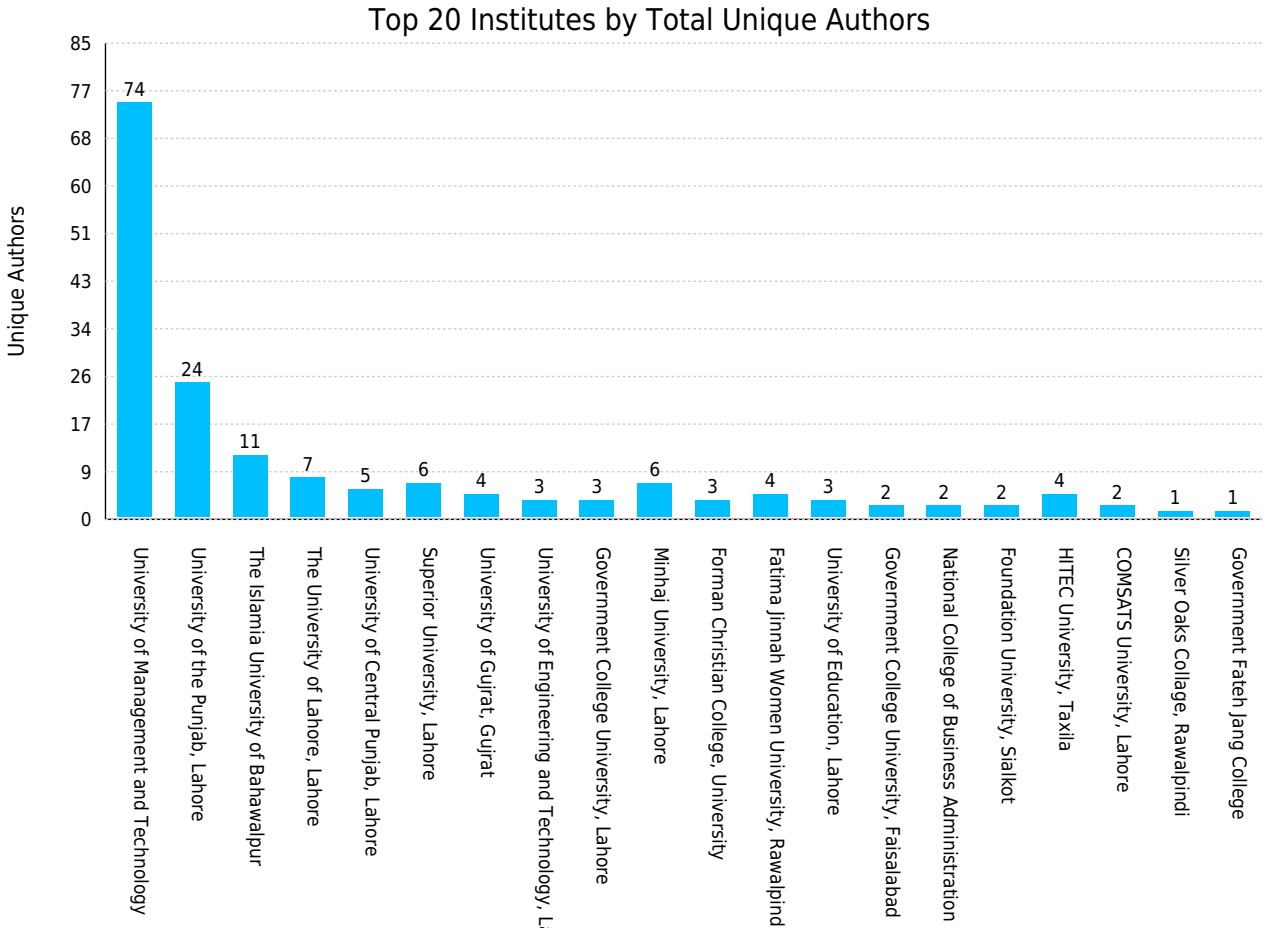
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
Minhaj University, Lahore	3	5	1	5	1
Forman Christian College, University	3	3	0	3	0
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	3	1	3	1	3
University of Education, Lahore	2	1	2	1	2
Government College University, Faisalabad	2	1	1	1	1
National College of Business Administration and Economics	2	2	0	2	0
Foundation University, Sialkot	2	1	1	1	1
HITEC University, Taxila	2	4	0	4	0
COMSATS University, Lahore	1	1	1	1	1
Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi	1	0	1	0	1
Government Fateh Jang College	1	1	0	1	0

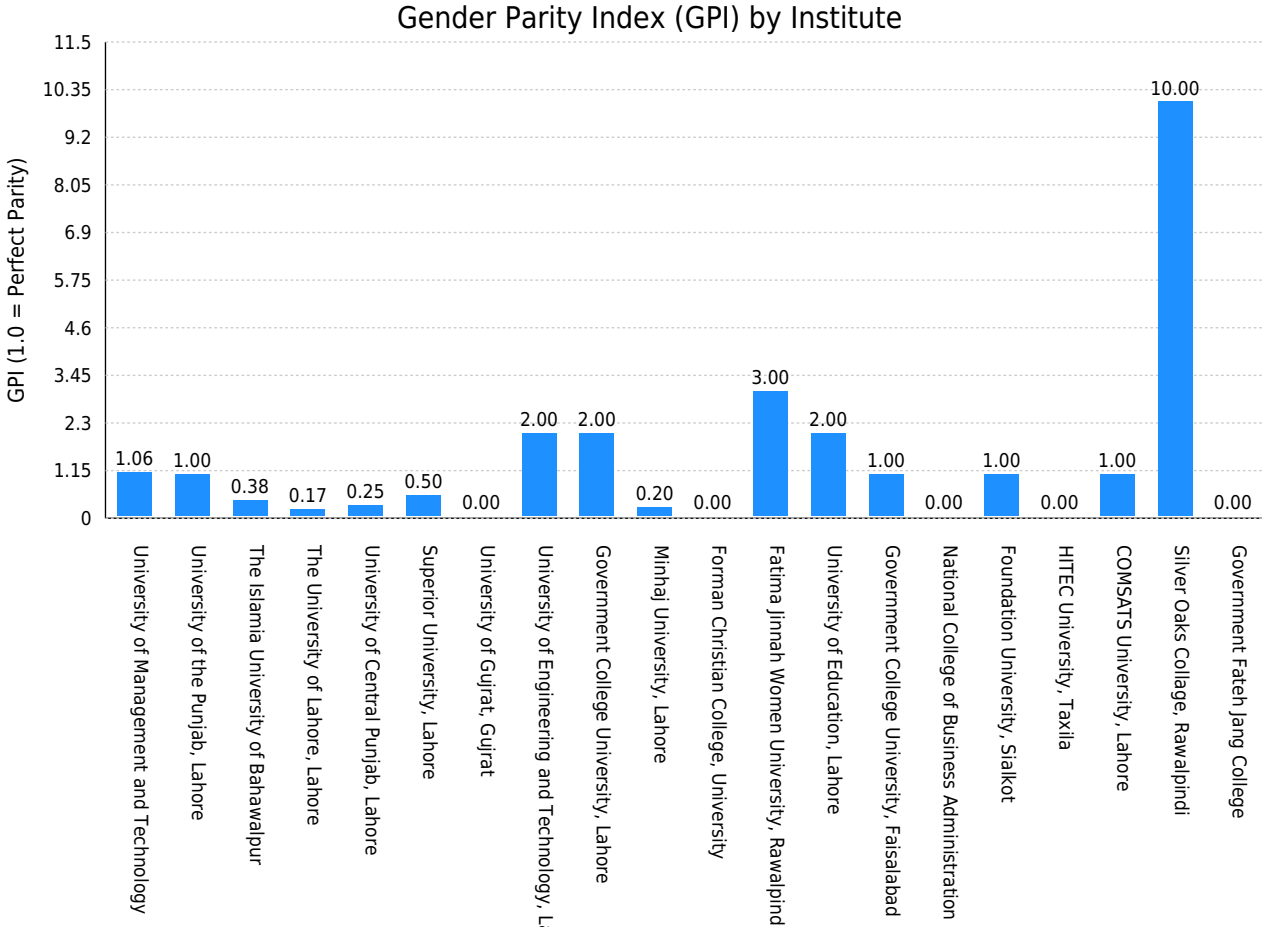


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.740** (Female Ratio: 42.51%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **University of the Punjab, Lahore** with a GPI of **1.000**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
85
77
68
60
51
43
34
26
17
9
0
74
24
11
7
5
6
4
3
3
6
3
4
3
2
2
2
4
2
1
1
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
The University of Lahore, Lahore
University of Central Punjab, Lahore
Superior University, Lahore
University of Gujrat, Gujrat
University of Engineering and Technology, L
Government College University, Lahore
Minhaj University, Lahore
Forman Christian College, University
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpind
University of Education, Lahore
Government College University, Faisalabad
National College of Business Administration
Foundation University, Sialkot
HITEC University, Taxila
COMSATS University, Lahore
Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi
Government Fateh Jang College


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
11.5
10.35
9.2
8.05
6.9
5.75
4.6
3.45
2.3
1.15
0
1.06
1.00
0.38
0.17
0.25
0.50
0.00
2.00
2.00
0.20
0.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
1.00
0.00
1.00
10.00
0.00
University of Management and Technology
University of the Punjab, Lahore
The Islamia University of Bahawalpur
The University of Lahore, Lahore
University of Central Punjab, Lahore
Superior University, Lahore
University of Gujrat, Gujrat
University of Engineering and Technology, L
Government College University, Lahore
Minhaj University, Lahore
Forman Christian College, University
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpind
University of Education, Lahore
Government College University, Faisalabad
National College of Business Administration
Foundation University, Sialkot
HITEC University, Taxila
COMSATS University, Lahore
Silver Oaks Collage, Rawalpindi
Government Fateh Jang College

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).

*In **University of the Punjab, Lahore**, the disparity is highest: male authors exhibit a **1.31x** higher contribution density per unique person compared to female counterparts (Male GCM: 1.42, Female GCM: 1.08).*

Institute Dominance Metric

*The single leading institute, **University of Management and Technology**, is responsible for **46.04%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Institute Gender Distribution Report - Sindh

This section provides an analysis of papers by institute along with gender-based authorship statistics for the top 20 institutes by publication volume within the defined scope.

Explanations of Institute-Level Metrics

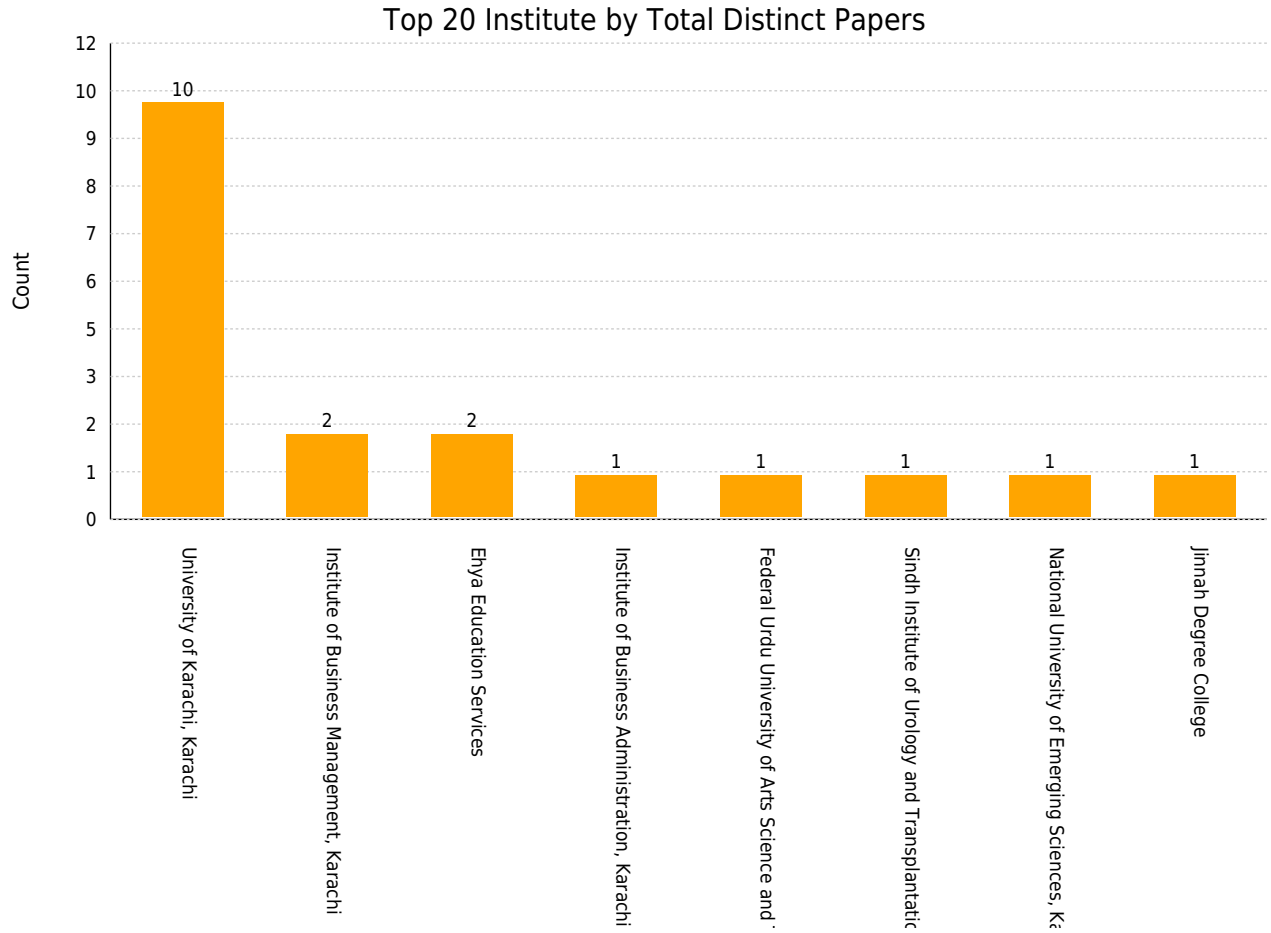
Below is an explanation of the key metrics used in the Institute-wise Gender Distribution analysis:

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers published.
- **Total Male/Female Authorships:** The aggregate count of every paper appearance by authors of that gender (volume of contribution instances).
- **Unique Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed at least one paper (breadth of the contributor pool).
- **Unique Female Ratio:** The proportion of unique female authors compared to the total number of unique authors at that institute.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Ratio of unique female to unique male authors. **1.0** represents perfect parity; **<1.0** indicates male dominance; **>1.0** indicates female dominance.
- **GCM (Gender Contribution Multiplicity):** Average number of contributions per unique author of that gender.

Institute-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers, total authorship instances by gender, and unique contributor counts:

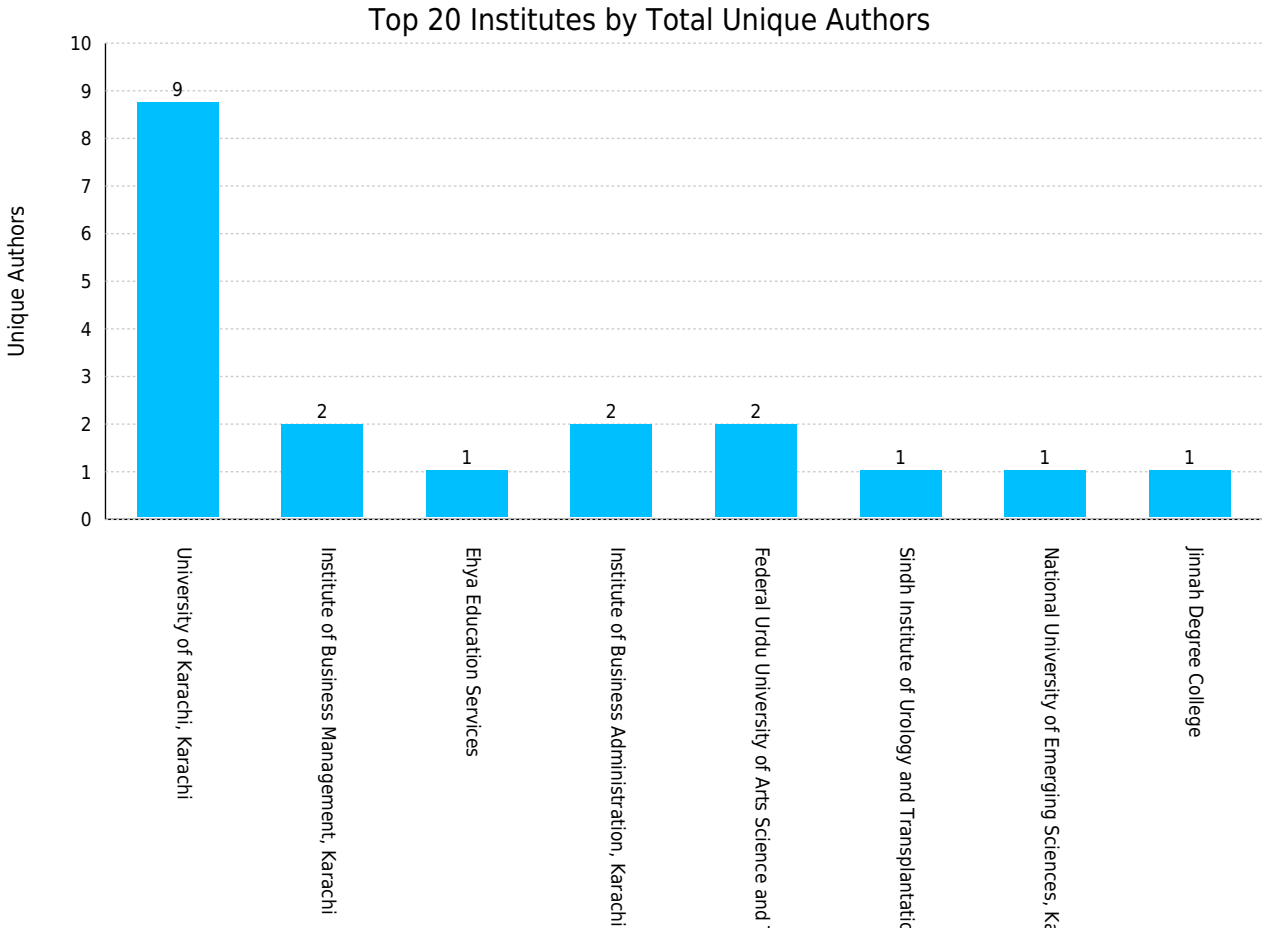
Institute	Papers	Total Male Authorships	Total Female Authorships	Unique Male Authors	Unique Female Authors
University of Karachi, Karachi	10	11	0	9	0
Institute of Business Management, Karachi	2	2	0	2	0
Ehya Education Services	2	2	0	1	0
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi	1	0	2	0	2
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Karachi	1	2	0	2	0
Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi	1	1	0	1	0
National University of Emerging Sciences, Karachi	1	1	0	1	0
Jinnah Degree College	1	0	1	0	1

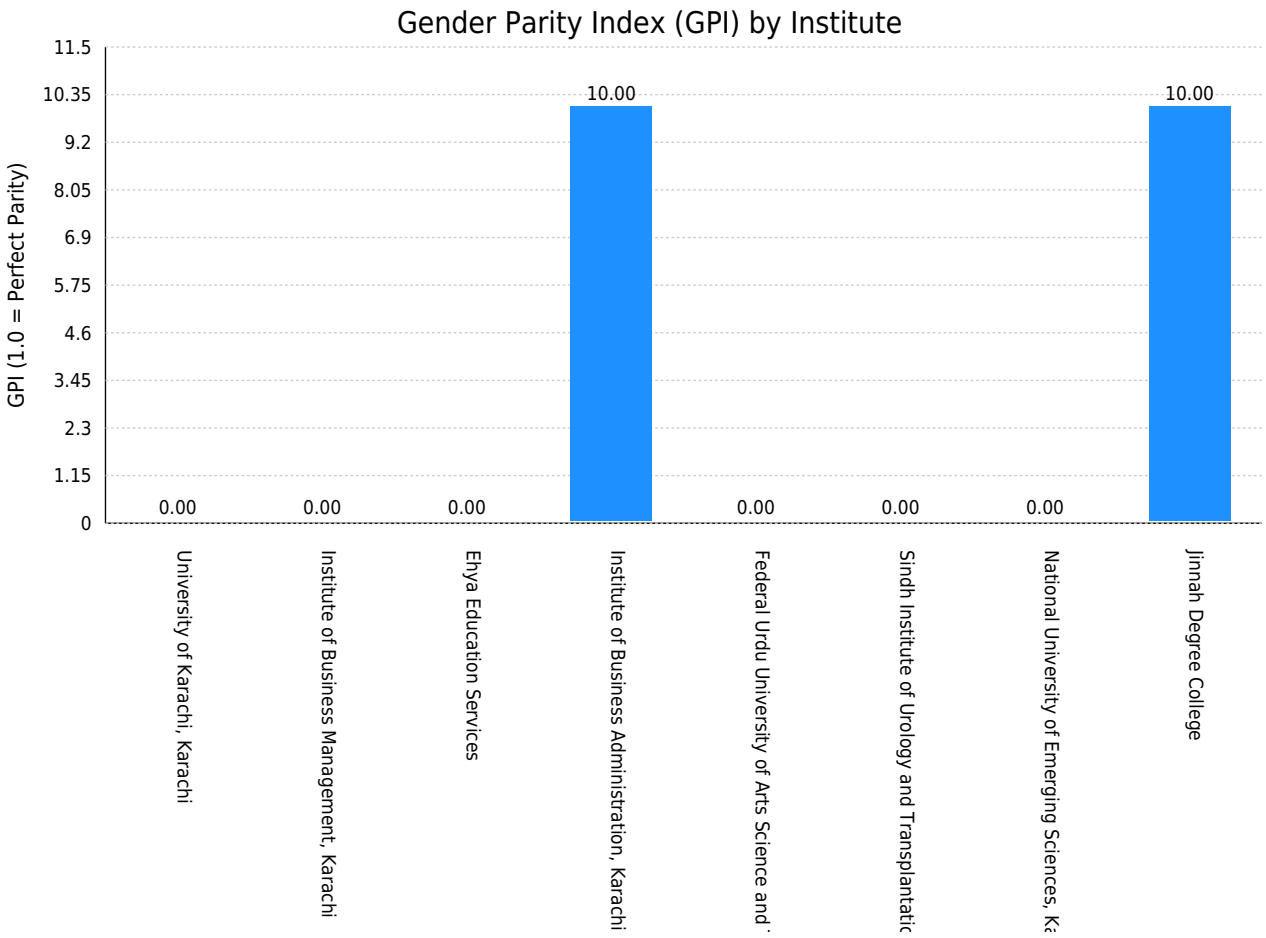


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis

> *The aggregate GPI across the top analyzed institutes is **0.188** (Female Ratio: 15.79%).*

> *The institute demonstrating the closest balance to parity is **University of Karachi, Karachi** with a GPI of **0.000**.*


Top 20 Institutes by Total Unique Authors
Unique Authors
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
9
2
1
2
2
1
1
1
University of Karachi, Karachi
Institute of Business Management, Karachi
Ehya Education Services
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and
Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantatic
National University of Emerging Sciences, Ka
Jinnah Degree College


Gender Parity Index (GPI) by Institute
GPI (1.0 = Perfect Parity)
11.5
10.35
9.2
8.05
6.9
5.75
4.6
3.45
2.3
1.15
0
0.00
0.00
0.00
10.00
0.00
0.00
0.00
10.00
University of Karachi, Karachi
Institute of Business Management, Karachi
Ehya Education Services
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and
Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantatic
National University of Emerging Sciences, Ka
Jinnah Degree College

Collaboration Multiplicity Analysis (Institute Level)

> *The GCM measures collaboration density (Authorships / Unique Authors).*

Institute Dominance Metric

> *The single leading institute, **University of Karachi, Karachi**, is responsible for **52.63%** of the total paper count generated by all 20 analyzed institutes.*

Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report

Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Overall

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Explanations

- **Total Papers:** The total number of distinct papers categorized under that discipline.
- **Male/Female Authors:** The count of distinct individuals of that gender who contributed to papers in this discipline.
- **Total Authors:** The total breadth of distinct contributors to the discipline.
- **GPI (Gender Parity Index):** Based on Authors, measures balance towards 50:50 contribution pools (1.0 = parity).

Discipline-wise Gender Table

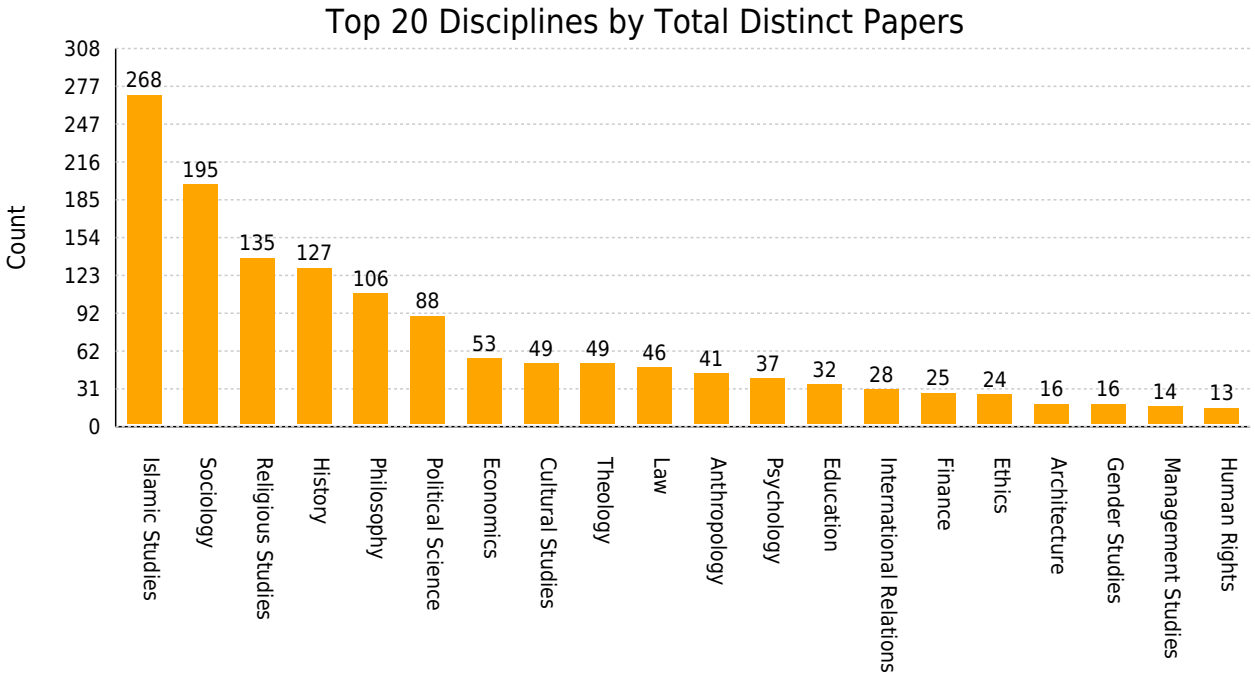
The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Studies	268	417	163	580
Sociology	195	314	149	463
Religious Studies	135	222	86	308
History	127	175	68	243
Philosophy	106	141	51	192
Political Science	88	134	41	175
Economics	53	97	31	128
Cultural Studies	49	67	42	109
Theology	49	71	23	94
Law	46	63	25	88
Anthropology	41	69	40	109
Psychology	37	71	38	109
Education	32	57	29	86
International Relations	28	46	13	59
Finance	25	46	20	66
Ethics	24	39	15	54
Architecture	16	12	22	34
Gender Studies	16	12	21	33
Management Studies	14	26	7	33

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Human Rights	13	12	10	22
Media Studies	13	24	11	35
Middle Eastern Studies	13	12	5	17
Shari'ah	13	36	12	48
Art History	11	19	10	29
Linguistics	11	17	12	29
Comparative Religion	11	11	5	16
Politics	9	11	4	15
Literature	9	7	7	14
Religion	9	10	7	17
Sufism	8	11	5	16
Communication	8	17	6	23
Environmental Studies	8	12	8	20
Public Health	7	17	12	29
Public Policy	7	9	4	13
Urban Planning	7	5	13	18
Epistemology	7	11	1	12
Islamic Finance	7	10	7	17
Hermeneutics	6	16	0	16
Peace Studies	6	12	3	15
Women's Studies	6	3	5	8
South Asian Studies	6	9	5	14
Quranic Studies	6	12	4	16
Business	6	9	4	13
Islamic Art	5	9	3	12
Family Studies	5	12	10	22
Public Administration	5	7	1	8
Technology	5	16	2	18
Geography	5	11	7	18
Development Studies	5	15	1	16
Indonesia	5	17	6	23

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

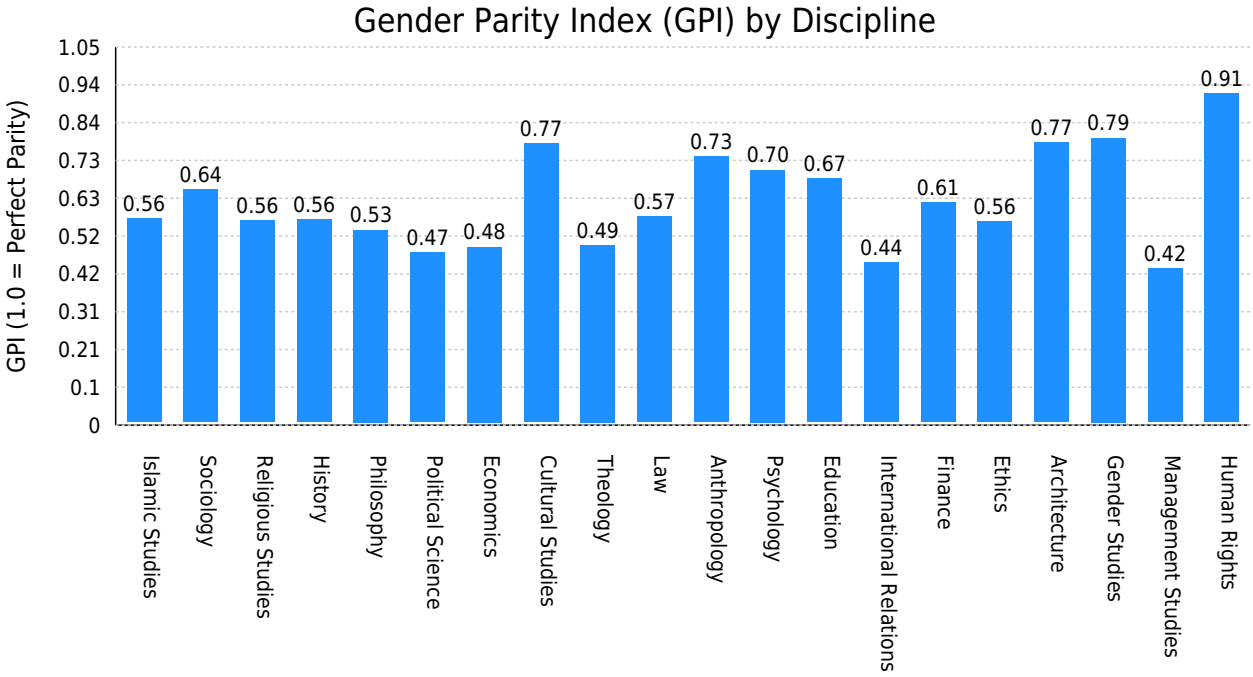


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **30.24%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.605**.*

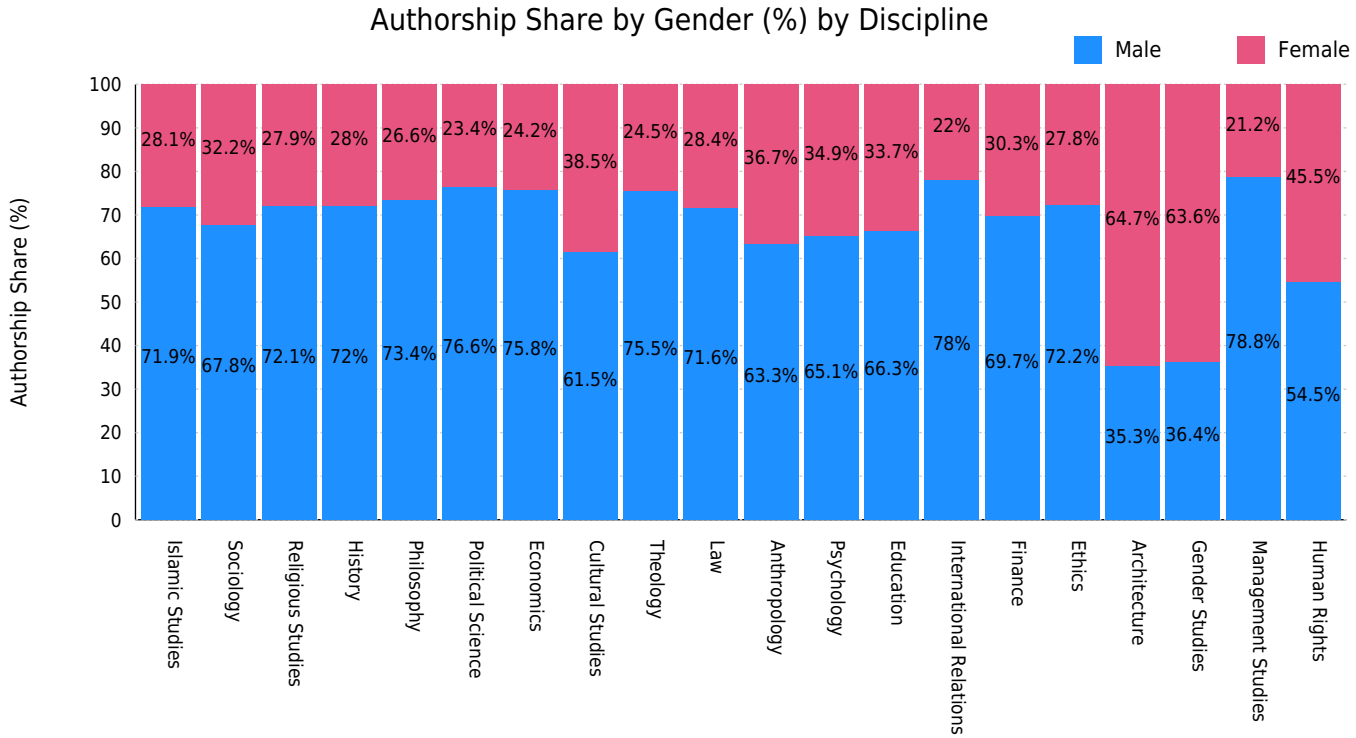
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Literature** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 7 unique female authors compared to 7 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - International

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

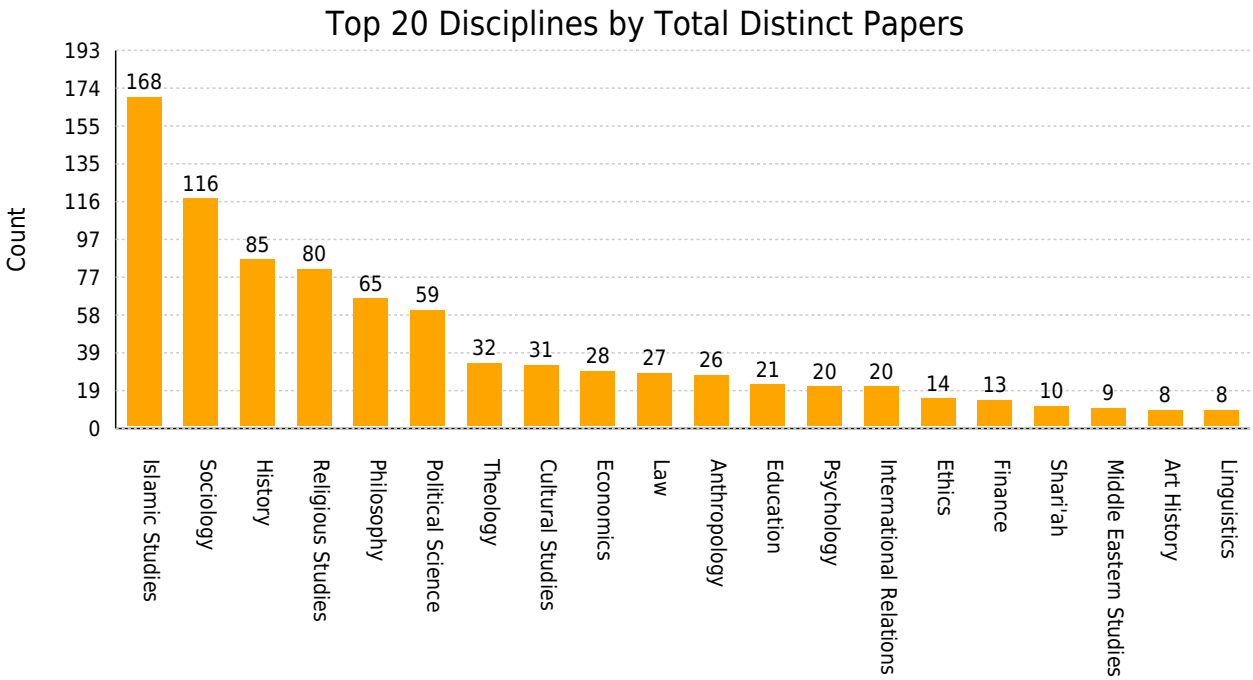
The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Studies	168	283	90	373
Sociology	116	206	81	287
History	85	119	37	156
Religious Studies	80	148	40	188
Philosophy	65	93	27	120
Political Science	59	89	26	115
Theology	32	53	10	63
Cultural Studies	31	50	29	79
Economics	28	56	17	73
Law	27	34	16	50
Anthropology	26	49	22	71
Education	21	43	15	58
Psychology	20	44	19	63
International Relations	20	32	8	40
Ethics	14	27	7	34
Finance	13	21	10	31
Shari'ah	10	28	9	37
Middle Eastern Studies	9	8	2	10
Art History	8	15	6	21
Linguistics	8	14	8	22
Architecture	8	8	8	16
Comparative Religion	8	10	2	12
Media Studies	7	14	4	18
Sufism	7	10	5	15
Gender Studies	6	6	7	13
Human Rights	6	6	3	9
Hermeneutics	6	16	0	16

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Finance	6	10	5	15
Islamic Art	5	9	3	12
Public Health	5	11	8	19
Politics	5	3	3	6
Environmental Studies	5	9	6	15
Public Policy	5	5	3	8
Management Studies	5	8	1	9
Islamic Economics	5	16	9	25
Quranic Studies	5	12	2	14
Indonesia	5	17	6	23
Religion	5	6	1	7
Development Studies	4	15	0	15
Intellectual History	4	8	6	14
Islamic Philosophy	4	12	2	14
Epistemology	4	8	0	8
Literature	4	5	3	8
Islamic Ethics	4	8	5	13
Aesthetics	4	7	2	9
South East Asian Studies	4	11	0	11
Islam	4	7	6	13
Peace Studies	4	8	0	8
Political Philosophy	3	8	4	12
Family Law	3	13	2	15

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

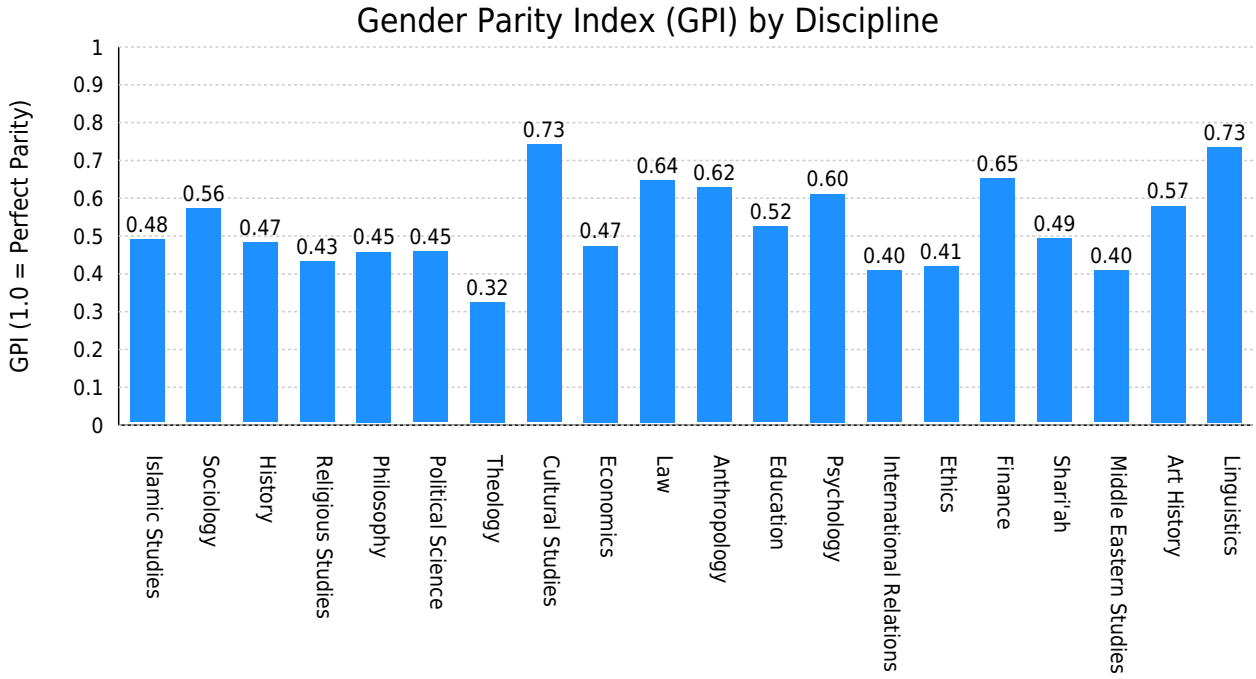


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **25.62%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.512**.*

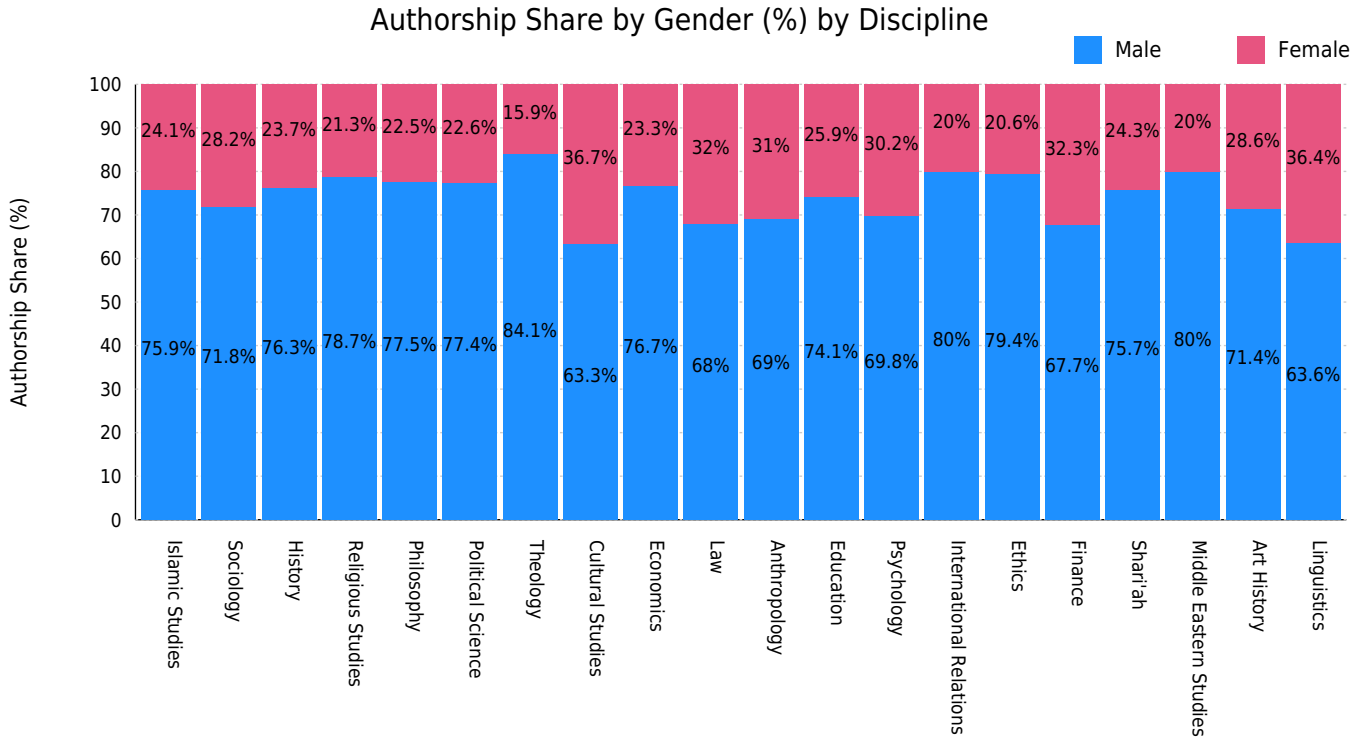
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Architecture** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 8 unique female authors compared to 8 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Pakistan

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

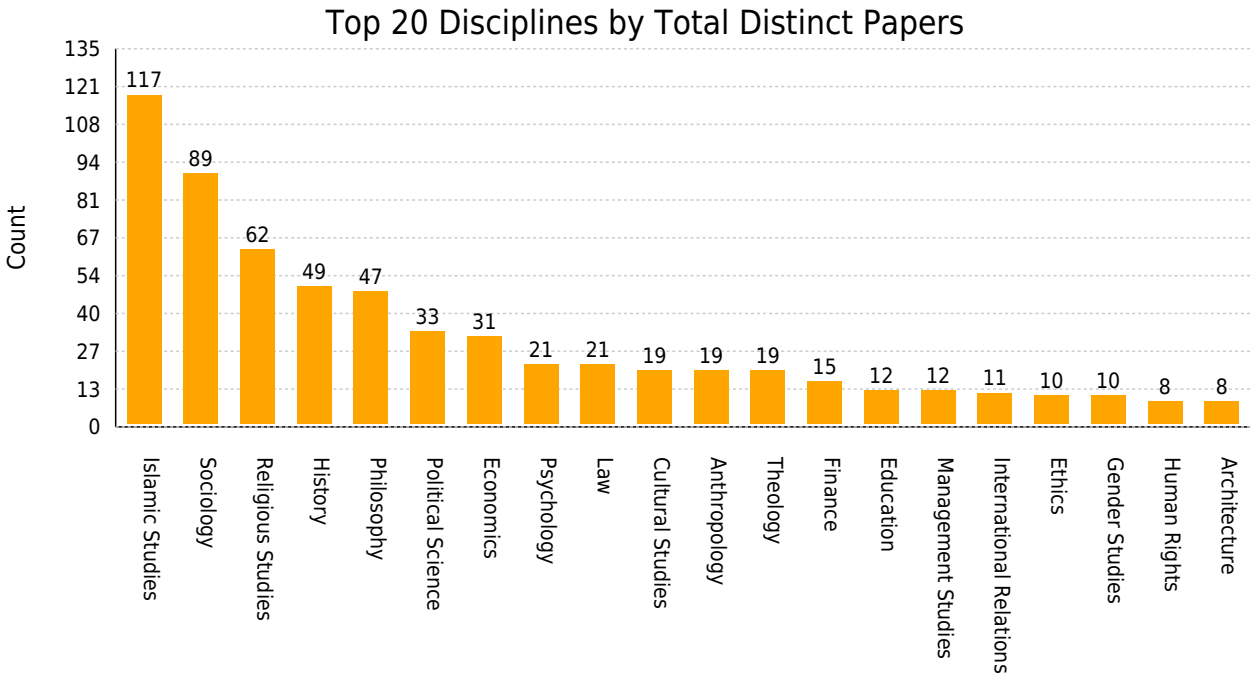
The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Studies	117	134	73	207
Sociology	89	108	68	176
Religious Studies	62	74	46	120
History	49	56	31	87
Philosophy	47	48	24	72
Political Science	33	45	15	60
Economics	31	41	14	55
Psychology	21	27	19	46
Law	21	29	9	38
Cultural Studies	19	17	13	30
Anthropology	19	20	18	38
Theology	19	18	13	31
Finance	15	25	10	35
Education	12	14	14	28
Management Studies	12	18	6	24
International Relations	11	14	5	19
Ethics	10	12	8	20
Gender Studies	10	6	14	20
Human Rights	8	6	7	13
Architecture	8	4	14	18
Media Studies	7	10	7	17
Communication	5	9	4	13
Urban Planning	5	2	9	11
Politics	5	8	1	9
Literature	5	2	4	6
Religion	5	4	6	10
Shari'ah	5	8	3	11

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Business	4	4	3	7
Public Health	4	6	4	10
Linguistics	4	3	4	7
Women's Studies	4	0	4	4
Middle Eastern Studies	4	4	3	7
Comparative Religion	4	1	3	4
Environmental Studies	3	3	2	5
Social Science	3	2	2	4
Business Administration	3	3	0	3
Public Policy	3	4	1	5
Communication Studies	3	7	1	8
Epistemology	3	3	1	4
Art History	3	4	4	8
Literary Theory	3	2	3	5
South Asian Studies	3	2	4	6
Geography	3	3	2	5
Entrepreneurship	2	2	2	4
Family Studies	2	2	4	6
Health Education	2	5	0	5
Public Administration	2	2	0	2
Humanities	2	3	0	3
Leadership Studies	2	2	0	2
Organizational Behavior	2	2	0	2

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

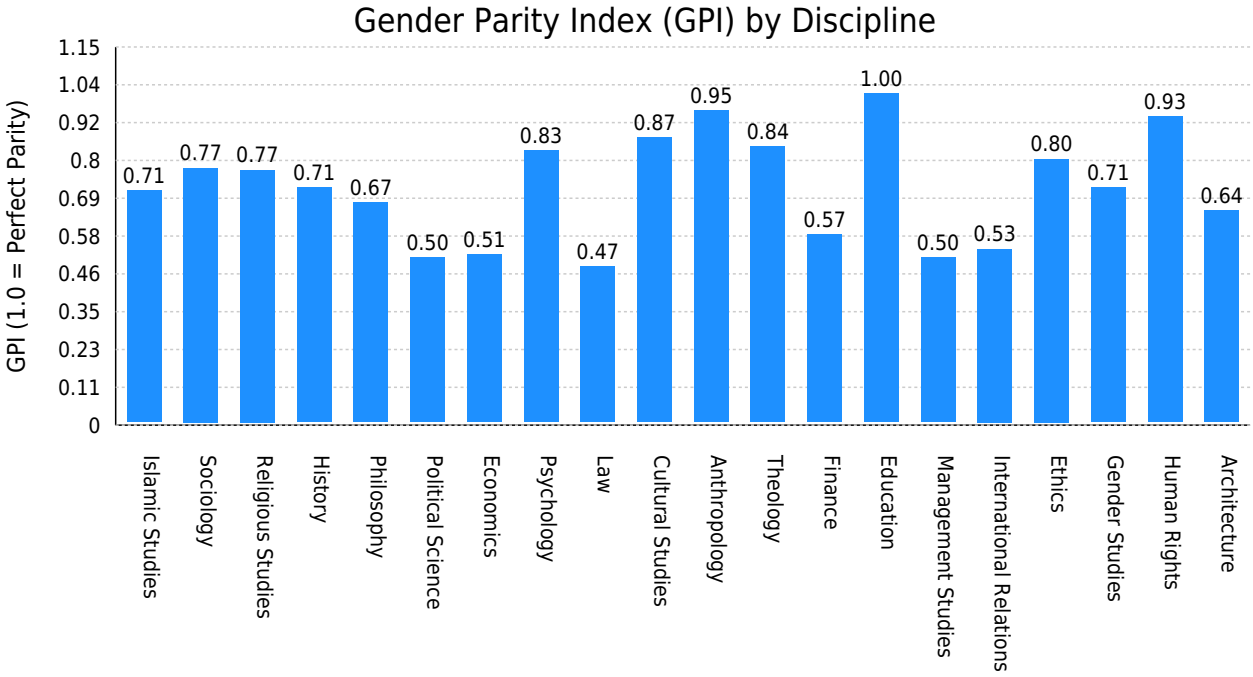


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **37.74%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.755**.*

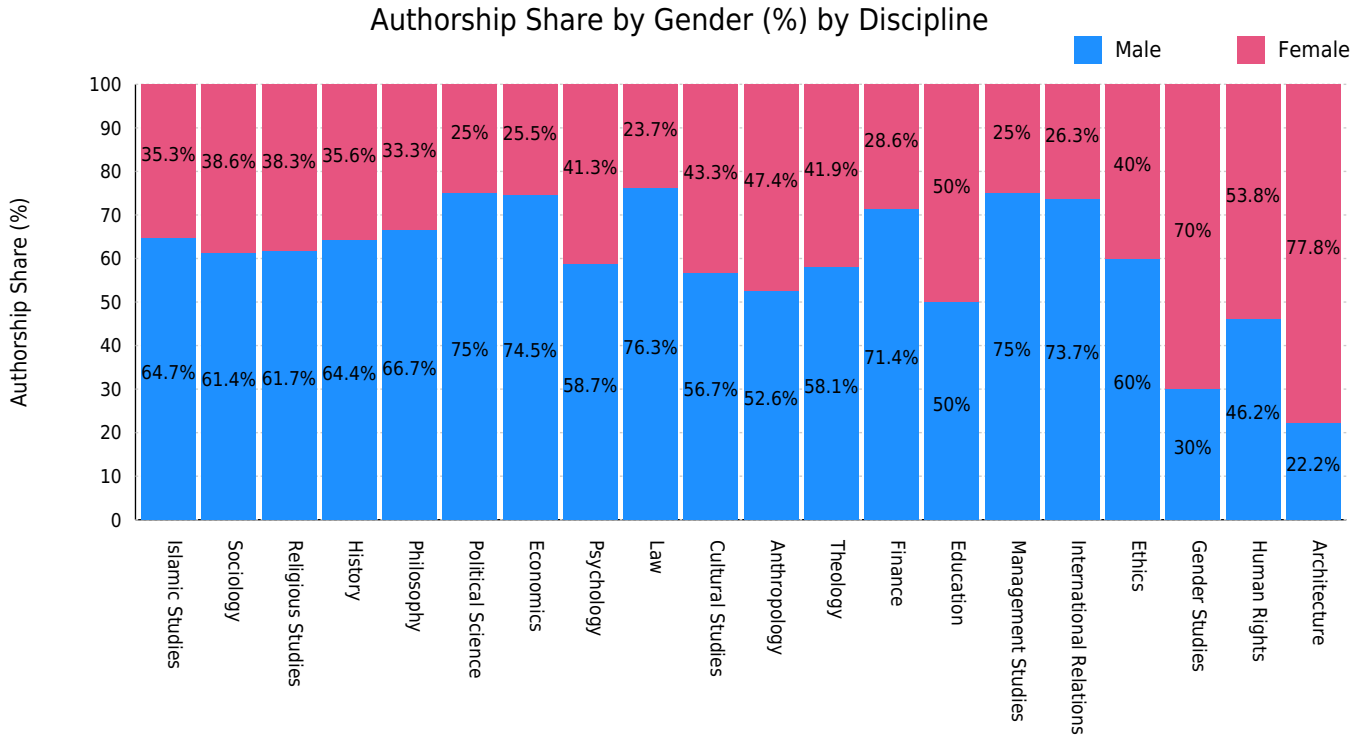
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Education** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 14 unique female authors compared to 14 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



No discipline-wise gender data available for this report level (Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Azad Jammu and Kashmir).

Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Balochistan

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Sociology	2	1	1	2
Islamic Studies	2	1	1	2
Psychology	2	1	1	2
Theology	1	0	1	1
Philosophy	1	0	1	1
Public Health	1	1	0	1
Religious Studies	1	1	0	1

insufficient Data for Full Analysis

No discipline-wise gender data available for this report level (Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Gilgit-Baltistan).

Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Islamabad

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

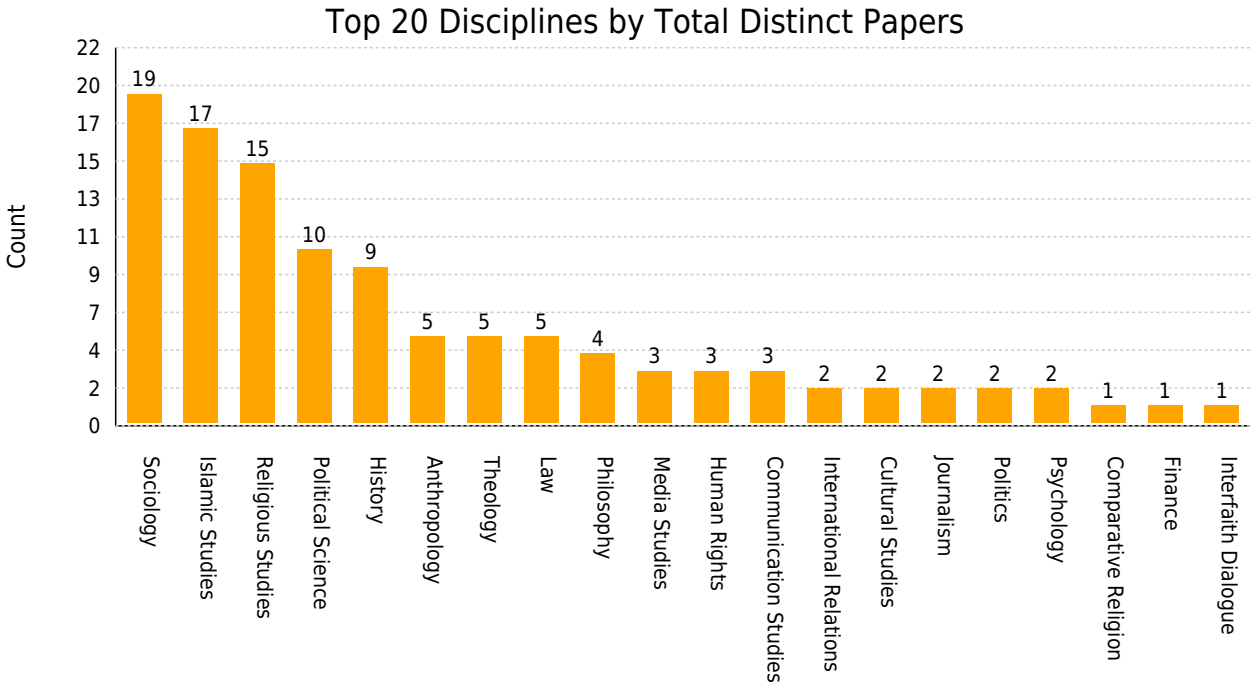
Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Sociology	19	27	5	32
Islamic Studies	17	18	4	22
Religious Studies	15	19	6	25
Political Science	10	9	4	13
History	9	13	2	15
Anthropology	5	7	2	9
Theology	5	7	2	9
Law	5	4	1	5
Philosophy	4	3	1	4
Media Studies	3	4	0	4
Human Rights	3	3	1	4
Communication Studies	3	6	0	6
International Relations	2	1	1	2
Cultural Studies	2	3	1	4
Journalism	2	5	0	5
Politics	2	3	0	3
Psychology	2	4	0	4
Comparative Religion	1	0	1	1
Finance	1	3	0	3
Interfaith Dialogue	1	1	0	1
Management Studies	1	3	0	3
Public Policy	1	1	0	1
Cosmology	1	1	0	1
Freedom of Expression	1	1	0	1
Critical Discourse Analysis	1	1	0	1
Gender Studies	1	0	1	1

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Architecture	1	0	1	1
Methodology	1	1	0	1
Risk Management	1	3	0	3
Islamic Banking	1	3	0	3
Middle Eastern Studies	1	1	1	2
Shari'ah	1	3	0	3
Astrophysics	1	1	0	1
Economics	1	3	0	3
History of Christian-Muslim Relations	1	1	0	1
Islamic History	1	1	0	1
Social Psychology	1	2	0	2
Christian Studies	1	1	0	1
Education	1	1	1	2
History of Science	1	1	0	1
Communication	1	1	0	1
Epistemology	1	1	0	1
Ethics	1	3	0	3
Humanities	1	1	0	1

Subject Popularity

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

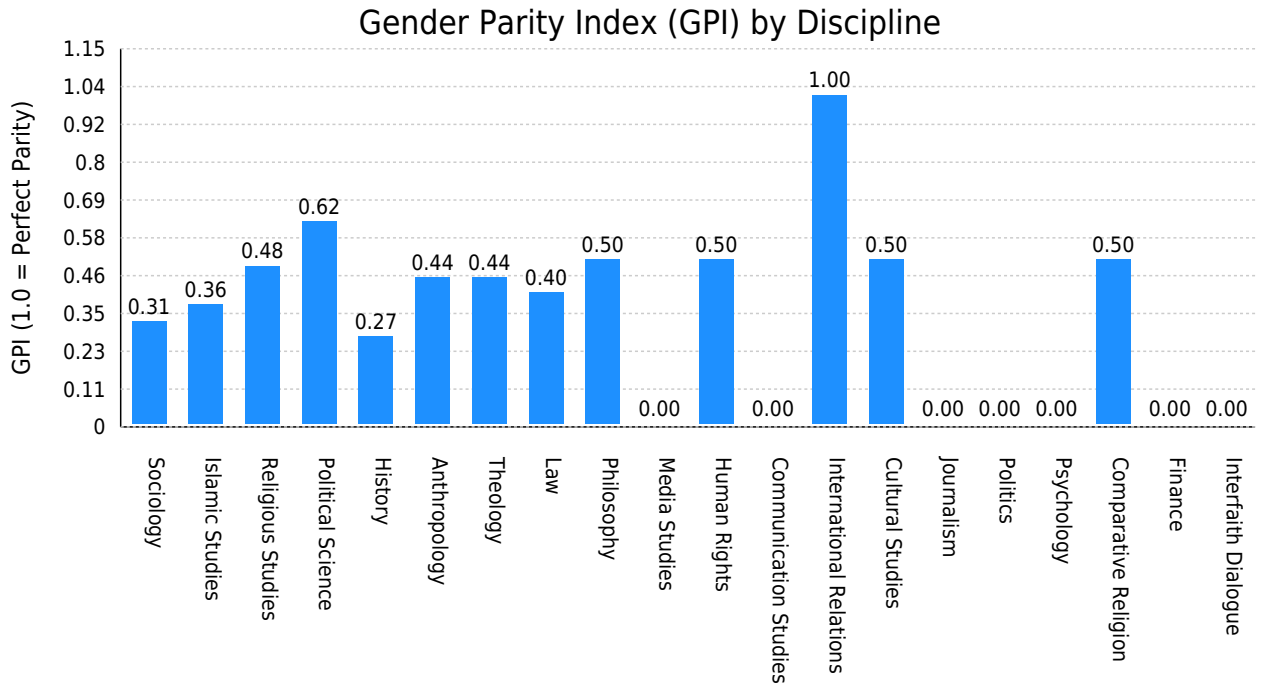


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **16.67%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.333**.*

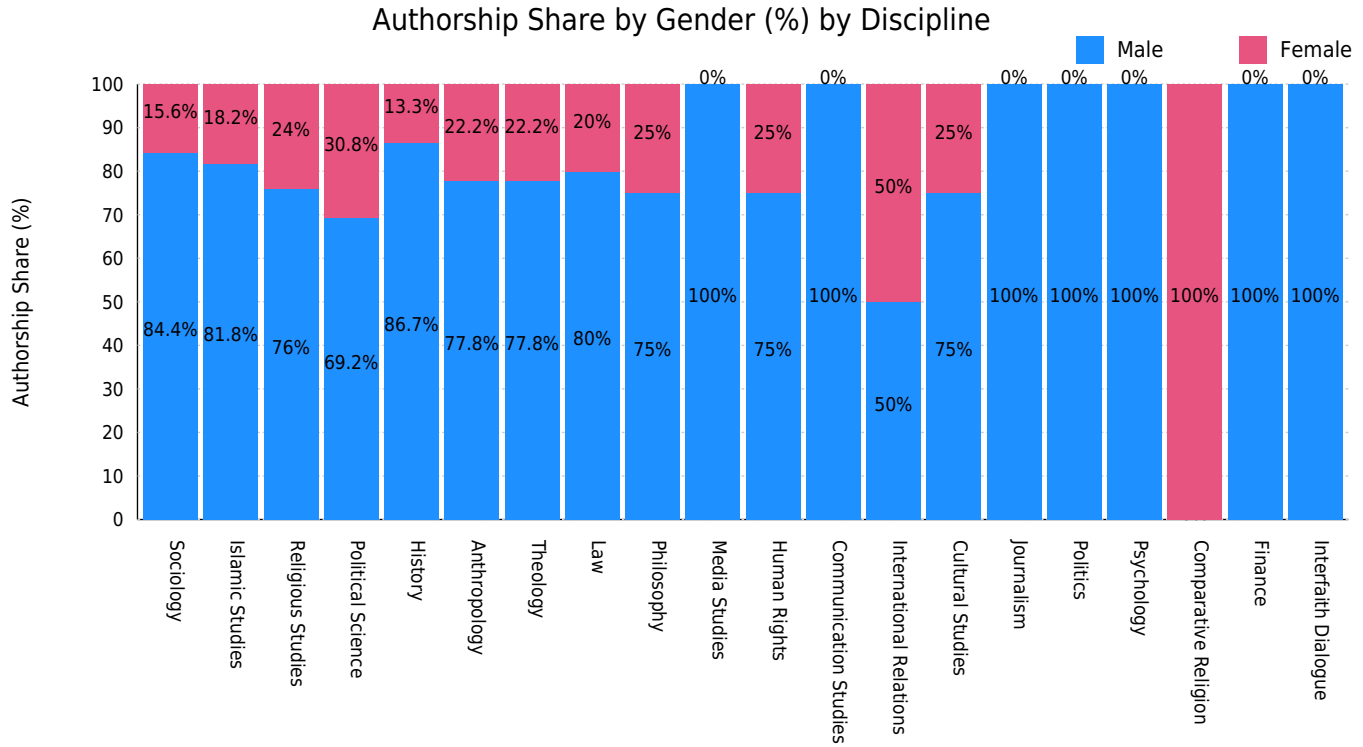
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **International Relations** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 1 unique female authors compared to 1 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

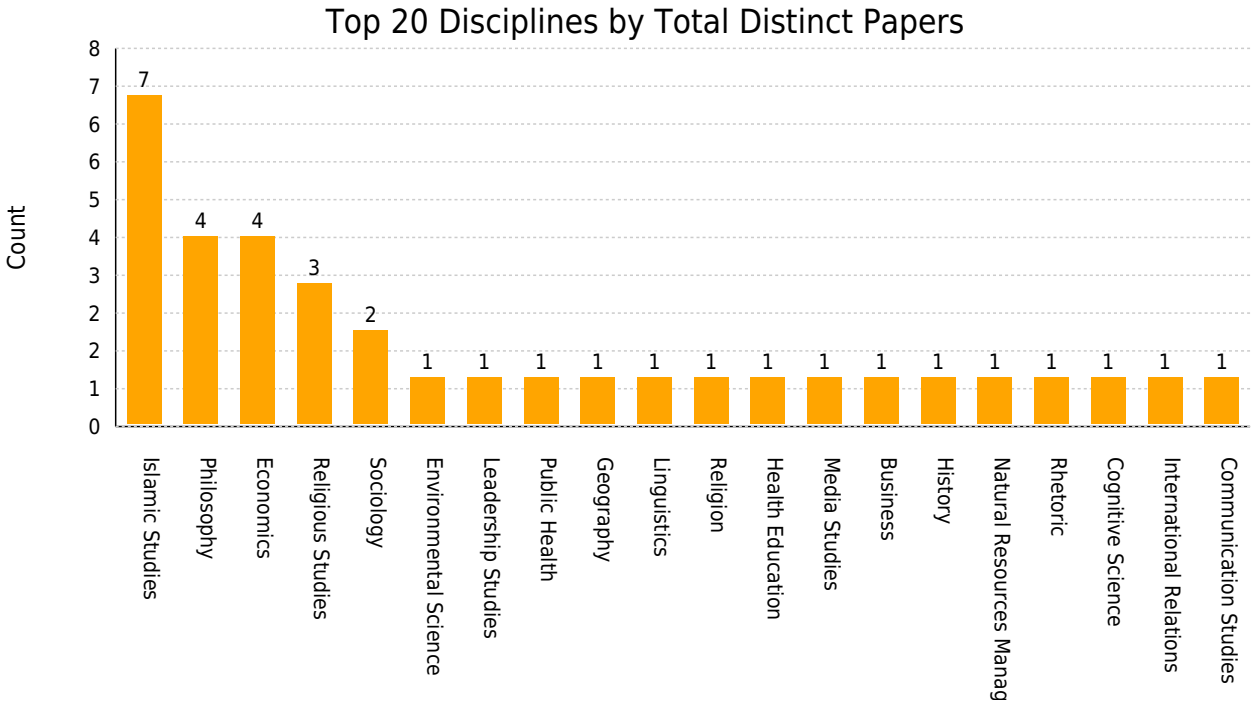
Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Studies	7	7	1	8
Philosophy	4	4	0	4
Economics	4	3	1	4
Religious Studies	3	6	0	6
Sociology	2	5	0	5
Environmental Science	1	1	0	1
Leadership Studies	1	1	0	1
Public Health	1	2	0	2
Geography	1	1	0	1
Linguistics	1	1	0	1
Religion	1	1	0	1
Health Education	1	2	0	2
Media Studies	1	1	0	1
Business	1	0	1	1
History	1	1	0	1
Natural Resources Management	1	1	0	1
Rhetoric	1	1	0	1
Cognitive Science	1	1	0	1
International Relations	1	1	0	1
Communication Studies	1	1	0	1
Interreligious Dialogue	1	4	0	4
Physical Education	1	2	0	2
Sports Studies	1	2	0	2
Political Science	1	1	0	1
Women's Studies	1	0	1	1
Entrepreneurship	1	0	1	1

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Journalism	1	1	0	1
Psychology	1	1	0	1

Subject Popularity

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:



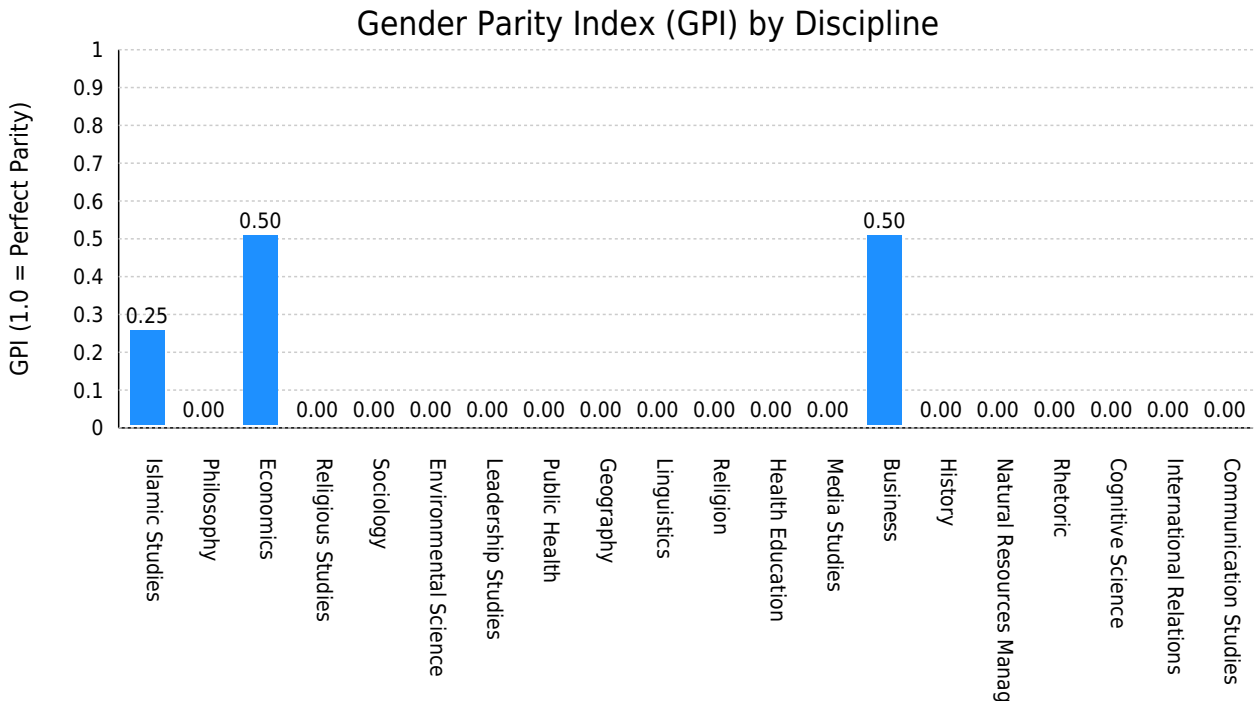
Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **8.77%**, yielding an*

*aggregate GPI of **0.175**.*

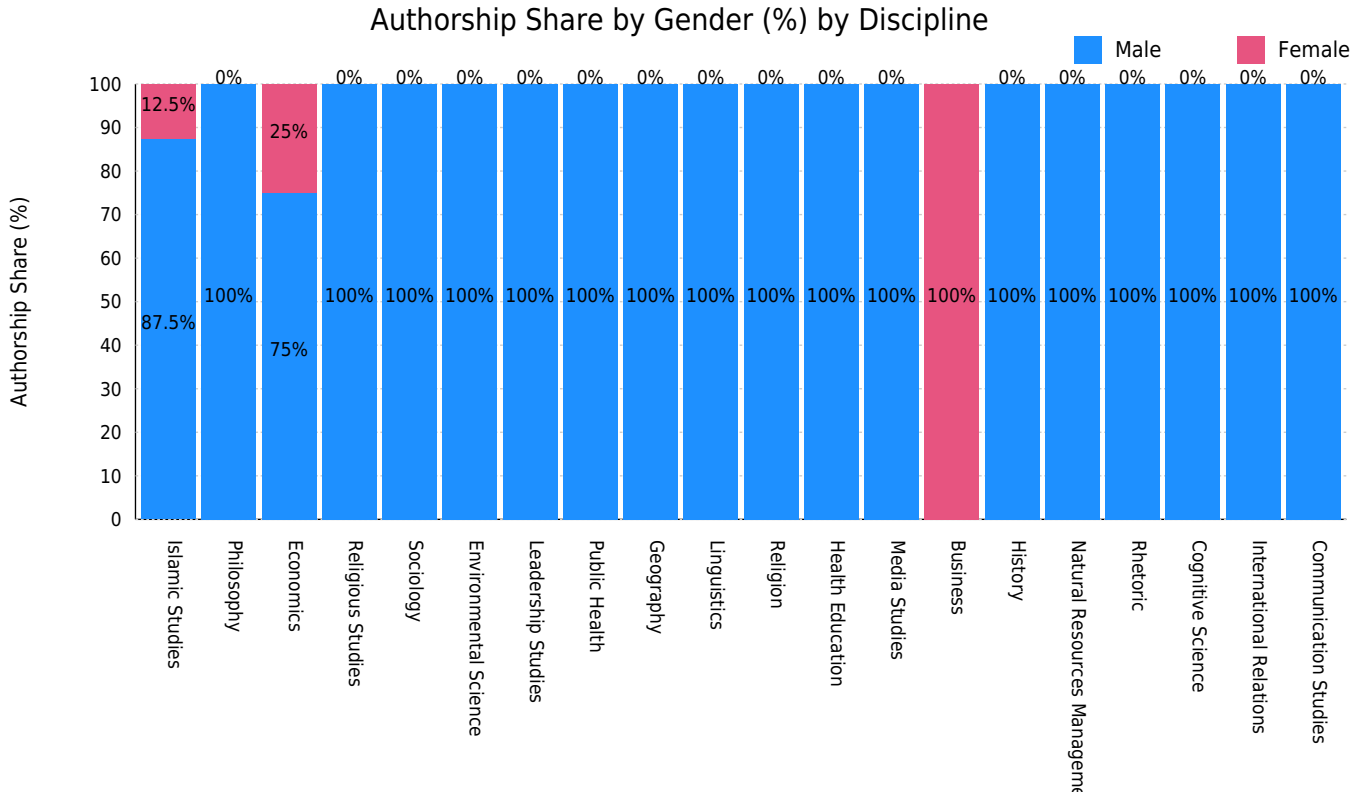
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Economics** (GPI: **0.500**). This discipline features 1 unique female authors compared to 3 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.


Authorship Share by Gender (%) by Discipline
Male
Female
Authorship Share (%)
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
12.5%
87.5%
0%
100%
25%
75%
0%
100%
0%
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Islamic Studies
Philosophy
Economics
Religious Studies
Sociology
Environmental Science
Leadership Studies
Public Health
Geography
Linguistics
Religion
Health Education
Media Studies
Business
History
Natural Resources Manageme
Rhetoric
Cognitive Science
International Relations
Communication Studies

Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Punjab

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

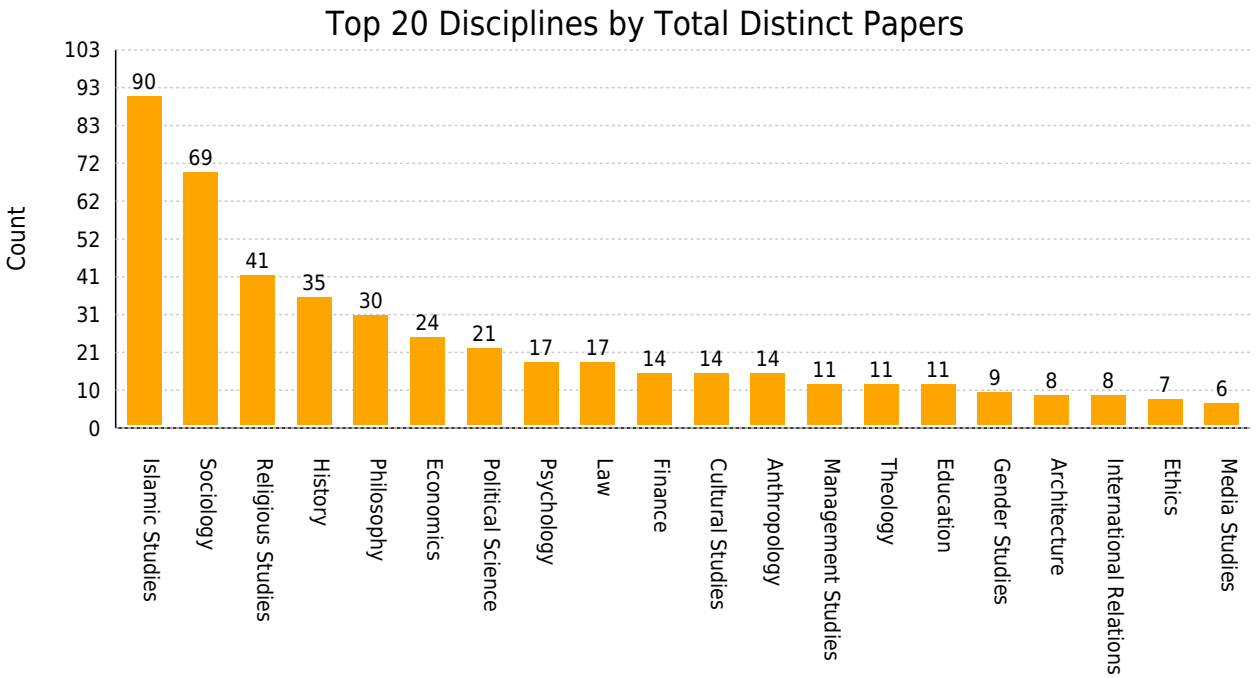
The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Islamic Studies	90	98	67	165
Sociology	69	69	61	130
Religious Studies	41	38	37	75
History	35	33	28	61
Philosophy	30	26	22	48
Economics	24	33	13	46
Political Science	21	29	11	40
Psychology	17	21	18	39
Law	17	25	8	33
Finance	14	22	10	32
Cultural Studies	14	10	12	22
Anthropology	14	12	15	27
Management Studies	11	15	6	21
Theology	11	7	8	15
Education	11	13	13	26
Gender Studies	9	6	13	19
Architecture	8	4	14	18
International Relations	8	11	4	15
Ethics	7	6	6	12
Media Studies	6	5	7	12
Literature	5	2	4	6
Human Rights	5	3	6	9
Communication	5	8	4	12
Urban Planning	5	2	9	11
Religion	4	3	6	9
Middle Eastern Studies	4	3	2	5
Politics	4	5	1	6

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Shari'ah	4	5	3	8
Linguistics	3	2	4	6
Comparative Religion	3	1	2	3
Women's Studies	3	0	3	3
Art History	3	4	4	8
South Asian Studies	3	2	4	6
Public Health	3	3	4	7
Business	3	4	2	6
Business Administration	3	3	0	3
Environmental Studies	2	2	2	4
Social Work	2	2	3	5
Literary Theory	2	1	3	4
Banking	2	4	2	6
Public Administration	2	2	0	2
Epistemology	2	2	1	3
Technology	2	5	0	5
Geography	2	2	2	4
Islamic Theology	2	0	2	2
Organizational Behavior	2	2	0	2
Public Policy	2	3	1	4
Humanities	2	2	0	2
Health Education	2	3	0	3
Peace Studies	2	4	3	7

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

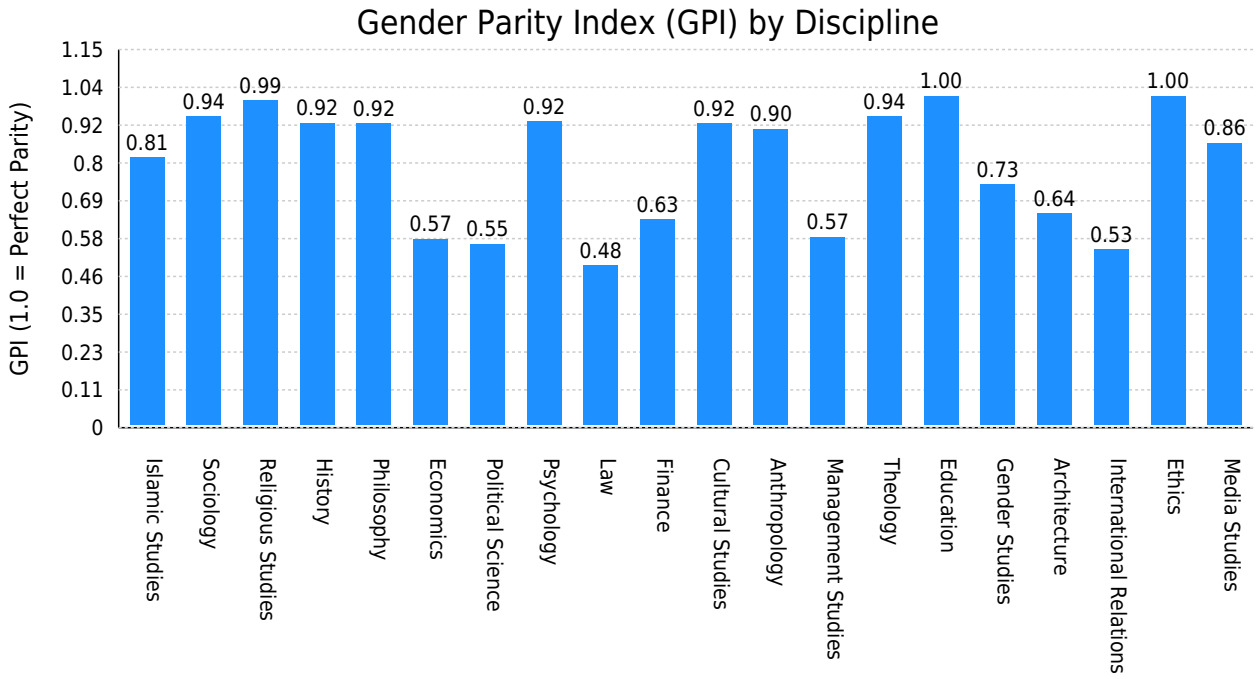


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **44.25%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.885**.*

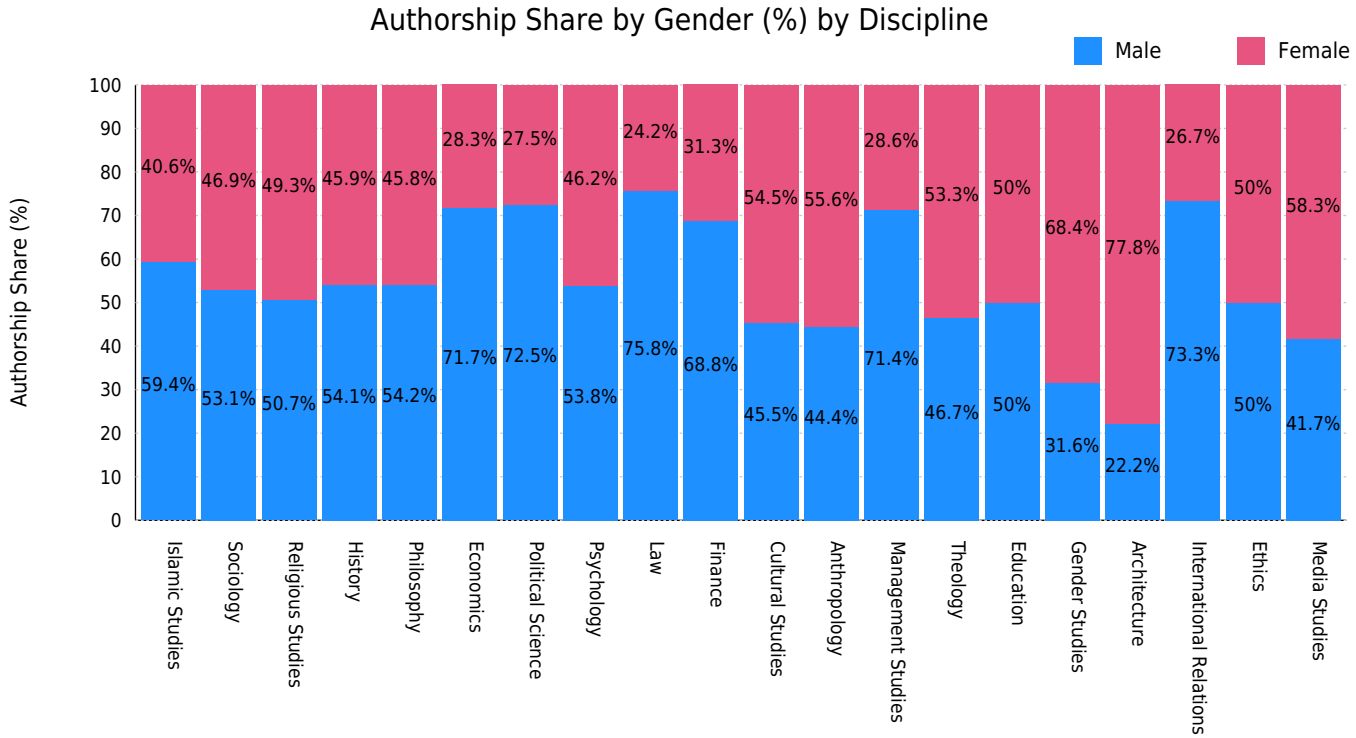
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Education** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 13 unique female authors compared to 13 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



Top Subject-wise Gender Distribution Report - Sindh

This section analyzes the contribution across the top 50 academic disciplines, detailing gender-based authorship statistics based on unique contributors.

Discipline-wise Gender Table

The table below presents the total papers and unique contributor counts segmented by gender:

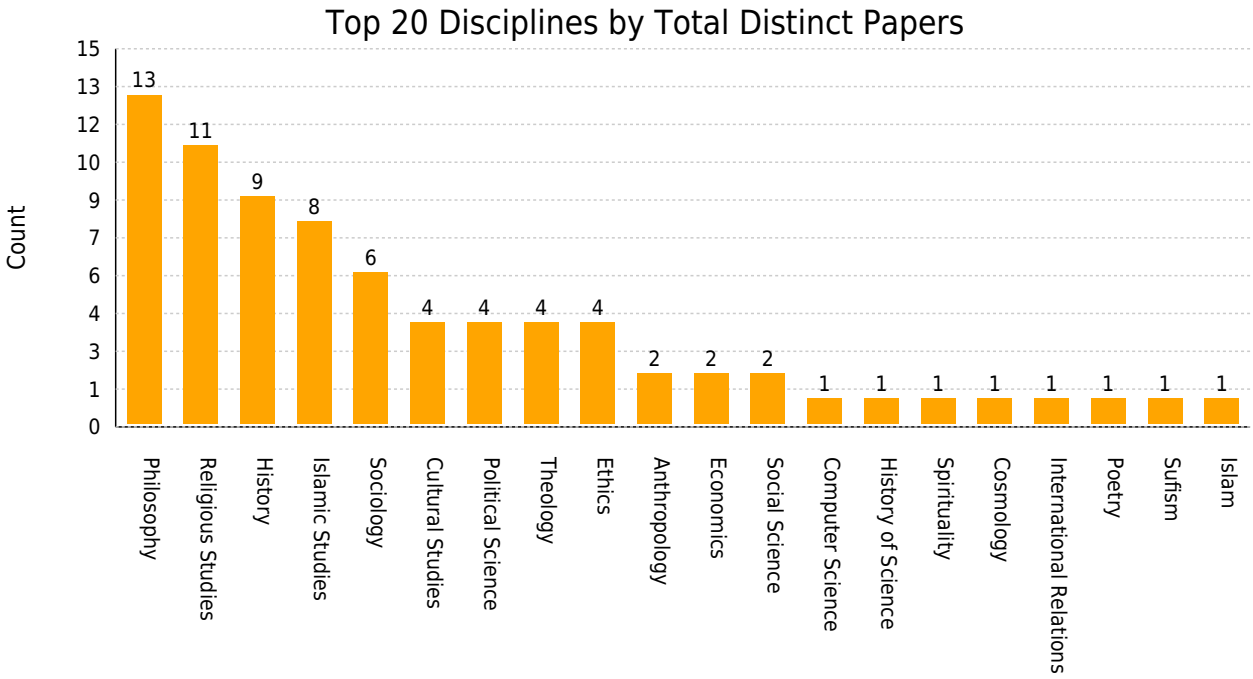
Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Philosophy	13	15	0	15
Religious Studies	11	10	3	13
History	9	9	1	10
Islamic Studies	8	10	0	10
Sociology	6	6	1	7
Cultural Studies	4	4	0	4
Political Science	4	6	0	6
Theology	4	4	2	6
Ethics	4	3	2	5
Anthropology	2	1	1	2
Economics	2	2	0	2
Social Science	2	1	2	3
Computer Science	1	0	2	2
History of Science	1	2	0	2
Spirituality	1	1	0	1
Cosmology	1	2	0	2
International Relations	1	1	0	1
Poetry	1	1	0	1
Sufism	1	1	0	1
Islam	1	1	0	1
Sustainability Studies	1	1	0	1
Democracy Studies	1	2	0	2
Astrophysics	1	2	0	2
Islamic Theology	1	1	0	1
Rituals	1	1	0	1
Business Management	1	1	0	1
Environmental Studies	1	1	0	1

Discipline	Papers	Male Authors	Female Authors	Total Authors
Literary Studies	1	1	0	1
Social Justice	1	1	0	1
Colonial Studies	1	0	1	1
Literary Theory	1	1	0	1
Comparative Politics	1	2	0	2
Logic	1	1	0	1

Subject Popularity

Discipline Paper Count Chart (Top 20)

The bar chart below visualizes the total number of papers from each of the top 20 disciplines:

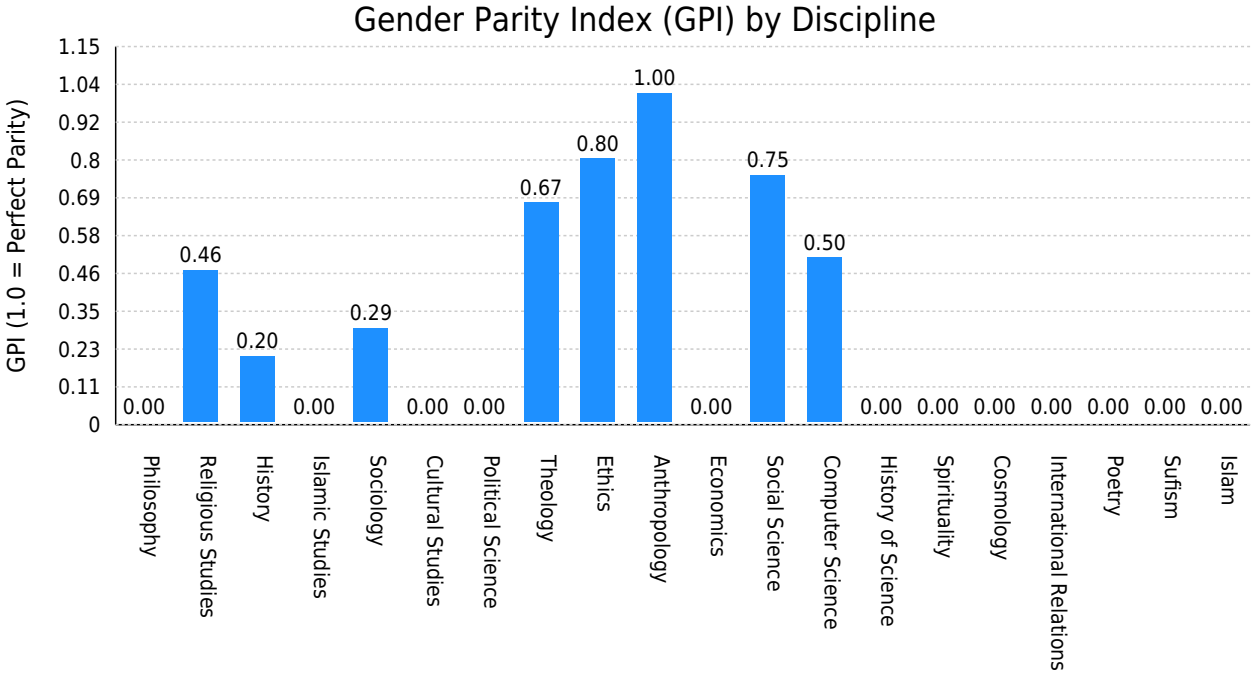


Gender Parity Index (GPI) Analysis by Discipline

*The GPI, based on **Unique Authors**, measures gender balance across the top 50 disciplines. For this output, the unique female contribution ratio across all top disciplines is **13.64%**, yielding an aggregate GPI of **0.273**.*

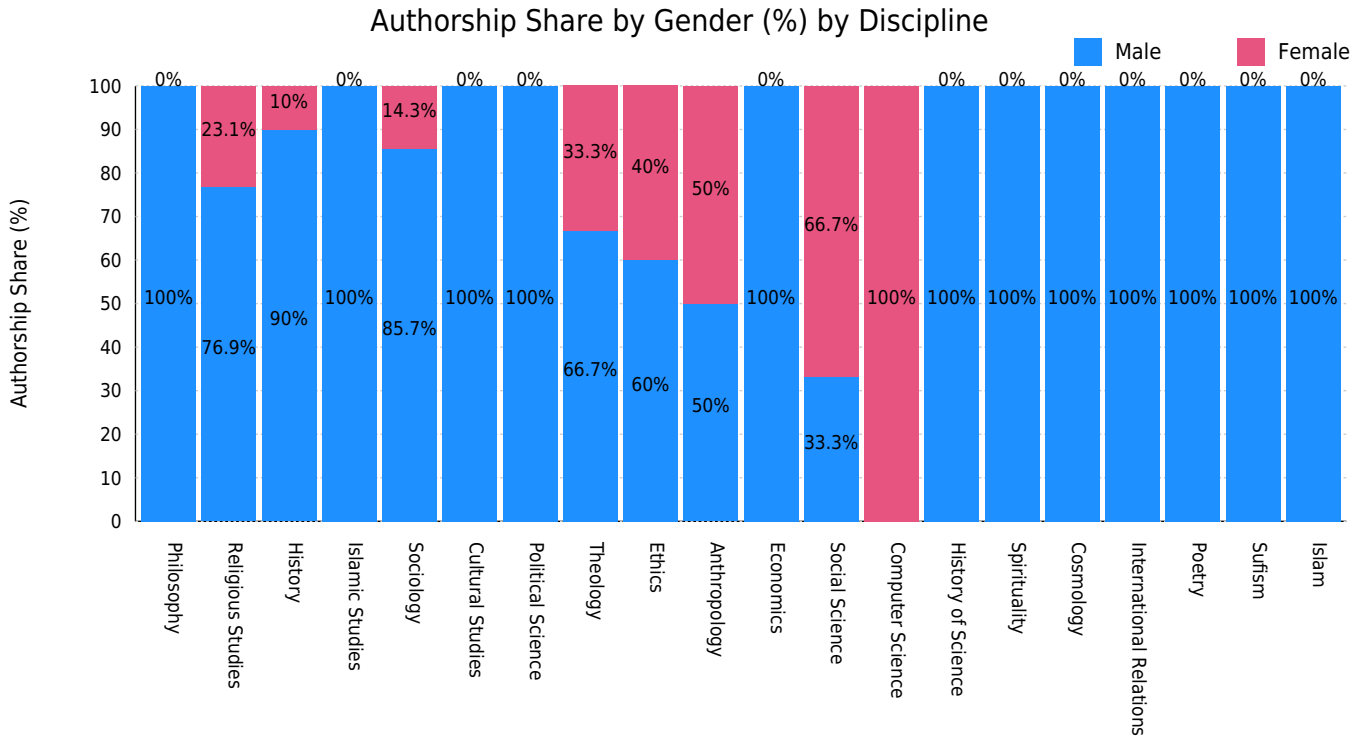
*The discipline demonstrating the closest balance to parity based on unique authorship is **Anthropology** (GPI: **1.000**). This discipline features 1 unique female authors compared to 1 unique male authors in its contributions.*

Discipline-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI)



Discipline Authorship Share (%)

This chart breaks down the unique authorship contribution by gender for the top 20 disciplines, showing the raw percentage share based on unique author counts.



Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

This comprehensive bibliographic and bibliometric study of the Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization offers a granular quantitative assessment of the journal's evolution over the fifteen-year observation period (**2011–2025**). By analyzing a corpus of **397 distinct publications** and the contributions of **931 authors**, this report elucidates the trajectory of the journal from a burgeoning platform to a significant node in the international discourse on Islamic studies and social sciences.

Publication Trajectory and Collaborative Growth

Longitudinal productivity metrics reveal a distinct positive trajectory in publication output. While the journal exhibited a period of stabilization between **2011 and 2017** (the "Solo Era"), characterized by an **average of 1.28 authors per paper**, a significant inflection point was observed beginning in 2018. This transition into a "Team Era" is quantitatively evidenced by a surge in collaborative scholarship, with the collaboration index (CI) rising to an **average of 2.62 authors per paper** in the latter half of the study. The **peak productivity recorded in 2025, with 51 papers**, underscores a robust expansion in editorial capacity and academic submission rates, representing a cumulative growth of over **264.3%** from the baseline year.

Geographic Distribution and Global Reach

Geographically, the JITC has successfully transcended local academic boundaries to establish a transnational footprint. Quantitative analysis of authorship affiliation indicates a predominance of international scholarship, with **620 international authors** compared to **311 Pakistani authors**. The geographic distribution data identifies a strong "Golden Triangle" of scholarly contribution anchored by **Pakistan (167 papers), Indonesia (81 papers), and Malaysia (60 papers)**. This distribution highlights the journal's pivotal role in facilitating intellectual exchange within the Muslim world, particularly between South Asia and Southeast Asia. Furthermore, the participation of authors from diverse regions—including **Turkey, the United States, and the United Kingdom**—validates the journal's global reach.

Institutional Dynamics and Networking

Institutionally, the **University of Management and Technology** remains the central hub of productivity, contributing the highest volume of distinct authorships. However, the data reveals significant institutional diversity, with the **University of the Punjab** and **International Islamic University, Malaysia (IIUM)** emerging as critical secondary nodes. The network analysis of institutional collaboration indicates a maturing research ecosystem where cross-institutional partnerships are becoming increasingly prevalent.

Thematic Architecture and Disciplinary Trends

The thematic profile of JITC continues to rest upon three primary disciplinary pillars: **Islamic Studies (268 papers)**, **Sociology (195 papers)**, and **Religious Studies (135 papers)**.

Integrating the external policy mapping frameworks reveals that the journal's output aligns closely with modern global and national developmental objectives:

- **UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Out of the 397 analyzed papers, a pronounced concentration aligns with **SDG 16: Peace & Justice**, accounting for **161 papers (40.6%)**. This is followed by **SDG 4: Quality Education (14.9%)** and **SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth (11.6%)**. Together, these three dominant thematic pillars command **57.6%** of all sustainability-aligned research in the journal, demonstrating how classical intellectual traditions are being applied to contemporary global challenges.

- **Pakistan Vision 2035 (5Es Framework):** The national priority mapping shows that the overwhelming majority of JITC's prioritized research aligns with **Pillar 5: Equity (Inclusive Growth)**, with **305 papers (76.8% of the active portfolio)**. This reflects a major focus on social justice, inclusive development, and poverty reduction. Other pillars, such as **e-Pakistan (3.8%)** and **Exports (2.5%)**, represent minor but growing areas of scholarly interest within the journal.

Demographic Distribution and Gender Analysis

Finally, regarding demographic distribution, the analysis quantifies a persistent gender gap, with male authors representing **70.67%** of unique contributors and leading **73%** of papers as first authors

across the study period. However, specific disciplines, such as **Education** and **Human Rights**, display higher parity indices, suggesting that specific thematic niches within the journal serve as entry points for more balanced gender representation.

Final Synthesis

In summary, the quantitative indicators derived from this study confirm that the Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization has matured into a highly collaborative, international, and thematically diverse publication. The statistical trends point toward continued growth in citation impact and collaborative networks, positioning the journal as a critical archive for contemporary Islamic thought.

Recommendations

The following strategic suggestions are recommended to maximize impact and reinforce the journal's position as a leading international platform:

Strategy for Sustaining Collaborative Momentum

Observation

The Collaboration Index (CI) and average authors per paper show a distinct shift to a **"Team Era" post-2018**. The strong international collaboration (**620 international authors**) and high **Interaction Density (ID = 51.818 for Pakistan-Malaysia dyad)** confirm the deep integration of joint work.

Recommendations

- **Prioritize High-Intensity Collaboration:** Incentivize submissions with **5 or more authors (currently 9.57% of output)** in core disciplines like Islamic Studies and Sociology, as high authorship counts correlate with deeper resource mobilization and potentially higher-impact research.
- **Formalize "Golden Triangle" Partnerships:** Establish formal editorial/research partnerships with key institutions in Indonesia (e.g., **UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Walisongo State Islamic University**) and Malaysia (e.g., **IIUM, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia**) to secure a steady pipeline of high-quality submissions from the journal's primary international hubs.

Strategy for Geographic Expansion

Observation

The Geographic Breadth Index (GBI) for **Islamic Studies** is high (**131 unique locations**), but contribution volume is heavily concentrated in the "Golden Triangle" (**Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia**). Certain significant non-traditional countries like **Turkey and the UAE** are emerging contributors.

Recommendation

- **Targeted Outreach to High-GPI Regions:** Leverage the higher Gender Parity Index (GPI) observed in cities like **Jakarta (0.92)** and **Semarang (0.78)** to attract more institutionally diverse contributions from these international centers.
- **Monograph Focus on Underrepresented Regions:** Initiate special calls for papers or guest-edited issues focusing on Islamic thought and civilization in regions with high global relevance but low current output, such as the **Middle East (e.g., Jordan, Iraq, Qatar, UAE)** to increase their GBI contribution.

Strategy for Thematic Niche Development

Observation

The **core pillars (Islamic Studies, Sociology, Religious Studies)** provide foundational stability. However, fields like **Anthropology, Indonesia, and Theology** are emergent.

Recommendation

- **Promote Interdisciplinary Integration:** Specifically call for papers that merge core and emergent fields, for example: "The Anthropology of Islamic Thought," "Socio-Legal Studies on Islamic Ethics," or "Bibliometric Analysis of Quranic Studies." This institutionalizes the observed thematic breadth (**36 unique Top 10 disciplines over the journal's history**).
- **Elevate Interdisciplinary Fields:** Increase editorial representation (Associate Editors or Review Board members) from the emerging fields like **Anthropology (7 papers in 2025)** and **Indonesia (5 papers in 2025)** to foster specialization and maintain the momentum classification (Moder-

ate/Strong Growth).

Strategy for Gender Parity
Observation
The overall unique female contribution **ratio is low (29.32%)**, yielding an aggregate **GPI of 0.610**, indicating a persistent gender gap. However, the gap is much narrower in disciplines like **Education (GPI: 0.96)** and **Human Rights (GPI: 0.93)**.
Recommendation

- **Implement Gender-Focused Calls:** Launch targeted special issues centered on Education, Human Rights, and Social Work—the fields exhibiting the highest gender parity—to further boost female participation and establish the journal as a leader in these specific interdisciplinary areas.
- **Address Male-Only Dominance:** Investigate the institutional barriers preventing female authorship from the core Male-Only dominant cohorts (e.g., **Karachi GPI: 0.20, Islamabad GPI: 0.21**), potentially through mentorship programs in collaboration with local universities like the **University of Karachi and International Islamic University, Islamabad**.

Strategy for Geographic and Institutional Expansion
Observation
The **University of Management and Technology (UMT)** is overwhelmingly the most dominant contributing institute (**64 papers**), demonstrating an excellent Gender Parity Index (**1.06**). However, reliance on a single institution for **16.12%** of the total corpus presents a risk to publication stability and the perception of neutrality.
Recommendation

- **Leverage UMT for Global Mentorship:** Encourage UMT faculty, particularly those with high GPI in their respective subject areas, to engage in co-authorship mentorship programs targeting faculty at underrepresented international institutions (e.g., those in the **Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa**) to organically diversify the author pool.
- **Cultivate Secondary Institutional Nodes:** Strategically invest in institutional partnerships with emerging Pakistani hubs like the **University of the Punjab (23 papers)**, the **International Islamic University, Malaysia (18 papers)**, and the **International Islamic University, Islamabad (16 papers)** to build robust, redundant pipelines of high-quality national contributions, thereby reducing reliance on the primary contributor (UMT).
- **Target Institute GPI Improvement:** For major Pakistani institutional contributors with low GPIs (e.g., **University of Karachi (0.00), University of Gujrat (0.00), HITEC University (0.00)**), commission special issues focused on fields with high **female participation (e.g., Gender Studies, Education, Sociology)** in collaboration with their specific **female faculty** and departments to visibly improve gender balance at the source.

Final Synthesis
In summary, the quantitative indicators derived from this study confirm that the Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization has matured into a highly collaborative, international, and thematically diverse publication. The statistical trends point toward continued growth in collaborative networks, positioning the journal as a critical archive for contemporary Islamic thought. Proactive strategic intervention based on these quantitative insights will ensure the JITC's continued ascent in the global scholarly landscape.

Author Index

This index provides an alphabetical listing of all contributing authors. Clicking an author's name will open their full external profile. The numbers in brackets indicate total publications, and the linked numerical values indicate the **PDF Page Numbers** where their work appears.

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About the Book

This work offers a rigorous, dual-lens examination of JTIC, one of the leading academic platforms in the field of Islamic studies. Authored by Zohaib Ahmad and Raof Ahmad and published by DefinePK, this volume serves as both an exhaustive reference tool and a high-level analytical study of fifteen years of scholarly output (2011–2025).

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